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HISTORY

OF

LANCASTER COUNTY,

PENNSYLVANIA,

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF MANY OF ITS

PIONEERS AND PROMINENT MEN.

BY

FRANKLIN ELLIS

AND

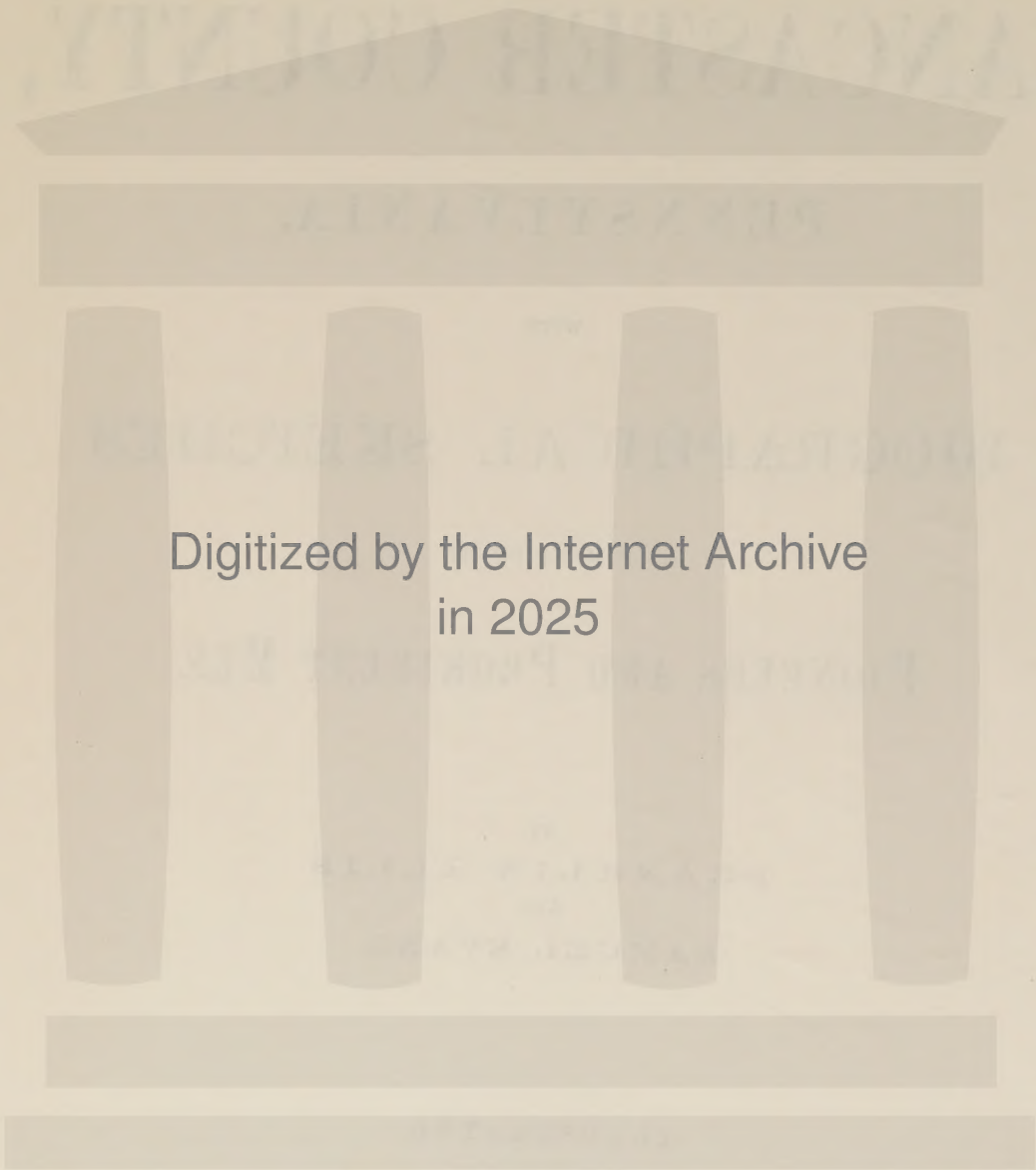
SAMUEL EVANS.

ILLUSTRATED.

PHILADELPHIA:

EVERTS & PECK.

1883.



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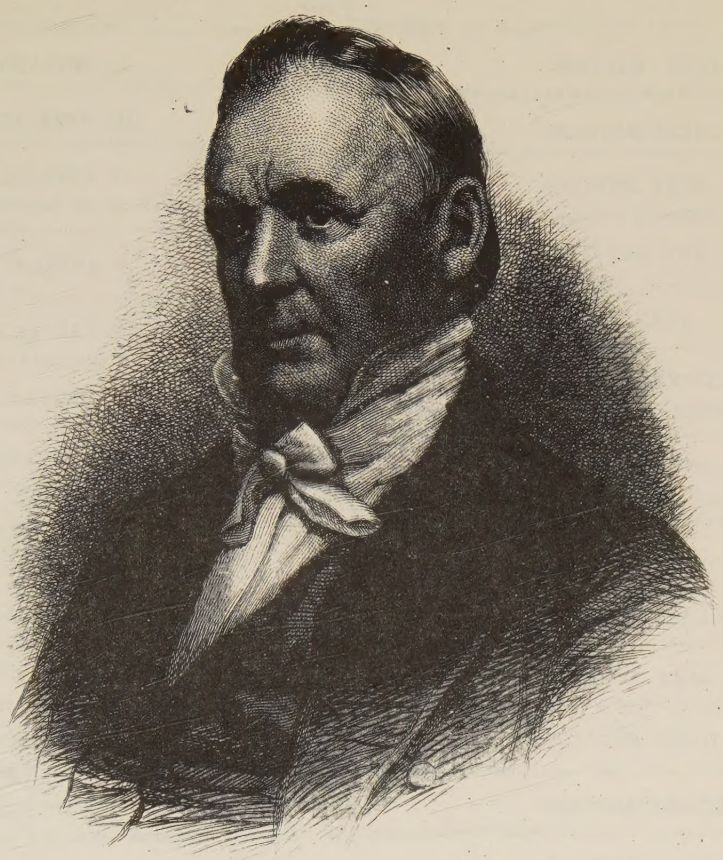

James Buchanan

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PREFACE.

THIS History of Lancaster County is presented by the publishers with full confidence that the verdict of its patrons will be one of approval. We feel thus confident, because, having employed faithful and experienced writers upon the work, and having spared no necessary expense in any department or particular of its preparation, we believe we have fully accomplished the object which has been steadily kept in view from the beginning of the enterprise, viz.: to make the work as complete and accurate as possible; to produce an exhaustive and truthful narrative of events of importance or general interest which have occurred within the territory now embraced in the county of Lancaster, or in which any of its former or present inhabitants were, or have been, actors; to embody all obtainable facts worthy of mention in such a work, but to exclude everything of doubtful authenticity from the narrative, and to confine it as closely as possible to the limits of the county; mentioning no outside matters except such as could not properly be omitted, because of their close connection with the history of the region which is especially referred to.

The work embraces a general history of the county, followed by separate histories of Lancaster City and the several boroughs and townships. It is unnecessary here to give a further outline, or to recite the authorities on which the general history is based. The township histories are largely made up of accounts of pioneer settlers, and the families descended from them. In this connection, it is proper to remark that the family names of many of the pioneers and later residents of Lancaster County have been found spelled differently (and some of them in as many as four or five different ways) in the county, township, and church records, and for that reason it has often been found impossible to decide with any degree of certainty on the correct orthography, if, indeed, there is any choice as to correctness, where, as is not infrequently the case in this county, different members of the same family spell their surname variously, each in his own way. An instance of this is found in the case of one of the oldest of the Lancaster County families, different members and branches of which have spelled their name Bare, Bair, Baer, and Bear; and there are found a great number of other similar instances, which however it is not necessary to mention in detail. Under such circumstances, it cannot be regarded as a matter of surprise if the writers of the county and township histories, often finding themselves wholly at a loss to know which manner of spelling to adopt, have sometimes chosen one which may be thought incorrect by some who bear the name.

The matter of biographies, portraits, and other illustrations not immediately connected with the historical character of the work, is a feature which is sometimes made the subject of thoughtless criticism, yet the publishers believe that it should not be omitted. The work is intended to indicate, to some extent, the present development of the county, side by side with its century and a half of history, and under this view it is obvious that after the lapse of twenty, thirty, or fifty years, this very feature of the work—presenting portraits and biographical sketches of a few of the representative men of each condition of life, as well as illustrations of their homes and surroundings, giving an idea of the county as it is in the year 1883—will have become a matter of exceeding interest and importance. Time will surely place this feature in its true light, and silence all objections.

In the preparation of this work for the press, a large number of writers have been employed. For several years, Samuel Evans, Esq., of Columbia, has been engaged from time to time in collecting historical facts and data concerning Lancaster County, and the material so gathered by Mr. Evans has been used in the proper places in this work. He has also furnished for the general history of the county, the chapters relating to the Indian Occupation, Indian Traders, Pioneer Settlements, Slavery, Iron and Iron Manufacture, and Public Internal Improvements. The chapters on Topography and Agriculture were written by Simon P. Eby; on Geology by Dr. Persifor Frazer; on the erection of the county, the establishment of the county-seat, the French and Indian War, the Revolution, the War of 1812–15, the Mexican War, the County Buildings and Lands, and the Churches of the Mennonites, Dunkers, New Mennonites, River Brethren, and Amish, by Franklin Ellis; the War of the Rebellion by Dr. Thomas Cushing; the Lancaster County Civil List by A. N. Hungerford; the Bench and Bar by William Leaman; Medicine and Medical Men in Lancaster County by Dr. H. B. Stehman; the Mennonites by E. K. Martin; Tobacco Culture in Lancaster County by Frank R. Diffenderffer.

The history of Lancaster City has been gathered and written by A. N. Hungerford and Alfred Mathews; Columbia and Marietta boroughs, and the townships of Lancaster, East and West Donegal, and East and West Hempfield, by Samuel Evans; the townships of Bart, Conoy, Eden, and Sadsbury, by Dr. Thomas Cushing; the townships of Manheim and Mount Joy, and the boroughs of Mount Joy and Elizabethtown, by Alfred Mathews; the township of Warwick and the borough of Manheim, by Willis J. Wells; the township and borough of Strasburg, by H. G. Book; the township of Manor and borough of Washington, by I. S. Clare; the borough of Adamstown by Hon. E. Billingfelt; Caernarvon township by Mrs. Martha Jenkins Nevin; Brecknock township by John B. Good; Pequea by W. H. Shaw; Elizabeth by Jacob H. Mace and E. B. Brubaker; Earl, East Earl, and West Earl, by Frank R. Diffenderffer and A. N. Hungerford; East Cocalico by Cyrus Ream; West Cocalico by Milton E. Shirk; Colerain by Annie M. Barnett; Clay by Samuel Nissly; Conestoga by Peter C. Hiller; Drumore by William Chandler; Ephrata by S. L. Fry and A. N. Hungerford; Fulton and Little Britain by John C. Lewis; East Lampeter by Frances Gibbons; West Lampeter by H. W. Miller; Leacock by W. Kennedy; Upper Leacock by R. R. Pleam; Martic by S. C. Stevenson; Paradise by Dr. A. H. Smith; Penn by Israel G. Erb; Providence by Dr. A. H. Helm; Rapho by T. H. Hershey; and Salisbury by John C. Linvill.

To those who have kindly given their aid in the collection of material for the work, we desire to express our thanks; and among these, we would mention in general the pastors, rectors, and bishops of the churches and religious districts of the county, the editors of the various journals, and the county and township officers. We are also under special obligations to the following gentlemen (and others throughout the county) for courtesies and favors extended to our historians, and for valuable information, both oral and written: George Plumer Smith, of Philadelphia; Gilbert Cope, of West Chester, Pa.; Luther Richards, William Amwegg, William A. Atlee, H. E. Slaymaker, of Lancaster City; Robert Dysart, Alexander Dysart, Dr. J. L. Ziegler, and James A. Patterson, of Mount Joy borough; B. F. Baer, of Elizabethtown; J. M. Ensminger and C. J. Mengle, of Manheim borough; Henry Shreiner, Esq., and John Miller, of Manheim; Joseph McClure, of Bart; George D. Hensel, of Eden; Samuel Slokom and Isaac Walker, of Sadsbury; and Samuel Hackenberger, of Conoy.

THE PUBLISHERS.

PHILADELPHIA, September, 1883.

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HISTORY

OF

LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CHAPTER I.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF THE COUNTY.

Topography.[1]—In the southeastern part of the map of Pennsylvania is seen a four-sided space, shaped not unlike a boy's old-fashioned kite, with its western corner somewhat extended, and its lower point slightly flattened on the Maryland line. This represents Lancaster County, resting with its entire southwestern border against the river Susquehanna, in which it has secured from its opposite neighbor, York County, most of the islands which dot the channel of that picturesque stream. Wedged in on the east by Chester County, and abutting on the north and northeast on Dauphin, Lebanon, and Berks, it projects the apex, or what may be considered the top of the kite, into a corner between the two last-named counties. From this extreme north point to the Maryland line it is a little over forty-one miles in width, and its greatest length from east to west is about forty-five miles in a direct line, the whole comprising an area of over nine hundred and sixty square miles, or six hundred and twenty thousand acres of land.[2]

The interior of the county may be compared to a great basin, having an undulating surface inclining towards the south, rimmed in by hills and intersected by smaller ridges. Along its northern boundary lies the South Mountain; on the east, and projecting somewhat into the interior, is the Welsh Mountain; in the southeast is the Mine Ridge; in the south, the Octorara and Martic Hills; on the southwest, the York and River Hills; and on the extreme northwest are the hills of the Conewago. Outside the county line, towards the north and west, are the Blue Ridge and Alleghenies, which serve to break and neutralize the injurious effects of the winds of winter, and the great waves of cold that sweep periodically eastward from the Upper Mississippi and the great plains beyond.

The lesser ridges, which extend into and through different parts of the interior, generally from west to east, are broken by frequent depressions, through which the numerous streams that water the county find their way southward to the Susquehanna. The principal of these are the Conestoga, which, with its main branches, Muddy Creek, Cocalico, Middle Creek, Hammer Creek, Mill Creek, and lesser tributaries, drain the central portion of its territory from north to southwest, while that on the east is drained by the Octorara and Pequea, and that on the west by Big and Little Chikis and Conewago. A great number of dams have been built in all these water-courses from one end to the other, which, in addition to furnishing water-power, serve in a great measure to check the sudden and rapid flow of heavy rains and thaws, and prevent destructive freshets.

To this sheltered situation of the county may be added its timely rainfalls, uniform temperature, fertile soil, fine timber-lands, numerous springs of pure water, good water-power, and abundance of stone and brick-clay for building purposes,—advantages which, no doubt, in the first place attracted the early settlers hither, and have induced many of their descendants to remain, cultivating their ancestral acres, improving their farms, and adding to the comforts of their homes, until the county has deservedly received the title of the "Garden of Pennsylvania."

Within the memory of its oldest inhabitant (and the county has quite a number of octogenarians) there has been no entire failure of all its crops. And it now contains four hundred and sixty-three thousand acres, in round numbers, of farm-land of different soils, all highly tilled and bearing generous crops, comprising six-sevenths of its entire area, being made up of farms ranging from thirty to one hundred acres, alongside each other, extending over the hilltops, and reaching down to the edges of the streams, with neatly-kept division-fences, immense Swisser barns, and elegant homes, embowered among fruit- and shade-trees, between fields of fragrant grass

[1] By Simon P. Eby.

[2] Smull's Legislative Hand-Book gives its area at 973 square miles; Atlas of Pennsylvania, 1872, at 950 square miles; the county map of 1851 at 620,176 square acres.

and clover and bending grain far as the eye can reach; a picture at the approach of harvest-time that may well gladden the heart of the husbandman and awaken the admiration of the passing stranger.

Geology.[1]—There are a great many ages represented by the rocks which form the crust of the earth. Geologists have been able to show a long succession of events, which have left their traces on these rocks during the many millions of years of their formation. It is not the purpose here to refer further to these events; nor to the reasoning by which geologists have connected them with one period or another of the earth's history; nor to the names by which the subdivisions of the natural record are known, except in so far as the following statement may do this. Neglecting altogether the minor details, it will be convenient to carry in the memory the names of the four great and comprehensive divisions under which all the objects of the earth, viewed simply as matter, are classed.

First is the great mass of rocks belonging to an age once called "Azoic" (or without life or evidences of life), but now more generally and properly called "Eozoic" (or early life), because most geologists believe that evidences of life exist in some of the very oldest of these rocks.

This earliest is, without doubt, the largest of the four divisions in thickness of the rocks which it includes, and the time consumed in its completion is almost without question vastly longer than the time required for the production of all the rest. But we have no idea of how much of the rocks of the Eozoic are hidden from us, and the above estimate is based only upon the upper fraction of it which we can see. Speaking in general terms, the Eozoic rocks differ from those of later formations, in exhibiting signs of a physical change in the material from the condition in which it was laid down. This change consists principally in the existence of countless small bodies of definite geometrical form and chemical composition known as crystallized minerals in the place of simply coarse or fine aggregates of matter such as arise from the hardening of mud or sand, or the evaporation of solutions such as sea-water, etc. These rocks are often spoken of as the *crystalline* or *metamorphic* rocks, the latter designation implying change of form, and referring to the production of beautiful crystals of feldspar, mica, and the like, from the muddy or sandy sediments of the waters of an ocean or lake through the agency of chemical activity set up among the particles.

It cannot be said that crystallization and metamorphism are *exclusively* found in the Eozoic rocks, but the latter are more generally observed with these characteristics than any other series. They are found in the southern part of Lancaster County, occupying about one-third of a line drawn from the extreme southern to the northernmost point of the county.

The other three divisions can be disposed of in a few words.

The *Palæozoic* rocks are those in which the remains of various animals and plants are well known to exist and are usually abundant. The name implies "old life" (or forms of life). They cover the greater part of Pennsylvania, and more of the area of the United States than any other of the divisions.

The *Mesozoic* (or middle life) rocks are represented quite largely in northern Lancaster.

Finally, the *Cainozoic* (or new life) rocks, including under that term all deposits up to the present day, are only sparsely represented in Lancaster County; and chiefly by the muds and gravels of the rivers and streams.

If one looks at a map of the United States, colored to represent these four grand divisions, it will be at once noticed that the greater part of the Western States, from a line passing through New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana to the Pacific Ocean, is composed of Eozoic rocks. Similarly the northern border of the United States, with the exception of that portion which serves as boundary to Dakota, and part of that of Montana, is composed of Eozoic rocks. Again, a narrow strip of these rocks commences in northeastern Maine, and defines the Atlantic coast-line approximately until it passes through the southeastern corner of Pennsylvania, where the present coast-line deflects from it to the eastward as far as Hatteras, while the Eozoic belt continues in a perfectly straight line through Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, to the middle of Alabama, where its superficial exhibitions terminate. Of course, in this general description minor occurrences of other formations, alternating with those of the Eozoic, are neglected. But it is patent to the most inexperienced eye that the country called the United States, the broadest in extent between meridian circles inhabited by people speaking one tongue, resembles a great basin nearly bounded on all sides but the south by the oldest rocks, and containing within it, whether we proceed from the east westward or *vice versa*, or from the north southward, Eozoic, Palæozoic, Mesozoic, and Cainozoic, and in the above order.

It is with a small, detached, outlying strip of the narrow eastern Eozoic belt that the description of the geology of Lancaster County shall begin. The *main part* of that belt forms the South Mountain. It lies to the northwest of the Eozoic measures forming the southern point of Lancaster, and separated from it by a few miles of Palæozoic limestone and Mesozoic shales.

We choose here the historical rather than the geographical order, and shall begin with the lowest,—*i.e.*, the oldest rocks known within the limits of the county.

The Eozoic in Lancaster County.—Whatever else may be uncertain it would seem that no doubt could exist

[1] By Dr. Persifor Frazer.

as to which are the oldest rocks in the county, or where they are situated. About three miles up the Susquehanna from McCall's Ferry is the mouth of a small stream called the Tocquan Creek. This little stream, while very meandering in its lower course, heads up towards Rawlins' Post-Office in a general east-by-north direction, passing about midway between Mount Nebo and Bethesda Post-Offices. This direction marks an anticlinal or median line of a flat arch of rocks which forms by far the most important structural feature in the geology of this part of Pennsylvania, and, indeed, if it be continued, as is suggested here, to Canada one might say even, of the Atlantic border of the Northern United States. It is so important because the flatness of the arch precludes the possibility of the rocks being otherwise than in their natural order, while successive strata to an enormous thickness overlie the central part of the arch with the regularity of courses of masonry, to a point beyond Safe Harbor to the northwest, and almost to Fishing Creek towards the southeast. This arch continues southwestward through York County to the Maryland line, in which part of its course, however, it is much obscured by the decomposed rock which covers it, and northeastward through Chester, Montgomery, and Bucks into and across the State of New Jersey. Its limits have never been defined.[1] The character of the rocks and other features can be learned in Report CCC, of the Reports of the Second Geological Survey, page 129, etc. At the central point on the river they are mica schists with some chlorite, and, if one may judge by the direction of the dips on either side, the prolongation of the axis of this anticlinal would pass a little to the southeast of the Chester Valley, and perhaps join that of the Buck Ridge which crosses the Schuylkill River near Conshohocken.[2] Even supposing the slates at Peach Bottom to be the upper portions of the Eozoic series (a point not at all certain, because the structure at and below Fishing Creek is very puzzling), there were deposited as sediments by the slow and imperceptible attrition of the then exposed rocks and their spreading out by the waves and currents of a sea, *no less than fourteen thousand four hundred feet* (2.7 *miles or* 4.3 *kilometers*) *on top of the central part of the Tocquan anticlinal before the Peach Bottom slates were laid down.* Let those who wish to form an idea of the periods of time indicated by geological phenomena stand on the sea-shore and observe the rapidity with which the waves accumulate sand on the beach, and try to conceive the time required to accumulate 2.7 miles of it. Yet it is almost certain that a vastly greater thickness of sea deposits underlies the Tocquan rocks. This anticlinal shows indications of sinking to the southwest,—that is to say, the farther one proceeds southwestward the newer are the rocks which form the mantle conformable to the structure of this arch. Conversely, at least so far as the writer has observed, the anticlinal seems to rise to the northeast, and its upper layers seem to have been denuded by atmospheric agencies to greater depths, exposing (if the conjecture in regard to the relation of the Buck Ridge be correct) some of the oldest rocks of the globe.

These Eozoic rocks, as far as yet known, appear to consist of the following divisions, the lowest being at the bottom of the column:[3]

VI. Keweenian.
V. Taconian.
IV. Mont Alban.
III. Huronian.
II. Norian.
I. Laurentian.

When it is understood that the entire section along the Susquehanna, described above, lies within the Huronian (*i.e.*, fourteen thousand four hundred feet perpendicular thickness), clearer impressions of its extent can be formed.

The Martic Hills and the Welsh Mountain are formed by these Eozoic measures; the nickel, chrome, magnesia, and serpentine deposits are within them, and, besides the iron ores which properly belong to them, a large amount has been superficially deposited upon them from subsequent action along their boundary with the newer palæozoic strata. Thus, while this most ancient series occupies less area than the two following, it is the most important of all, and furnished the material of which the others are composed.

The Palæozoic Rocks of Lancaster County.—The lowest of these in this region, and therefore the first in order according to the system here pursued, is a formation to which American geologists generally give the name of *Potsdam*, from a locality in New York where it was studied many years ago.

The Potsdam or Chikis Quartzite.—The distinguished geologist, Professor Henry D. Rogers, in his final report on the geology of Pennsylvania, conceived this formation to consist of three series of rocks, of which the upper and lower were called "talcose schists," and the middle member primal sandstone, or quartzite. The name "talcose," which was given because it was then thought that these schists contained "talc" (one of the hydrous silicates of magnesia), has since been abandoned by the best authorities, because these rocks very seldom, if ever, contain talc or any large quantity of magnesia, and the name "hydro-mica," proposed by Dana, or "nacreous schist," by Hunt, has been substituted. Independently of this, it is more than doubtful if the tripar-

[1] Dr. Alfred R. C. Selwyn, director of the geological survey of Canada, in a letter to the writer, comments upon the close similarity of this feature to the great Sutton Mountain anticlinal near Quebec.

[2] The dips vary very much near the axis of the anticlinal, but if the average dip be supposed to be N. 15° W—S. 15° E., the latter would pass up from the mouth of Tocquan Creek a very little south of Quarryville. If E. 30° N. be supposed to represent the average direction, the axis would pass from the same starting point to the upper part of the village of New Providence.

[3] See Dr. T. Sterry Hunt. List of Pre-Silurian Terranes. Report E, Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, p. 241.

tite division has more than a local value in the region under consideration. It is true that hydro-mica schists appear to belong to the formation, and are seen to occur above, below, and between two layers of quartzite at Chikis Rock, but there are reasons to believe that the lower schists are neither extensive nor continuous, and that the upper schists belong to the next succeeding formation, the limestone. There are a few localities between Peter's Creek and the Maryland line where these beds of quartzite occur, but their relations are doubtful, though a very plausible construction of the plications along the great river would bring them in at the place where the Potsdam, if present, ought to appear. The only two principal localities of Lancaster County where the Potsdam occurs in mass are, first, the narrow ridge which is prolonged at Chikis from a larger triangular mass in York County due east to Hempfield Post-office, and, secondly, the northwestern slope of the Welsh Mountain in Sadsbury, Salisbury, Leacock, East Earl, and Caernarvon townships. Besides these, loose fragments are scattered over the Eozoic measures of Eden and Bart townships, but the quartzite is nowhere there "in place." The iron ores of Chestnut Hill and of other places—hydrous oxides partly decomposed from pyrites *in situ* and partly deposited from solutions long after the end of the Potsdam period—have been ascribed to this formation; but there seems good reason for assigning this horizon of iron ores to the lower part of the next following, or limestone, period. Its relative position between the quartzite remains the same, however, whichever hypothesis be received.

The Auroral Limestone.—This very thick calcareous deposit with intercalated beds of hydro-mica schist was called as above by Professor H. D. Rogers, because he imagined that it was laid down nearly at the *dawn* of life on this planet. The lower part of the formation wherever well exhibited proves to consist of more or less calcareous beds of hydro-mica schists. In general terms, the lower in the formation these beds are found the more crystals or casts of iron pyrites they contain, and this fact serves in part to explain why the margins of this great limestone (its lower edge), from Canada to Alabama, is dotted all along by mines of the hydrous oxides of iron. The great Chestnut Hill iron-ore mines, a short distance east of the town of Columbia, are located in these schists, and in one place at a depth of seventy feet the quartzite of Chikis (the Potsdam) was reached. A careful section made by the writer to ascertain the thickness of this limestone and its underlying hydro-mica schists, near the city of Lancaster, established the fact that both together measured three thousand four hundred feet perpendicularly, of which the lower twelve hundred feet were composed of more or less pyritiferous hydro-mica schists, and the upper two thousand two hundred feet chiefly of magnesian limestone (dolomite), containing, however, numerous beds of intercalated argillite. (See Lancaster Section, Report CCC. Description, p. 145.)

It would be improper to close this short sketch of the Auroral limestone without mention of the very remarkable deposit within it of carbonate of zinc which (as elsewhere) was long mistaken for a part of itself.[1] One important discovery of the recent survey in Lancaster County is the physical connection between the great Lancaster limestone (identical in age with that of the Great Valley) and the Chester Valley limestone at Quarryville. This connection is proved by several circumstances. Taken in connection with what has been said of the Tocquan anticlinal, it exposes to our view a flat arch consisting of a number of superimposed sheathings of rock which have been more and more stripped off on its north side as one goes eastward, while by a fault or break on the south side of the limestone mass just north of and running nearly parallel to the axis of the arch the lower rocks in that quarter have been brought up level with the upper or limestone series. Erosion stripped off the limestone between Downingtown and Churchtown, while the straight southern edge of the Chester Valley was made by an up-throw.

The Mesozoic or New Red Sandstone.—This formation suggests more, as yet, unanswerable questions than any other in the State. It is characterized everywhere over the world by the predominance of red in the coloration of the strata composing it. Its rocks are generally of the nature of more or less baked clays or sands, and when they contain crystallized rocks such as mica or feldspar, it is always as adventitious components. This formation, or those immediately above and below it, with which it is often confounded in this country, contains in certain localities (as in Colorado) oil, very frequently salt, and salt springs, and also coal.[2] These dykes or thin veins of igneous rock are almost invariably observed cutting through the Mesozoic beds, whence they frequently pass outwards into the adjacent formations whether younger or older. Sometimes several of them seem to radiate from a common point outwards. Frequently a large superficial mass is formed by the pouring out from a single vent of a large quantity of the molten material which accumulated on the then surface, forming "*mesas*," as they are called in the West. It is not to be understood that these dykes never occur except in the Mesozoic measures. In Pennsylvania, dolerite is the species of rock most commonly forming them, but it is also observed in dykes which cut the formations adjacent to

[1] For a description of the Bamford zinc mine near Landisville, see CCC, p. 196.

[2] The great Midlothian coal field of Virginia belongs to this formation. It is not wanting in coal deposits in the neighboring county of York, Pa., but the deposits are too meagre to be of value. Numerous dykes of igneous rocks, called "trap," occur in the Mesozoic sandstone, and though exogenetic (*i.e.*, not connected directly with the causes which produced the former), nevertheless so universally accompany its beds that either series may be anticipated from the presence of the other.

the Mesozoic. As a rule, however, they do not occur at very great distances from the present area of the Mesozoic, and in most cases where these dykes of dolerite are found traversing formations older than the Mesozoic, it is not improbable that the latter may have once covered these localities.[1] The portion of the Mesozoic measures which lie on the older Huronian schists (as do those of the northern edge of the belt we are considering, in Adams and York, and possibly Dauphin and Lebanon Counties) is also characterized by its contents of both copper and iron salts. The lower (southern) margin of the Mesozoic is irregular, and is indented by numerous bays and almost inclosed lakes of limestone.[2] These irregularities of the margin are probably caused by the erosive action of frost, wind, and water, since the beds were formed. This action has uncovered the underlying limestone in proportion to the varying force which it has exerted in different localities, and to the power of resisting erosion which the rocks of those localities may have possessed. It is worthy of notice that the breadth of the Mesozoic formation is reduced where it crosses the Susquehanna River.

The Cainozoic Formations of Lancaster County.—It has been stated that the widest meaning is given to the word Cainozoic. Its meaning ("new life, or forms of life") is applied here to all the successive forms which have succeeded the Cretaceous. The *Tertiary* period has no representative rocks in Lancaster County which are known to the writer. For the purposes of this very brief and imperfect sketch the Cainozoic may be extended to include not only the fluviatile gravels and alluvium, but the graphic and other records of man himself, of which many examples are found in Lancaster County, and especially along the borders of the Susquehanna, or "River of Islands."[3]

Many very interesting collections of stone implements, fashioned by the early inhabitants of the shores of the Susquehanna, have been made by various citizens of the county, notably by the writer's honored friend, the late Professor S. S. Haldeman, and Dr. C. H. Stubbs, of Fulton township. This subject more properly belongs to the archæology of Lancaster County.

[1] From what has been said above of the thickness of the strata under the Mesozoic, one of the difficulties in explaining the phenomena which this formation presents will be apparent; for if (as appears to be the case) these dykes of trap cleave not only the Mesozoic rocks but also those on which the latter lies, why are they so seldom found out of the Mesozoic area? However many thousand feet in thickness we are at liberty to give to the rocks of the geological Middle Age, its strata would be to those under it but as a coat of paint.

[2] For an example of this, see the curious boundary of the region of limestone in which Ephrata is built.

[3] The reader is referred to Report CCC of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania for illustrations of the Indian hieroglyphs which still abound on the islands in the southern part of the river, though the natural erosion of the latter, assisted by the wanton destructiveness of some who visit these interesting relics, are fast causing them to disappear.

Analyses of Ores, etc.—The following analyses of rocks and minerals in Lancaster County, made at the request of the writer, may prove of interest to the reader. They are quoted from Chap. VI. of Vol. CCC, of the "Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania."

1. This analysis of the Peach Bottom slates which cross a portion of Lancaster and York Counties was made by Mr. Andrew S. McCreath, chemist of the Survey. The specimen was from J. Humphrey & Co.'s quarry, half a mile east of Delta, York Co.:

Silicic oxide (SiO_2)	55.880
Titanic oxide (TiO_2)	1.270
Sulphuric oxide (SO_3)	0.022
Alumina (Al_2O_3)	21.849
Ferrous oxide (FeO)	9.033
Manganous oxide (MnO)	0.586
Cobaltous oxide (CoO)	trace.
Lime (CaO)	0.155
Magnesia (MgO)	1.495
Soda (Na_2O)	0.460
Potash (K_2O)	3.640
Carbon (C)	1.794
Water (H_2O)	3.385
Iron bisulphide (FeS_2)	0.051
Total	99.800

The following analyses of ores are also from Mr. McCreath:

No. 2. Micaceous iron ore (magnetic), six paces southeast of Rock Shaft, Chestnut Hill (Primal).

No. 3. Magnetic iron ore, Limestone Hill, in the vicinity of John Haldeman's, near trap dyke, five miles (eight kilometers) west of Marietta.

No. 4. Micaceous (slightly magnetic) ore, from ridge dividing the property of the Chestnut Hill Iron Company (Primal).

	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Iron sesquioxide (Fe_2O_3)	39.181	62.857	87.571
Ferrous oxide (FeO)	15.171	19.285	5.528
Iron bisulphide (FeS_2)	0.050	.....	.....
Manganous oxide (MnO)	0.102	.....	0.155
Manganese sesquioxide (Mn_2O_3)	.....	0.232	3.217
Lime (CaO)	0.040	1.010	0.050
Magnesia (MgO)	0.396	1.396	0.252
Sulphuric oxide (SO_3)	.....	0.007	0.007
Phosphoric oxide (P_2O_5)	0.039	0.082	0.109
Water	0.350	1.896	0.950
Insoluble residue	43.350	10.670	2.260
Total	100.169	100.667	100.099

Further resolution of the compounds above given:

	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Magnetic oxide	45.84	62.14	17.81
Surplus of iron sesquioxide over that required by the magnetic oxide	5.46	20.00	75.28
Metallic iron	39.250	59.00	65.60
Metallic manganese	0.079	0.180	0.108
Sulphur	0.027	0.003	0.003
Phosphorus	0.017	0.036	0.048

The following analyses of Auroral limestones were made by the same chemist:

No. 5. Haldeman's limestone quarry, near Chikis, middle of quarry. Best specimen.

No. 6. Haldeman's limestone quarry, near Chikis, middle of quarry. Worst specimen.

No. 7. Haldeman's limestone quarry, near Chikis, extreme north end of quarry. Sandy layer.

No. 8. Haldeman's south quarry. Best blue limestone.

	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.
Calcium carbonate ($CaCo_3$)	55.104	53.517	50.339	54.750
Magnesium carbonate ($MgCo_3$)	43.602	43.522	41.143	44.204
Iron oxide and alumina (Fe_2O_3 and Al_2O_3)	0.304	0.869	0.731	0.517
Sulphur (S)	0.023	0.021	0.030	0.011
Phosphorus (P)	0.016	0.014	0.029	0.010
Insoluble residue	0.847	1.926	7.699	0.436
Total	98.896	99.869	99.971	99.928

The following analyses (likewise by Mr. McCreath) were made of a limestone about three hundred yards northeast of the Strickler quarries:

	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.
Insoluble siliceous matter	1.610	1.38	4.03
Iron sesquioxide and alumina	0.84	1.18	2.40
Water	0.36	0.48	0.49
Calcium carbonate	92.53	90.81	86.89
Magnesium carbonate	4.66	6.15	5.36
Manganese	.....	.....	trace.
Solid carbonaceous matter	.....	.....	0.09
Loss	.....	.....	.74
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Two specimens of Millerite from the Gap Mine, of which the analyses by Dr. Genth appear in his "Report on the Mineralogy of Pennsylvania, 1875," are as follows (Eozoic):

	No. 12. Millerite.	No. 13. Partly altered to Chalcocite.
Sulphur	35.14	33.60
Nickel	63.08	59.96
Cobalt	0.58	
Iron	0.40	1.32
Copper	0.87	4.68
Gangue	0.28	0.54
Total	100.35	100.05

A series of determinations of the nickel and cobalt and copper ores of the Gap Nickel Mine, furnished by Mr. Joseph Wharton, are here appended (Eozoic):

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.
				p. c.			
Nickel and cobalt	4.23	3.16	4.81	4.25	4.32	2.80	1.53
Copper	2.26	0.96	0.10	0.05	0.05	1.10	.....
Sulphur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.67

Some analyses of the nickel ores from the New Caledonia Nickel Mines are of interest in connection with those from the Gap Mine. In the "Comptes Rendus de la Société des Ingenieurs Civils," of 1877, are found the following three analyses:

	I.	II.	III.
Nickelous oxide (NiO)	3.50	8.50	18.50
Ferrous oxide (FeO)	5.18	2.50	3.50
Lime (CaO)	2.20	17.28	2.65
Magnesia (MgO)	26.65		15.75
Silica and insoluble matter (SiO_2, etc)	41.75	57.50	50.00
Water (H_2O)	21.25	14.50	10.00
Total	100.53	100.28	100.40
Metallic nickel	2.75	6.60	14.62
Metallic iron	4.03	1.94	2.45

Apparently no Millerite is represented in these analyses.

CHAPTER II.

THE INDIAN OCCUPATION.

It is not proposed to speculate upon the origin of the aboriginal tribes who may have had a settlement within the present limits of the county centuries before the white man landed upon the shores of the Delaware. This ground has been gone over by historians again and again, but they have failed to throw much light upon the subject. Rather have they bewildered the minds of their readers by their persistent speculative theories, yet they have led many persons to believe that the traditions which they have fostered or invented are history.

The Indians were essentially a nomadic race, and Gen. Clark, of New York, who has given this subject his whole study for some years, has come to the conclusion that not a single tribe ever had a permanent location for a period of fifty years in one place. If there was an exception to this rule, it was probably the old Indian town in Manor township, where the Susquehannocks flourished in 1608, when the famous Capt. John Smith entered the mouth of the Susquehanna River.

The Shawanese belonged to the Algonquin family, and, like the Arabs, wandered from place to place. They were a warlike and brave people, but a perfidious and treacherous nation, and their base conduct towards other tribes, and towards the white people, made them despised and hated wherever they went. They moved from the Ohio to Alabama, and from there to Georgia, where they were soon embroiled in a war with the Catawbas and Cherokees. They held their own for some years, but were finally compelled to move farther north to save the remnants of their several tribes. They came as far as the Potomac. From thence they sent some of their chiefs to the Susquehannock Indians and to Philadelphia to get permission from Penn to locate near the former. The Susquehannocks became responsible for their good behavior. Sixty families came from the Potomac in 1697, and from that time greater numbers followed at intervals of a year or less. They located near the mouth of Pequea Creek, where their principal town remained for thirty-four years, and where their king, Opessah, and his successors resided. These gipsey Indians were not satisfied to remain together in one place, but, true to their character, they split into fragments. We find a Shawannah town in Sadsbury township, where the New Castle Road crossed the Octorara, about two miles above Christiana. They also had a town ten or twelve miles farther down the same stream, where the Charlestown and Conestoga road crossed. These two points were doubtless chosen because game and fish were plenty, with which they were ready to barter with the emigants passing over these two routes for merchandise or other articles. They also had a town along Shawanese Run, at Columbia, and did not leave that vicinity until several years after the arrival of the white settlers,—Barber, Wright, and Blunston.

During the summer months hunting parties pitched their tents along the banks of the Conestoga, Pequea, and Mill Creeks, but changed their location frequently when they found game scarce or poor fishing.

Their usual mode to catch the latter was to gig or strike them with a spear at night, the fish being attracted by a fire made with faggots.

They mingled with the early settlers, and outwardly were on the best of terms with every one. But it is known that small war parties sneaked away at night and traveled hundreds of miles to strike an enemy in the far South. They seldom returned empty-handed, and if they could get nothing else, they would induce some of the negro slaves in Virginia to come with them. When questioned by the Governor or Council or the Conestoga Indians as to their conduct, they professed to be very innocent, and assured them that *they* had kept all their covenants with "Onas" (Penn) and their cousins, the Delawares and Conestogas. The colonial authorities and the neighboring tribes of Indians professed to believe what they said while in their presence, but they were not able to conceal their fears when their backs were turned. It cost the proprietors large sums in their efforts to placate and attach them to their cause, which they after all failed to do. No amount of cajolery, or promises of land, or the constant giving of goods was sufficient to bring these wayward and treacherous children of the forest to a true sense of their obligations to the government. Many years of valuable time were frittered away upon them, even after they destroyed the lives of many of the frontier settlers.

Martin Chartière, a French-Indian trader, took up his abode with the Shawanese Indians at Pequea, as did also Joseph Jessup, another French-Indian trader. The latter remained among them but a few years, when he removed a hundred or more miles farther up the river. A few families of this tribe of Indians moved to the same place about the same time. Jessup spoke the Shawanese and Delaware language, and was frequently chosen as interpreter at councils when treaties were made with these Indians. Chartière married an Indian squaw, probably a member of this tribe. Several years before his death, which occurred in 1708, he removed his trading post to a point about a mile above the "Indian Fort" in Manor township. His son, Peter Chartière, married a Shawanese squaw, and took the most warlike section of the tribe over to the French interests in the war of 1755–58.

On June 27, 1707, Governor John Evans, with Messrs. French, Mitchel, Bizaillon, Gray, and four servants, started from New Castle, Del., and on the next morning arrived on the Octorara, where the Shawanese met them and presented the Governor with some skins, and the same night the party arrived at Pequehan, the Indian town, and was received at Martin Chartière's by Opessah, their king, and some chiefs, who conducted them to their town, and upon entering were received with a salute of fire-arms. From thence the Governor and his party, on Monday, proceeded to the Susquehanna Indian town, where they met delegations or representatives of the Shawanese, Senequois, Ganawese or Canoise, and Nanticokes. These Shawanese were not from the town at Pequea, but belonged to two or three other towns, at the mouth of the Juniata, and farther up the river. Of these tribes, the Nanticokes understood the English language.

On the 30th day of June the Governor returned to Pequehan, where Opessah received him, and spoke in behalf of the youth of the town. The Governor remained there a few days, during which time there arrived several families of Shawanese from Carolina, where four hundred and fifty Flat-head Indians had besieged their town. Peter Bizaillon, who was present, informed the Governor that the Shawanese in the South had killed several white people.

On July 1st the Governor and party went to Conestoga and remained there all night. From thence, the next day, they went to within three miles of Paxtang village. Martin Chartière, who went along with the party, went into the town and brought Joseph Jessup and James Le Tort back with him. It was then and there that Nichole Godin, an Indian trader who had no license, was arrested and taken thence to Philadelphia.

In June, 1709, the Governor offered each of the young Shawanese braves a gun if they would join an expedition then about to start against the French in Canada. The Shawanese declined the proffered inducements, and refused to risk themselves in a conflict where they were likely to get the worst of it.

In 1711 King Opessah absented himself from his tribe, and remained away for more than three years. During that time he pretended to have been hunting for game in the woods, but it was generally supposed at the time that his absence was due to his attachment to a Delaware squaw, as it was known that he spent much of his time among the Delawares, then located along the Brandywine. In October, 1714, the Shawanese elected a new king in place of Opessah, called "Cakundawanna."

On the 22d day of June, 1715, Opessah appeared before the Governor and Council in behalf of his tribe. He never was reinstated, however, in his old position in the tribe, and gradually went out of notice.

His speeches and bearing at several treaties indicate that he was no ordinary man. He was frank in speech and outwardly friendly to the whites, but he unquestionably gave bad advice to his tribe, who were doubtless ever ready to be at some mischief.

In 1715, Thomas Chalkley, a prominent speaker of the Friends, visited the Shawanese and Conestoga towns and preached to the Indians at both places. Governor William Keith visited the Shawanese and held a conference with them and other Indians at Conestoga July 18, 1717, and again in June, 1722. James Logan also held a conference at the same place in 1720, and he was particularly severe upon the French Jesuits, and blamed them for getting the Indians to take sides against the English. Bizaillon, Le Tort, Chartière, and Jessup, Canada French-In-

dian traders, fell under suspicion, and they were arrested and thrown into jail, but subsequently were released upon giving bail for their good behavior.

The Governor of Virginia complained frequently to Governor Keith about the Shawanese for harboring slaves. They became more restless, and chafed under the restraints laid upon them by the Governor and the Conestogas, who became answerable for their good conduct. In May, 1728, they killed two of the Conestogas. In 1731 that portion of the tribe who lived within the present limits of this county suddenly gathered up their movables and moved away at night without asking permission from the Governor or the Conestogas. They crossed the mountains and pitched their tents along the Allegheny. The Governor and Council and Conestoga Indians became very much alarmed, and took immediate measures to coax them back. Samuel Blunston and John Wright were sent to Cumberland Valley to survey and lay out a reservation for them in 1732, and as an additional inducement told them that no one was to live among them but Peter Chartière, whose wife was a Shawanese. Finding that they could not be coaxed back, the colonial authorities undertook to prevent the Indian traders from crossing the mountains and bartering with them upon the Allegheny. This was about as difficult an undertaking as getting the Indians back. In 1735 the Six Nations of Indians, who compelled the Shawanese many years before this time to behave themselves along the Allegheny or leave that hunting-ground, tried to persuade them to return east of the mountains, but they refused. The Six Nations not being satisfied with them, they sent out a chief to talk to them. One of their tribes, consisting of thirty young and ten old men, and several women and children, murdered this chief and fled to the South, the place from whence they moved to the Potomac. A few of the Shawanese returned to Cumberland Valley. In 1737 there were one hundred and thirty Shawanese living along the Susquehanna.

For more than forty years the Shawanese along the Ohio were in an almost perpetual state of war with America, either as British colonies or as independent States. They were the most active allies of the French during the Seven Years' war, and after the conquest of Canada continued in concert with the Delawares in their hostilities, which were only terminated after the successful campaign of Gen. Bouquet. The settlers who crossed the mountains and were pushing their way to the Ohio had to fight this treacherous and perfidious tribe at every step. Western annals are full of descriptions of their atrocities. When the tribe became greatly diminished in numbers by reason of their wars, the places of their dead were more than made good by recruits from other hostile tribes. Many valuable lives were sacrificed through the imbecility of the colonial authorities in their treatment of, and tampering with, these wretches. No tribe of Indians has given its name to so many places in the United States as the Shawanese, and, perhaps, no other was ever split into so many fragments or changed their place of abode so frequently or deserved to go down through the pages of history as the most perfidious of all the savage tribes.

The Ganawese moved from Piscataway to an island in the Potomac River. From thence their king and chiefs went to Philadelphia to see William Penn in 1698, and get permission to settle in his province, which was readily granted. They returned and brought their whole tribe with them to Conejohala, where the borough of Washington now stands. There they built a town upon the land now owned by Mr. Staman. They remained at that place two or three years, when they asked permission to move farther up the river. They selected a spot upon the land now owned by John Haldeman, a mile or two below the mouth of Canoy Creek. This tribe were also called and better known as Canoise, from whom the stream took its name. They were also called Nanticokes. They were probably an offshoot from the Nanticokes, and came from the eastern part of Maryland. The tribe was small, and under the control of the Six Nations. They were not a vicious people, and gave but little trouble. They were entirely surrounded by Indian traders, who found it profitable to barter with them. They, like the Shawanese, were mere tenants at will, and as game began to get scarce, and the settlers in Donegal township encroached upon their hunting-ground, they became dissatisfied, and asked permission to move farther up the river. In 1743 they removed to Shamokin, now Sunbury, and had the impudence afterwards to ask the proprietors to pay them for the land they vacated at Canoy. Although treaties were held in their town, and their chiefs presented themselves at treaties held at Conestoga, Lancaster, and Philadelphia, the tribe never had much influence, and sank into obscurity, and the name has disappeared from current history.

The Delawares for many years carried on a sanguinary war with the Iroquois, or Six Nations, but after a bloody struggle they were conquered and subjugated, and became dependents of the Six Nations, who selected one of their own chiefs to rule over them, the greatest of whom was the Cayuga chief Shikellimy, the father of Logan, the famous chief in the West. He was a person of great ability, and remained true in his fidelity to the whites until his death. He was not, however, able to control the entire tribe, and they became very troublesome. Penn purchased all their lands, but they acted as though they wanted to regain them and retain their presents also. They were constantly asking for more. Pemberton, and a few other Quakers, listened to their lies, and gave the proprietors no little trouble. Their dealings with the Connecticut people brought forth a

brood of troubles for all parties concerned. The Six Nations treated them as women, and gave them no voice in their councils. A portion of this tribe settled along the Brandywine, from whence small parties found their way to the streams in this county, where they remained a few years, after which they found congenial spirits in villainy and murder among the Shawanese, near whom they settled, and traveled on the same war-path. They called themselves Lenni Lenape, or the Original People.

The Nanticokes settled upon the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay. They were quite numerous, but could not hold their own against the Six Nations, and were compelled to submit to that confederation, and become their vassals. They obtained permission to move to Tulpehocken Valley, where they remained until 1721, when the large settlement of Germans which came from New York and located near them made them restless, and a large portion of them moved east into Cocalico township, and settled along "Indian River." This place was known as "Indian Town" as late as 1758, when there were still a few scattered families living along the little streams and springs in the vicinity. The town embraced five hundred acres, which came into the possession of John Wistar and Henry Carpenter. Another portion of this tribe had also a town upon the land now owned by Levi S. Reist, called "Lehoy." That land was also purchased from the proprietors by John Wistar. As this tribe understood the English language, they mingled and were on good terms with the white settlers. They also moved up to the West Branch of the Susquehanna. The Nanticokes and Ganawese spoke a kindred tongue. When these tribes were in the height of their power, they were constantly thrown upon their defense by their more powerful neighbors, the Susquehannocks, *alias* Minquas, *alias* Conestogas, who sent out small war parties to pick off the hunters of these tribes whom they found in the woods away from their principal towns.

The Susquehannocks were at one time the most powerful and aggressive of all the tribes along the Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay. They were able to subdue their weaker brethren, but they did not absorb or form a confederation like the Six Nations of New York, and compel their conquered enemies to pay tribute every year or furnish young men to swell their war parties. They were strictly a warlike and hunting nation. After an intercourse of more than one hundred and fifty years with the white settlers, they failed to adapt themselves to agricultural pursuits. Penn, in the goodness of his heart, gave to the remnant of this tribe, whom he called Conestogas, five hundred acres of land, the finest farm within his province, to which they moved from their old stockaded town along the river shore. The Proprietors were compelled to furnish a person to manage and have a portion of the land cultivated until the remnant of this tribe was extinguished. This tract of land was a source of expense and trouble to the Proprietors while they owned it.

On the 2d day of June, 1608, Capt. John Smith left Jamestown, on the James River, with a company of fourteen persons, in an open barge of three tons burthen, and sailed up along the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay on a voyage of exploration. The party returned to Jamestown on the 21st day of July, and on the 24th of that month, Smith again started down the river and up the bay to finish their discoveries, taking this time twelve men with him.

SUSQUEHANNOCK INDIAN.

After an absence of seven weeks, he returned on the 7th day of September, 1608. When Capt. Smith arrived at the head of the bay, he met a hunting party of Susquehannocks. From his description they were evidently more muscular and larger in stature than other Indians, of whom he saw a great many. Capt. Smith prepared a map of the shores of the Chesapeake Bay and the streams entering into it, and also drew a picture of a Susquehannock chief, of which the above is a *fac-simile*.

Historians have ridiculed Smith, and looked upon his Indian race of giants as existing only in his fertile imagination. Subsequent discoveries, however, would seem to corroborate or give color to his statement. When the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad was being constructed, and the foundations of the bridge which spans the Octorara were being excavated, human skeletons were found, which indicated that they belonged to persons of extraordinary size. At this point this tribe had a small stockade, to afford protection to their hunting parties who went to the head of the bay. Bones were also excavated at or near where their town and fort stood, and where their king lived (a short distance below Washington borough), which indicated that they were the remains of persons above the average height. They were doubtless an athletic and manly race. Knowing their superiority over adjacent tribes, they doubtless upon every occasion displayed an aggressive disposition, and assumed postures and a voice calculated to intimidate strangers, and give them an idea of extraordinary powers which they did not possess.

At this time the tribe could turn out six hundred warriors. They had a stockaded fort, which stood upon what is now John H. Wittmer's land, about midway between Wittmer's Mill and Strickler's Run, at the foot of Turkey Hill. This was large enough to not only protect the warriors, but the whole population also. Bastions were subsequently erected at each of the four corners, where small cannon were placed to protect and rake the sides. It is probable that the fort at first was a plain parallelogram, and that the bastions were added after the implements of civilized warfare were introduced by the Dutch Swedes and the Marylanders.

At what particular period they erected this fort is hard to determine. As they penetrated the forest as far north as the St. Lawrence River and Lake Champlain, and had many a skirmish with the Iroquois, who had their towns protected by stockades, they doubtless copied from their enemies. Some writers have asserted that this tribe belonged to Iroquois stock. This must be a mistake, for it is known that they were at war for at least one hundred years with them. After they were conquered and dismembered by the Cayugas and Oneidas, members of the confederated Six Nations, they spoke the Mingo language and were reckoned as a branch of that stock, which also belonged to the Six Nations. This can be accounted for by the fact that it was the policy of the Iroquois, when they conquered a tribe, to send their chiefs away, and select one from the confederated nations to rule over them, and in this instance they may have selected a Mingo.

Smith, in his mention of the chief whom he met at the head of Chesapeake Bay, described the "calves of his legs" as being "three-quarters of a yard about, and all the rest of his limbs so answerable to that proportion, and he seemed the goodliest man I ever saw." They met them with skins, bows, arrows, targets, beads, swords, and tobacco-pipes for presents. "They seemed like giants, and were the strangest people in all these countries, both in language and attire; their language well becomes their proportions, sounding from them as a voice in a vault. Their attire is the skins of bears and wolves, some have cassocks made of bears' heads, and skins that a man's head goes through the skin's neck, and the ears of the bear fastened to his shoulder, the nose and teeth hanging down his breast, another bear's face split behind him, and at the end of the nose hung a paw, the half-sleeves coming to the elbows, where the neck of bears and the arms through the mouth, with paws hanging at their noses. One had the head of a wolf hanging in a chain for a jewel, his tobacco-pipe, three-quarters of a yard long, prettily carved, with a bird, a deer, or some such device at the great end sufficient to beat out one's brains, with bows, arrows, and clubs suitable to their greatness."

This description accords very well with the illustrated specimen of the chief.

The Massawomekes, a war-like tribe, were located along Bush River, and were enemies of the Susquehannocks. Not only this, but all the tribes on both sides of the bay lived in towns, around which they had palisades. This system of civilized means of defense among these several tribes was in existence before the arrival of Smith in James River, or the Dutch or Swedes in the Delaware.

The fact that the Susquehannocks ceded to the English all the land on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and about the head of the bay would seem to indicate that they had subjugated the tribes living there.

The fur trade with the Susquehannocks at the mouth of the river became so great and profitable (according to John Pory, secretary of the Virginia Company) that one hundred English settled on Kent Island, at the mouth of the river. (This number is probably an exaggeration.) Those that were there hoped to reap a rich harvest from the Indians, and to control the entire trade at a very small outlay. The Susquehannocks were quick-witted, and soon discovered that these people were too avaricious to be honest. Hence they refused to trade with them, and broke up their settlement.

A few years later (in 1630) William Claibourne, a member of the Virginia Council, effected a settlement upon the same island, and established a trading-post, which he surrounded with a stockade for protection. He was apparently firmly established, and a bold freebooter, ready to maintain his foothold upon the island by force of arms. Not long afterwards a body of men, called the "Pilgrims," offered the king fifty pounds for this island. They came in the "Ark and Dove." This was anterior to the date of the arrival of Lord Baltimore and his colonists. After the arrival of George Calvert, the first baron of Baltimore, who was the founder of Maryland, he undertook to

dispossess Claibourne, which led to what is called in Maryland history "Claibourne's Rebellion."

On the 27th day of March, 1634, the Pilgrims found the Yoacomacoes Indians, from whom they purchased the land upon which they made their settlement, in great dread of the Susquehannocks, who were their mortal enemies, who never ceased to make war upon them and ravage their country.

Claibourne saw in this Pilgrim settlement a lurking danger, which might any moment dispel his sanguine hopes of a peaceful possession of his island. He stirred up hostilities between the settlers and the Indians. The former concluded that they would have no peace while Claibourne was free to get the Indians to do the fighting, and they made war upon him. He was not subdued until 1637, when his property was confiscated and himself arrested and attainted of high treason. In 1642 he and Richard Ingle, who was called a pirate and rebel, and a few others from Virginia, recaptured Kent Island, invaded the western shore of Maryland, and forced Leonard Calvert, the Lieutenant-Governor, to seek safety in flight to Virginia. Whether Claibourne's object was the overthrow of Baltimore's government, or to compel him to acknowledge his right to the possession of Kent Island, from which he had been ejected, is not known.

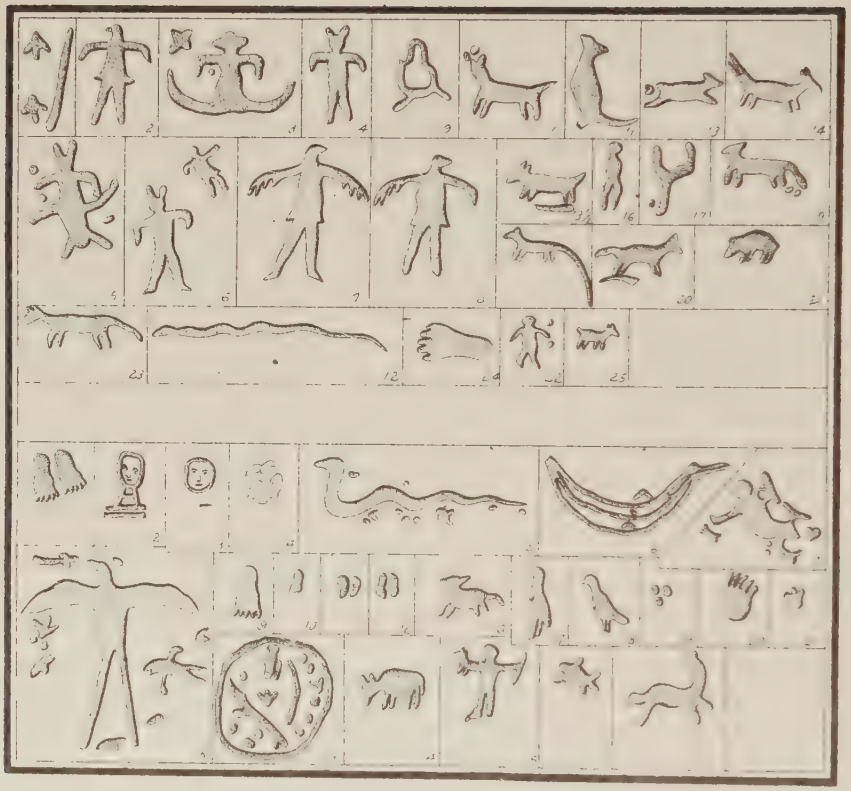
The Susquehannocks continued to give the Pilgrim settlers at Saint Mary's a great deal of trouble, and in May, 1639, the Council resolved to invade that country upon the eastern shore of the bay. An expedition was planned against them, but was abandoned upon receipt of the intelligence that the Susquehannocks were supplied with fire-arms. The Indians of that tribe continued to harass the settlers, and we are not aware that a successful resistance was made to them or their country along the Susquehanna invaded by the Marylanders. But the fire in the rear from the Iroquois became so hot that the Susquehannocks concluded to form an alliance, aggressive and defensive, with the whites. On the 5th of July, 1652, a treaty was made with them at the river of Severn, where Annapolis, the present capital of Maryland, stands. At this treaty the Susquehannocks ceded all the land from Pautuxet River to Palmer's (or Kent) Island, on the western side of Chesapeake Bay, "and from the Choptauk River to the northeast branch, which lyes to the northward of Elke River, on the eastern side of said baye, the island of Kent and Palmer's, which belongs to Capt. Claibourne, excepted."

But in this treaty it was provided that both parties were to be permitted "to build a house or forte for trade on Palmer's Island." This treaty indicates the extent of the jurisdiction of the Susquehannocks along the shores of the bay, and also that Claibourne had made his peace with Baltimore and regained possession of his island. This treaty provided for a peace between the parties "which was to endure forever, to the end of the world;" and yet there was a clause inserted which allowed either party, if they grew weary of the terms of the treaty, by giving twenty days' notice, to annul the same. This treaty was signed by Richard Bennett, Edward Floyd, Thomas Marsh, William Fuller, and Leonard Strong, commissioners on the part of the Marylanders, and on the part of the Susquehannocks by Sawahegeh, Ameghtaregh, Scarhuhadig, Ruthehogah, Nathheldiauch, war captains and councilors appointed and sent to represent the nation.

In April, 1661, the Susquehannocks, as was then supposed, went to Gunpowder River and plundered the settlers, and killed the wife of Robert Gorsuch (ancestor of the one who was killed by his own slave near Christiana, in this county, in 1851), and a few days later killed John Fouster, and wounded William Wigwell. The Indians went upon a marauding expedition, and meant only to plunder the settlers, but meeting with some resistance, a general fight resulted and several were killed on both sides. Only a few Indians were engaged in this affair, and they probably acted without the consent of their own tribe. A short time after this a small party of Delaware Indians came to Bush River and killed several of the settlers. The latter, however, rallied and killed some Indians. The settlers came to the conclusion that the first murders were committed by Delawares and not by the Susquehannocks. The Indians gave the latter name to mislead the whites, so that the real murderers might escape a just retribution.

At a meeting of the Maryland Council on Spesutia Island in May, 1661, Capt. John Oldber was authorized to take command of fifty soldiers and march to the fort of the Susquehannocks at or near the mouth of the Octorara. This was but a small stockade, and only used to protect hunting parties. He was instructed to "choose some fit place either within or without the fort, which he was to fortify for his own security, and to demand the assistance of the Susquehannocks to fetch timber and other necessaries for the fortification according to articles now concluded between them; and further to cause some spurs and flankers to be laid out for the defense of the Indian fort, whom he was upon all occasions to assist against the assaults of their enemies. Upon his arrival at the fort he was to press the Susquehannocks to appoint one of their great men to assist him, and through whom he was to communicate his wishes to this tribe. He was cautioned to keep his eye upon the Dutch who might come to the fort." These warlike preparations were aimed against the Senecas and other New York Indians who were expected to attack their old enemies and the white settlers.

On the 12th day of October, 1661, Capt. Oldber appeared before the Council at St. Mary's, and when asked why he came down from his expedition without orders, replied that the Susquehannocks could not compel their men to furnish the soldiers with provis-



INDIAN HIEROGLYPHICS

ON ROCKS BELOW SAFE HARBOR, MANOR TOWNSHIP, LANCASTER CO., PA.

vagabond life, and begged from farm-house to farm-house. The only articles of barter they had were willow-baskets and brooms. If they received any money they spent it for "fire-water." They were constantly begging the colonial authorities for clothing and moccasins. They traveled through the community bare-footed, and many of them had no clothing but a breechclout, and it is stated that many went to Philadelphia naked. To keep them from starving or freezing, James Wright (who lived in the stone house on Second Street, Columbia) was appointed by the Governor to furnish them with clothing and food, which he did faithfully. The clothing he procured in Philadelphia, and the flour he provided was made at the "little stone mill" on Shawanese Run, which was torn down many years ago.

"Bill Sock" and one or two more of these Indians were in the habit of going up to Shamokin to hunt with the Shawanese. When the French and Indian war was impending, in 1754, their absence from Conestoga was frequent and long, and it was the general impression among the frontier settlers that they were secretly aiding the Indians who sided with the French. They were closely watched, and whenever a family along the border was cut off by the Indians the indignation against this tribe ran very high. When the inhabitants along the Upper Susquehanna had to flee to this county and the city of Philadelphia, in 1755, for safety, the lives of this tribe were imperiled. The atrocities committed upon the settlers along the border blunted the conscience of a heretofore peaceful people, and they no longer looked on in horror at the death of an Indian, or shrank back in dismay when a proposition was made to take the law in their own hands and retaliate upon their copper-colored brothers. James Wright wrote to the Governor during this war that these Indians were afraid to go out to hunt anywhere except around his house and his brother's, who lived on the west side of the river. In the spring of 1758 these Indians begged to be allowed to go up to Shamokin and build some cabins and live there, but the request was not granted. They were regarded as the "pets" of the Quakers, but they never showed any gratitude to their benefactors, nor were they of the slightest service to the Proprietors. After this once powerful tribe was defeated and broken, thenceforth their career was downward, and a strange fatality seemed to guide them on and on to their final doom. The following copy of a letter of Jacob Taylor, the surveyor for Chester County, was written to the Proprietors:

"May it please the Proprietor.

"This bearer, Michael Baughman (being apprehensive that he can agree with ye Indians to remove from Conestogoe Manor), desires to purchase the spot where the old Indian town stands, with the whole vacancy between ye lines of Henry Bostler and Michael Moyer, James Logan, John Cartlidge, and Peter Leman and to extend towards Susquehanna as far as may be not to incommode the other land, the quantity that may be regularly taken there will be, I think, about 350 A^{a}.

"Thy Servant,

"J. T.

"Dec. 3, 1739."

These Indians, although worthless vagabonds, became attached to their home, and could not be persuaded to leave it. Although they cultivated but little, if any, of this land, they frequently complained that some of their white neighbors cultivated hemp upon certain parties, and sometimes grain, without remunerating them for the use of the land.

After the termination of the French and Indian war, in 1758, another war was commenced by the famous Indian chief Pontiac in 1763, and before they were conquered by Gen. Bouquet, in 1764, the destruction of the border settlers was terrible. Some of the Indians who were on familiar terms with the whites declared to them that "Bill Sock," of Conestoga, had committed two or three murders. These reports, whether true or false, had a tendency to exasperate the border settlers against the whole tribe. Under the state of public sentiment then prevailing among the people, this feeling was but natural. Of course there are not included in this class, Quakers and Mennonites, for they believed that no provocation justified the taking of a human life. Nor is it proposed to justify the killing of these Indians, for it was an act wholly indefensible. Had the "Paxton Boys," under a competent leader like Col. Armstrong, instead of attacking these few Indians in the heart of a white settlement, gone to some of the Indian towns over the mountains and destroyed every living thing in them, they would have been regarded as heroes.

On the 13th day of December, A.D. 1763, a company of associators, commanded by Capt. Lazarus Stewart, and made up from the settlers in Paxtang, Hanover, and Donegal, started in the direction of Conestoga Indian town, to destroy the place and its people. It was a cold and blustery day, and before they arrived at the place of their destination it began to snow and sleet, and they were compelled to stop at the dwelling of a German farmer to warm themselves before they commenced their bloody work. In the morning before the break of day the town was surrounded, and the following-named Indians were shot and scalped, viz.: "Sheehays," "George," "Harry," a son of Sheehays, "Sally," an old woman, and another woman, making six victims. The buildings were all burned. A boy made his escape, and ran to the place of Capt. Thomas McKee, who lived near Lancaster borough, and was the manager of the "Indian farm," and gave the first alarm of the tragedy.

Matthias Slough selected the following-named jurors, and hastened to the scene on the morning of Dec. 14, 1763: Matthias Dehuffe, John Dehuffe, John Miller, Anthony Snyder, George Strickler, Wilton Atkinson, Christopher Crawford, Christian Wertz, Andrew

Graffe, John Hambright, John Barr, Frederick Stone, James Ralph, Patrick Work.

The day before this affair Bill Sock and several other Indians went to Thomas Smith's Iron-Works in Martic township to sell baskets and brooms, and did not return to their town, and the Indians, John Smith and Peggy, his wife, and their child, and young Joe Hays were at Peter Swarr's, about two miles and a half northwest from Lancaster, and near the present Harrisburg turnpike. These Indians were greatly alarmed for their safety, and hastened to Lancaster, where they were placed in the work-house (attached to the jail) for safety.

The German with whom the "Paxton Boys" stopped to warm themselves did not suspect the nature of their mission. He went to his neighbor, Robert Barber, who resided in the brick house now used as an office by the Susquehanna Rolling-Mill, in the southeastern part of the borough of Columbia, and complained that some robbers had been at his house and melted some pewter plates upon the stove, which they ran into bullets. He wanted Barber to go with him in pursuit of them. The latter only laughed at the German, and told him that they were only on a foolish frolic, and advised him to take no notice of the matter. He was scarcely gone when five or six men came into the house, leaving their guns outside. They were very cold, their coats covered with snow and sleet. Barber made up the fire, and gave them the customary morning refreshments. While they were in the house two of Barber's sons, aged ten and twelve years respectively, went out to look at their horses, which were hitched in a shed near the door.

After these strangers left these boys told their parents that there were tomahawks tied to their saddles, and they were all bloody, and that they had a small gun belonging to a little Indian named "Christy," who they well knew and were much attached to. He was their playmate, and participated in all their boyish sports. An hour later Mr. Herr, who resided in the Manor, brought the news of the dreadful deed. As the news spread over the eastern part of the province it caused great excitement among the Quakers and the colonial authorities. At this time it was the general opinion that the violence displayed by the "Paxton Boys" had spent its force, and that they would not dare to repeat or wreak their vengeance upon those who survived the massacre. It was little known how terribly in earnest these bordermen were, who had suffered the horrors of Indian warfare in all its phases. They did not disband, and as soon as they heard that their work was not completed, they made preparations to go to Lancaster, storm the jail, and wipe out of existence the remnant of the tribe that at one time held complete sway over numerous other tribes in Eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland. They were doomed, and the end was near.

Robert Beatty and John Miller, who resided in the Manor, were appointed by the Proprietors to "oversee" the Indian town and the lands belonging to the Indians. After the killing of the six Indians on the 14th of December, they gathered up the remnants of the tribe to the number of fourteen and placed them, as before stated, in the "work-house." John Hay, who was sheriff at that time, gave a list of the Indians in jail who were killed, to wit:

Captain John, Betty (his wife), Bill Sock, Molly (his wife), John Smith, Peggy (his wife), Little John (Captain John's son), Jacob, Christy, and Little Peter, boys, and Molly, Peggy, and another little girl, name not given. These were the English names as given by Peggy, wife of John Smith, and taken down by Sheriff Hay, who wrote to Governor John Penn on Dec. 27, 1763, stating that fifty or sixty men, armed with rifles and tomahawks, made their appearance suddenly in the town about two o'clock in the afternoon, and went immediately to the "work-house," and after a feeble resistance by the sheriff and coroner and a number of others, broke open the "work-house" and killed the fourteen Indians named.

They returned by the way they came. They were compelled to stand together in self-defense. They had the sympathy of the entire community along the border townships to sustain and encourage them. One of the strangest and most peculiar features which grew out of these transactions indicates in some measure the motives which governed and impelled the "Paxton Boys" to carry out to the bloody end their terrible work of annihilation. Some of them had been reading, no doubt, the laws of nations and the history of European conquests. The men who participated in these affairs were among the first to strike off the shackles of allegiance to the British crown and proclaim entire independence.

In the spring of 1764 a number of the Paxton Boys came down to Turkey Hill, took possession of the Indian farm and erected a number of log cabins, and made preparations to stay; and as they claimed to own the land by right of conquest, it was some time before they were dispossessed of this land by the Governor's orders, after which the Governor appointed Jacob Whisler, who lived in the neighborhood, overseer of the farm for five years.

On the 18th day of December, 1770, the Rev. Thomas Barton, the Episcopal minister in Lancaster, wrote to Edmund Physick, in Philadelphia (Penn's agent), to appoint him overseer of the farm for five or more years, with permission to plant or sow grain in some of the land for his own use. He stated that there were fifty acres which had been cleared for thirty years. When Barton took possession the fences had gone to decay, it had neither house, barn, or stable, except two cabins erected by the Paxton people. Mr. Barton built a commodious frame barn, lined with boards, and planted a small orchard of fifty grafted apple-trees, and fenced in a small garden. The Penns did not dispose of their interest in this farm until after the Revolutionary war.

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN TRADERS.

LANCASTER COUNTY was a prolific field for the operations of that adventurous class of people known as Indian traders. They formed what might be termed the picket line along the borders of civilization, and during the colonial period their influence was, in proportion to their numbers, greater than that of any other class in moulding public sentiment among the frontier settlers. The region of country which became Donegal township was the nursery of a large majority of traders, who were generally Scotch-Irish, and Presbyterian settlers of this nationality formed the skirmish line, which kept following up the traders and forced the savages beyond the mountains and the Allegheny. The right flank of this line was protected and supported by the Lutherans and German Presbyterians from Big Chikis Creek, where it entered Lebanon township. The left flank crossed the Susquehanna and moved as far south as the Maryland line. When the traders moved their stations to the Yellow Breeches Creek and Conecocheague this skirmish line of Scotch-Irish moved forward and took possession of the Cumberland Valley.

The pioneer Indian traders in the territory now embraced in this county were Canadian Frenchmen, who first located along the Schuylkill and Brandywine. One of the most noted of them, Martin Chartière, married an Indian squaw. When the Shawanese came from the South and settled at Pequea Creek, he moved there and made his permanent residence among them. He spoke the Delaware language fluently, and acquired great influence with these Indians. The chief Logan was anxious to be upon good terms with him, and took especial pains to cultivate his friendship. The loan commissioners, who were the Penns' agents for the sale of their lands, gave him a large tract, extending from the mouth of Conestoga Creek several miles up the Susquehanna. He built his trading-post, and finally settled upon the farm afterwards owned by the Stehmans, at or near where they built a saw-mill in Washington borough. He died at this place in 1708. A message announcing his death was sent to Logan, who attended his funeral. He left all his property to his only son, Peter Chartière, who married a Shawanese squaw. Peter sold his farm in Manor to Stephen Atkinson in 1727, and moved to the mouth of Yellow Breeches Creek, and thence to Conecocheague, thence to the Ohio. With the Shawanese Indians he went over to the French in the war of 1755–58. He was a source of great trouble to the Proprietors and to the English as long as he lived.

Peter Bazaillon, who was also a French Canadian, settled near the Schuylkill, where he established a trading-post. He did not remain there long, but moved to East Caln township, in Chester County, and made his permanent home a few miles east of St. John's Episcopal Church, which was built principally by his wife Martha. He did not have his trading-post at his permanent place of residence, but his headquarters was among the Paxtang Indians. In 1719 a patent was granted to his wife Martha for seven hundred acres of land in Donegal township, a short distane below Canoy Creek, and adjoining the Canoy Indian town. She sold this land to the Brennemans and Hess. Peter Bazaillon died at a great age in 1740, and was buried at St. John's Church, as was also his wife, who survived him several years. Both were members of the Church of England. They left no children.

James Le Tort was also a French Canadian. He located on the Brandywine, and from there he moved to Canoy Indian town, where he made his headquarters. His wife, Anne, took up nine hundred acres of land in Donegal, at Sparks' Mill, which afterwards came into possession of the Groves, Zieglers, Stehmans. Le Tort moved to the spring which bears his name near Carlisle, in Cumberland County. From there he moved to the forks of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna River, where he established a store. Both he and Bazaillon traveled frequently to the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, on which trading trips they were sometimes absent for a year or two. He was one of the few traders who kept a store in connection with his Indian trade near their field of operations.

Edmund Cartlidge and his brother John were the only Quakers who embarked in trade with the Indians. Edmund was a justice of the peace for Chester County several years before Lancaster County was organized. He settled on the west side of the Conestoga Creek near its mouth, and a mile or two from the Conestoga Indian town. Several Indian conferences were held at his house. His brother John settled a few miles east of the Conestoga. When they were at the Monocacy, in Maryland, a drunken Indian came into their tent and wanted more "fire-water," which they refused to give him. Upon this he became very abusive and made an attack upon them, when they killed him. They were thrown into prison for this affair, but were finally released, and nothing further was done with them. The Indians themselves interceded in their behalf. Their intercourse with the Indians and border settlers seems to have led them astray from their early precepts. They never entirely recovered the public confidence after this affair, but they remained at the Conestoga for twenty years. None of their descendants now live in the county.

James Patterson located in 1717 about a mile back of Martin Chartière, along the northern boundary of Conestoga Manor. Here he had his trading-post. He also took up several hundred acres of land opposite to this point in Conejohera Valley, on the west side of the Susquehanna River, where he kept the

pack-horses which he used to bring the peltries which he purchased from the Indians along the Potomac River. A portion of this land was cleared for grazing purposes, a part only being inclosed with a fence.

When Col. Thomas Cresap came up from Maryland in 1730, he established a ferry and built his cabin near Patterson's land. The object of the Marylanders in sending Cresap and those who accompanied him to this point was to drive out all settlers under Penn and take possession of the land. They commenced operations by shooting several of Mr. Patterson's horses. As soon as Patterson heard of this he went to Justices John Wright and Samuel Blunston, at "Wright's Ferry," and procured a warrant for the arrest of a man named Lowe, who belonged to Cresap's party. Constable Jones, of Hempfield, Mr. Patterson and his son James, and several others went over the river and arrested Lowe in his house at night, forced him over the river on the ice, and took him to prison in Lancaster, where he was afterwards rescued from jail by a party of Marylanders. This was the commencement of the border troubles, sometimes called "Cresap's war." These troubles between the Marylanders and the Pennsylvanians increased, and entirely broke up Patterson's Indian trade on the west side of the river, and entailed great loss to him. His son James was taken prisoner and confined in "Cresap's Fort" for a short time.

In 1735, before the termination of these troubles, Mr. Patterson died at his home in the Manor. To his son James he gave three hundred acres of land along the Conecocheague in Cumberland Valley, and he removed there immediately after his father's death. He was the father of Col. William Patterson, who settled on the Juniata, at Lewistown, and became a prominent officer in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. William's son, Robert, married Sarah Shippen, daughter of Robert Shippen. Mr. Patterson, superintendent of the Safe Harbor Iron-Works, is a descendant of Robert Patterson. James Patterson left another son, Thomas (who died in his minority), also three daughters, Susanna, married James Lowry, an Indian trader, who lived in Donegal; Sarah, married Benjamin Chambers, who settled at Chambersburg, Pa.; Rebecca, married John Keagy, who purchased the interest of her mother and sisters in the old mansion farm.

Peter Allen, another Indian trader, settled on the north side of Chikis Creek in 1718. He remained there trading with the Indians for several years, when he sold his land to Rev. James Anderson, who sold it to William Wilkins, an Indian trader, and who moved to the eastern base of the mountains above Harrisburg.

Jonas Davenport located at Canoy Creek in 1718. He was one of the first three English Indian traders who crossed the Allegheny Mountains to trade with the Indians at the Ohio. He met with many losses from hostile Indians. His ill treatment of a runaway apprentice alienated a number of his old friends. He finally lost the whole of his property, and died poor at Patrick Campbell's tavern, which stood near the dwelling of Simon Engle, near Canoy Creek.

Robert Wilkins, a trader with the Indians, first settled along the Conestoga Creek, upon land adjoining that of Richard Carter, who afterwards moved farther up the creek. In 1718, Wilkins took up two hundred acres of land along the Susquehanna River, which he sold, in 1727, to the Rev. James Anderson, whose descendants laid out the town of Marietta upon it.

William Wilkins was first "bound out" to the trader Edmond Cartlidge. He was present when the Indian was killed by Cartlidge at the Monocacy. Not long afterwards he purchased the Allen tract near Chikis, and commenced trading for himself. His principal trade was with the Indians of the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia. He moved to Peters township, in Cumberland County, where he died, leaving three sons,—James, Robert, and William. Janet, the widow of William Wilkins, afterwards married her first husband's administrator, Nathaniel Lytle, by whom she had a son, John. Lytle undertook to convey the Wilkins property to his son John. The heirs of William Wilkins contested the matter in the courts many years after their father's death, and Lytle was compelled to pay James Wilkins, the oldest son of William, to obtain his release. An act of Assembly was passed authorizing and legalizing a sale made by John Lytle to Andrew Hershey. John Lytle removed, in 1772, to Upper Paxtang, where he established a ferry across the Susquehanna River.

Thomas Wilkins took up one hundred and fifty acres on the north side of Robert Wilkins' tract (at Marietta) in 1718. This land was afterwards purchased by John Lowry, also an Indian trader. Thomas Wilkins, son of Robert, moved back several miles from the river and settled near Donegal Church. He died in 1746 and left children,—Andrew, John, Mary, and Elizabeth.

John, another son of Robert Wilkins, took up several hundred acres of land adjoining Gordon Howard's, now in Mount Joy township, where Nissley's mill is. He was one of the first persons who went with the sheriff's posse to arrest Col. Thomas Cresap. He was afterwards arrested by Cresap, who took him to Annapolis, where he was imprisoned. He traded with the Indians along the Ohio, and died in 1741, leaving children, Rachel and John, the latter of whom was born in Donegal in 1733. He was also an Indian trader, and removed to Carlisle in 1763, where he opened a store in the Indian trade. He was appointed county lieutenant for Cumberland during the Revolutionary war. In 1788 he removed to Pittsburgh, where he died in 1810. Peter Wilkins, with whom his father, Robert, lived, died in 1748, and left children,—William, James, and Margaret.

Isaac Miranda, a Huguenot Frenchman and an Indian trader, settled on the east bank of Canoy

Creek, below Bridgeville, in 1715. He died in November, 1732. To his son George (who was also an Indian trader) he left a large tract of land along the Rahway River in New Jersey. To his son Samuel he gave five hundred acres of land in Donegal. To his daughter Mary he left several houses in Philadelphia, and to James Hamilton, Esq., who laid out Lancaster town, he gave several thousand acres of land in New Jersey and a large amount of personal property, *provided* he *married his daughter Mary.* At the time of his death he had upon his land at Canoy eight breeding mares and four horses, which he used for pack-horses in the Indian trade. His brother Joseph was steward to the Duke of Tuscany.

Henry Bealey was one of the first English Indian traders who crossed the mountains (in 1727) to trade with the Indians at the Ohio. He died in 1745.

John Burt first located near the Indian town in Manor, and took out a license to trade in 1726, but had been trading several years before that time. From there he moved to Snaketown (Harrisburg), where he established a post and store. On Monday, Sept. 11, 1727, a number of Indians had collected about his store, and he had sold them rum until they were in a state of boisterous drunkenness. A white man named Thomas Wright was as drunk as the Indians and was dancing with them, when Burt, the trader, exasperated them in the highest degree by throwing some filth among them. Wright, drunk as he was, took the alarm and fled; but he was too late, —the Indians pursued and killed him, though it does not appear that he had done anything to offend them. This is said to have been the first time the Indians had murdered a white man in Pennsylvania. Burt escaped, though he alone had caused the trouble by his wanton abuse of the Indians, whom he had brought to a state of frenzy by selling them too much rum, an offense for which he had been complained of often before. He became intemperate himself, and soon afterwards left his trading-post on the Susquehanna and removed to the Ohio.

Samuel Smith, Indian trader, also lived at Canoy, adjoining Miranda. He was a son of James Smith. He sold his property to Patrick Campbell.

Moses Combs, brother of Martha Bazaillon, had a trading-post near Canoy. He owned several hundred acres of land along the river. He died near St. John's Church, in East Caln, and was buried by the side of his sister Martha.

John Boggs, son of Andrew, commenced trading with the Indians in 1763. He traded along the Allegheny and Ohio. In 1784–85 he and Col. Alexander Lowry were chosen to bring the Indians to Fort McIntosh. He moved to Cumberland Valley, and became a prominent citizen there.

Lazarus Lowry came from the north of Ireland and settled in Donegal in 1729. He took up three hundred and thirty-three acres of land, now owned by the Hon. J. D. Cameron, about two miles from Marietta. He established a trading-post, and in 1730 took out a license to trade and also to sell liquor "by the small." His dwelling is still standing. He was remarkable for his energy, industry, and courage. He made frequent trips to the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, taking his sons, James, John, Daniel, and Alexander, with him. He owned several small farms adjoining his first purchase. His second marriage was to the widow of Thomas Edwards. He died in Philadelphia in 1755, leaving Lazarus, Thomas, Benjamin, William, and Martha, children by her.

John Lowry traded with his father, Lazarus, among the Indians west of the mountains before 1740. He owned four hundred acres of land along the Susquehanna, which now embraces the farms owned by Col. James Duffy and Benjamin F. Hiestand, the upper part of Marietta, and the land north of the Maytown turnpike. He also owned in connection with his father the land extending from Maytown to the Colebrook road. In 1750 he purchased from David Magaw some three hundred acres of land at Carlisle, where he intended to remove to and establish a store. This purchase was made while he was on his way to the Ohio to trade with the Indians. When he arrived at his destination he found that the Shawanese and Delaware Indians were inclined to adhere to the French interest and were clearly hostile to the English. While he was seated near a keg of powder an Indian applied a match, and an explosion followed which killed him. He left a wife, Elizabeth, but no children. A curious incident grew out of this affair. On the 18th of August, 1750, Capt. William Trent wrote a letter to the Lieutenant-Governor, dated at Lancaster, in which he says, "A few days ago some of Lowry's traders came in from the woods. They had a Frenchman in company who says he was a French trader, and was put in irons and confined for disobeying the orders of the commander of the fort where he traded. He made his escape to the Picts, who were friends of the English. Some wanted to put him to death for a spy, others wanted him delivered to James Lowry, to be kept till the man that killed his brother John was given up. He's in Lowry's possession now." He was held as a hostage by Mr. Lowry in Donegal for some weeks, but when he found that keeping him in captivity would not compel the French to surrender the Indian who killed his brother John, he set the savage free.

James Lowry, son of Lazarus, married Susanna, daughter of James Patterson, the Indian trader. He bought several hundred acres of land along the Susquehanna River from James Logan, which was a part of James Le Tort's tract of nine hundred acres, a few miles above Marietta. He had great influence with the Indians along the Ohio, and he and George Croghan prevented some of the tribes from going over to the French. The French commander at Detroit offered a large reward for the arrest of those two traders. Lowry was compelled to abandon that field,

and transfer his trade to the Catawbas, in Carolina. On the 26th day of January, 1753, when Daniel Hendricks, Jacob Evans, William Powell, Thomas Hyde, Alexander Maginty, and James Lowry were on their return from a trading journey among the Catawbas, and were encamped on the south bank of Kentucky River, about twenty miles from Blue Lick town, with a large stock of goods, skins, and furs, they were attacked by the French Caughnawaga Indians, and were taken prisoners. A few were wounded on both sides. While these prisoners were on their way to Detroit, Lowry made his escape, and returned to his home in Donegal. The others were not so lucky. Jacob Evans and Thomas Hyde were sold to Monsieur Celeron, the French commander at Detroit; the others were taken to Montreal. Jacob Evans and Thomas Hyde were sent prisoners to France. Powell, Jabez Evans, and Maginty were distributed among the Indians in the northern part of New York. Maginty communicated these facts to the Governor and Council of Pennsylvania, who sent Conrad Weiser to Albany to inquire about the matter, and if possible procure the release of the captive traders, all of whom belonged to Lancaster County. Weiser found that Jabez Evans was adopted by a squaw, and had some difficulty to get him away. All these traders except Lowry were financially ruined by their misfortunes. Maginty afterwards became prominent in Cumberland Valley.

In a letter which Capt. Stobo wrote when a prisoner at Fort Duquesne, dated July 29, 1754, he says that the Indians under John, a Mingo Indian, made an attack upon Lowry's traders at Gist's, and took Andrew McBrier, Nehemiah Stevens, John Kennedy, and Elizabeth Williams prisoners. Several persons were killed. Kennedy was shot through the leg, and was left at Fort Duquesne until he was able to be moved; the others were sent to Canada. The Indians demanded a ransom of forty pistoles for each. They were employed by James, Daniel, and Alexander Lowry. Their goods were all destroyed. These frequent losses were too much for James Lowry. He sold his land in Donegal, and moved away about the year 1758.

Daniel Lowry owned three hundred acres of land adjoining Hon. Simon Cameron's farm on the north. He afterwards sold this farm and purchased the one previously owned by his brother, John, who was then dead. His losses were very heavy in the West. When Col. James Burd had command of Fort Augusta (Sunbury), in 1757–58, Daniel Lowry had a fleet of bateaux, and supplied the soldiers with provisions. His brother Alexander purchased his farm on the 5th day of June, 1759. He moved to the Juniata. The late John G. Lowry, of Centre County, was his son.

Alexander Lowry was the most prominent of these brothers. He commenced to trade with the Indians about the year 1744. He had made frequent trips to the Indian country for his father and brothers before this and when yet a minor. He acquired the Indian language readily, and could speak the tongue of several tribes. He at once became a great favorite with the Indians, and participated with them in their sports, and hunted and trapped with them. He established trading stations at Forts Pitt and Carlisle, and employed men to visit various tribes and trade for him. He went as far west as Kaskaskia and Fort Chartres, on the Mississippi. Although he frequently went among hostile tribes, he never was molested but once by Indians, and then he only saved his life by his courage and fleetness of foot. After his father's death he purchased his mansion, farm, and other property belonging to his estate, and from that period accumulated large tracts of land, and notwithstanding his great losses by the Indians at "Bloody Run" in 1763, he steadily added to his wealth. His losses alone at Bloody Run amounted to over eight thousand pounds, and his subsequent heavy losses grew out of this affair by reason of money advanced to some of the other sufferers, and money expended to establish a title and get possession of certain large tracts of land in Virginia. He followed the Indian trade for more than forty years, and was much of this time interested with his life-long friend, Joseph Simons, an Indian trader, who resided in Lancaster. When these two men had passed their threescore and ten, they selected three friends, among whom was the late Adam Reigart, to settle their transactions, which had run through this long period. When they came before these friends they stated verbally (for neither had a written account) all of their transactions with each other. There was no dispute or difference between them, and then and there they made an arrangement of their affairs that could not be disturbed by their heirs had they been disposed to do so.

Col. James Hamilton, of Leacock township, opened a trading-post at Canawago, where he owned a farm and a large island opposite to it, which is now owned by Col. James Duffy. He carried on his trade with the Indians at and in the vicinity of the Forks of the Ohio, where he established a store.

Joseph Simons was one of the richest and most prominent Indian traders in the province. He came to Lancaster about the year 1740, and at once embarked in the Indian trade. He also established a store at the southeast corner of Penn Square, and subsequently another one on the southwest corner. He made frequent trips to the Ohio and Illinois country. He also had an interest in several other stores in the Indian territory in connection with Gratz, Frank, Etting, Callender, Trent, and others. His real estate transactions were on a grand scale, and at one time he owned many thousands of acres of land. He was one of the twenty-two Indian traders who were attacked by the Indians at Bloody Run in 1763, and lost a large amount of goods. He died in Lancaster in 1804.

Thomas Harris established a trading-post at Cone-

wago Creek, at a point where the Paxtang and Conestoga road crossed. He became one of the wealthiest of the Indian traders. He left Donegal and removed to Harford County, Md., before the Revolution, and from thence he went to Baltimore. He had several sons, who became eminent physicians, one of whom remained in Baltimore, another removed to Philadelphia, another to New Brunswick. Some of them were prominent officers in the Revolutionary army.

Barnabas Hughes, who kept tavern at Canoy Creek (now Elizabethtown), was also an Indian trader.

John Galbraith, son of James Galbraith, Jr., located at the mouth of Canoy Creek, where he had an Indian trading-post as early as 1760. He removed to Cumberland Valley. James Galbraith, father of the above, was also an Indian trader, but did not follow the business for any length of time.

Col. John Gibson removed to the Forks of the Ohio before the Revolutionary war. He was an Indian fighter as well as an Indian trader. He was born in Lancaster borough. It has been said that it was to him that the chief Logan delivered his famous speech on the murder of his relatives. Gibson and Logan were intimate and warm friends. He had great influence with the Indians, but knew how to punish them when they misbehaved. Col. Gibson's field of operations during the Revolutionary war was with the Western army.

Col. George Gibson, brother of John, was also born in Lancaster, and became an Indian trader and fighter. He married a daughter of Francis West, and settled at Shearman's Creek, in Perry County. He commanded a regiment during the Revolutionary war, and was in a number of battles. He was killed at "St. Clair's defeat." He was the father of John Bannister Gibson, chief justice of the State.

John Kennedy, who had been trading for Lazarus Lowry for some years, became a trader on his own account. He purchased the farm upon which Maytown is built, from Lazarus Lowry. After being wounded and captured by the Indians he raised a company and fought through the Indian wars.

Dennis Sullivan owned at one time the farm sold to John Kennedy. He traded on the Ohio, and lost everything by the Indians.

James Harris, an Indian trader, had his post near James Le Tort's, about two miles west from Maytown.

Gordon Howard was one of the earliest and most prominent of the Indian traders. He lived on and owned the farm now owned by Mr. Hershey, two miles west from Mount Joy.

Simon Girty, the notorious renegade, was an Indian trader, located at one time in Lancaster County, having his post on the Conewago. From there he moved to Shearman's Creek, and thence to the theatre of his later infamy in the territory beyond the Ohio.

CHAPTER IV.

PIONEER SETTLEMENTS—ERECTION OF THE COUNTY—ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNTY-SEAT.

THE earliest white settlements within the territory now embraced in the county of Lancaster were made by people called (on account of their religious belief) Mennonites, who had emigrated to America from Switzerland and the Palatinate. The first of these who settled here came in 1709, and they were followed in the next and succeeding years by others of the same people. They were not only the first, but were also more numerous than any other class of the pioneer settlers in this region. Their earliest settlements were made along Little Beaver Creek, and where the city of Lancaster now stands, from which localities they afterwards spread over other parts of the county.

Next after the Mennonites came a number of French Huguenots from the departments of Alsace and Lorraine. These settled in Pequea Valley. During the then pending struggle between England and Catholic France these French-speaking people (as also the Mennonite settlers, in less degree) were, on account of their language, suspected by the colonial authorities of sympathy, if not complicity, with the French. For this reason they were compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the king of Great Britain, and to submit to other restrictions which were somewhat unpleasant to them. The suspicions against them (which afterwards proved to be wholly unfounded and unjust) were increased by the fact that upon their arrival in this country they made little if any stop in Philadelphia, but in their eagerness to secure homes pressed on without delay towards the frontier, and not infrequently took up lands without the proper authority for doing so.

The Scotch-Irish people who came to Pennsylvania on the invitation of the first Proprietary first entered this region in 1715, and pushing on past the Mennonite and Huguenot settlements, located themselves on Chikis Creek, along which stream they soon after spread themselves for a distance of eight or nine miles from its mouth. A few years later a cordon of settlements of these people (who were all Presbyterians) had been made and extended along Octorara Creek from Sadsbury to the Susquehanna, and thence along the river to the Conestoga. These people had been encouraged by the authorities to settle near the disputed boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania, because it was believed they would be more disposed and better able to defend the settlements against the Catholic Marylanders than would either the Huguenots, the Friends, or the Mennonites.

Nearly simultaneously with the coming of the first Scotch-Irish immigrants to this region, a number of English Quaker families settled in Salisbury and

Sadsbury townships. They were followed, about 1717, by a body of Welsh Episcopalians, who settled in what is now Caernarvon township.

All the settlements above mentioned were made within the jurisdiction of the original county of Chester,[1] which then comprehended all of the present county of Lancaster, and extended thence indefinitely west and northwest. In 1718 a part of that county was laid off and erected into Conestoga[2] township, embracing all that portion lying west of Octorara Creek, and extending northward to and including the Welsh settlements along the eastern branch of the Conestoga. The first assessment in Conestoga township was made in 1718, and shows approximately the names of the heads of families and single men who were then living in what is now the county of Lancaster:

English Inhabitants.[3]

Francis Warly.
John Cartedge.
James Hendricks.
James Le Tort (French trader).
James Patterson.
William Sherrel.
John Hendricks.
Collum Macquair.
Thomas Baldwin.
Thomas Gale.
Alexander Beuse.
John McDaniel.
Richard Carter.
John Linvill
Robert Wilkins.
John Farrer.
John Grist.
William Hughes.
Peter Bezaillon (French trader).
John Comb.
Joseph Roe.
Andrew Mason.
Joseph Hickman.
Daniel Cookson.
Thomas Clark.
William Clark.
Stephen Atkinson.
Morgan Jones.
Edmund Cartliedge (collector).

Freemen.

John Harriss.
David Priest.
Robert Middleton.
Richard Grice.
Nathaniel Christopher.
Thomas Perrin.
Samuel Birchfield.
William Ludford.
Thomas Wilkins.
James Davis.
Evan Evans.
Thomas Jones.

Dutch Inhabitants.[4]

Martin Kendig.
Martin Milin.
Christian Herr.
John Herr.
Wendall Bowman.
Jacob Miller.
Joseph Steman.
Daniel Hacner.
John Miller.
John Funk.
Henry Carpenter.
Henry Haines.
Christopher Franciscus.
Peter Beller.
Benedictus Venerick.
Daniel Ferree.
John Ferree.
Philip Ferree.
Isaac Lefevre.
Richard Davis.
Thomas Falkner.
John Milen.
Hans Haure.
John Taylor.
Martyn Baer.
Immanuel Herr.
Henry Kendig & Son.
Jacob Moyer.
Hans (illegible).
Hans Keage.
Jacob Grider.
Jacob Hostetter.
John Widner.
Andrew Kauffman.
Isaac Kauffman.
John Brubaker.
John Brubaker, Jr.
Jacob Brubaker.
Peter Swarr.
Abraham Herr.
Melchior Erisman.
Christian Hershey & Son.
John (illegible).
Henry Bear.
Michael Bowman.
Hance Burkholder.
Hance Newcomer.
Melchior Brenneman.
George Kendrick.
John (illegible), Jr.
Michael Shank, Jr.
John (illegible), Sr.
Henry Funk.
Benjamin Witmer.
Jacob Landes.
Hance Henry Neff.
Michael Miller.
Felix Landes.
Jacob Kendrick, Jr.
Jacob Landes, Jr.
Martyn Boyer.
Hance Boyer.
John Bowman.
Benedictus Brackbill.
Christian Shank.
Michael Shank, Sr.
John Shank.
Rudy Moyer.
Hance Brand.
Hans Groff, Sr.
Hans Groff, Jr.
Peter Yorte.
Theadorus Ely.
Hans Currick Moyer.
Christian Schaus.
Hans Weaver.
Woolrich Howell.
Peter Laman.

"Non-resident Lands upon the River Pequea."

	Acres.		Acres.
James Logan	1000	Amos Strettle	3380
Rebecca Shaw	300	Richard Robinson	1000
Elizabeth Pace	250	William Bradford	125
John Marlow	250	Col. John French	500
Thomas Story	1768	Jeremiah Langhorne	350
Abraham Dubois	1000	John Bundile	500
Herman Ritzman	1100	Col. John Evans	1000

Not more than five of these non-residents moved to the county after this period.

In 1720 the township of West Conestoga was erected, embracing all the territory west of Pequea Creek. In 1722 this name was changed to Donegal in deference to the Scotch-Irish settlers, who then composed nearly the entire population of that township. Their names, including a few Germans who resided between Pequea and Conestoga Creeks, were:

Peter Allen.
Richard Allison.
John Allison.
Stephen Atkinson.
John Burt.
Robert Buchanan.
Thomas Baldwin.
Thomas Baillie.
Alexander Bense.
William Bryans.
Robert Bakerson.
Stuffalt Brenneman.
Melchoir Brenneman.
Abraham Blaizer.
John Benour.
Peter Bazaillon (French).
Patrick Campbell.
Andrew Cornish.
James Couch.
James Cunningham.
Elizabeth Cartlidge.
Joseph Clapam.
Rowland Chambers.
David Jones (constable, who lived at the mouth of Pequea Creek).
James Le Tort (French).
Hans League.
John Linville.
James Kyle.
John Karr.
Malcom Karr.
James Mitchell.
Robert Middleton.
William Middleton.
George Middleton.
Ephraim Moore.
John Mitchell.
Alexander McKeen.
John MacDaniel.
William Maybee.
John MacHurry.
Robert McFarlan.
Calamon MacHurry.
John McKurdy.
Ralph Miller & Son.
David McClure.
Robert Monday.
Jonas Davenport.
James Davis.
James Dawson.
Evan Evans.
Samuel Fulton.
John Gadure.
James Galbreath.
John Galbreath.
Andrew Galbreath.
George Gray.
William Grant.
Thomas Gale.
John Gardner.
John Harris.
Gordon Howard.
Thomas Howard.
Henry Hendrickson.
William Hay.
James Hendricks.
Albert Hendricks.
John Hendricks.
John Harrar.
Alexander Hutchison.

[1] The other original counties of Pennsylvania, as established by William Penn in 1682, were Philadelphia and Bucks.

[2] The township when erected was named *Conestogoe*, which in later years became changed to *Conestoga*, as at present. The modern orthography will be used in these pages (except when occurring in quotation) for the sake of uniformity.

[3] Including also the Welsh, the Scotch-Irish, and a few French

[4] Including a few of the French and also a few names of English-speaking people who lived in the German settlements.

Owen O'Niel.
James Patterson.
Thomas Perrin.
David Price.
James Roddy.
Samuel Smith.
James Smith.
George Stewart.
William Sherrill.
Adam Sherrill.
John Stoneman.
Christian Stoneman.
Edward Tilte.
John Taylor.
Robert Wilkins.
Thomas Wilkins.
William Wilkins.
Joseph Work.
William Walker.
Francis Morley.
Caleb Morley.
John Williams.
Hugh White.

The township of Pequea[1] was erected in 1721; the following is a list of its taxables, as shown by the assessment-roll for 1722, viz.:

William Richardson.
Joseph Richardson.
John Barger.
John Whiteside.
Benjamin Heath.
Thomas Clark.
Morgan Jones.
John Williams.
Hugh Thompson.
William Clark (collector).
Joseph Rowe.
Daniel Cookson.

The following came into that township in 1723–24, viz.:

Joseph Jerine.
Joseph Hickman.
Samuel Verner.
James Verner.
James Galt.
John Clemson.
James Whitehill.
Morgan Brian.
Henry Cowen.
John Thompson.
Samuel Robinson.
Isaac Low.
John Barnit.
William Wilson.
David Cowin.
John Hastings.
James Cole.
Fred. Foulk.
James Ganston.
David Cowyn.
William Cowyn.
John Miller.
Thomas Faulkner.
James Mitchell.
Thomas Edwards.
Samuel Lewis.
Caleb Copeland.
Joseph Brinton.

The non-resident land-holders in this township were:

James Logan.
Thomas Story.
John Moore.
James Clemson.
Rebecca Shaw.
Thomas Hockley.

The settlers in Conestoga township, as shown by the assessment-rolls for 1724–25, were:

Stephen Atkinson.
Daniel Ashelman.
Thomas Baldwin.
Peter Bello.
Christ. Billman.
Woolrick Brackbill.
John Brubaker.
Adam Brand.
Henry Bair.
Martin Boyer.
Samuel Boyer.
John Bomgardner.
John Boyer.
Michael Baughman.
John Baughman.
Jacob Brubaker.
Jacob Bankbowser.
John Bowman.
Jacob Bear.
Abraham Blaiser.
Stephen Brennerman.
Robert Baker & Son.
Hans Henry Bair.
George Blisson.
George Bair.
Martin Bair.
Conrad Biessel.
Christ. Bomberger.
Hugh Bryan.
Michael Brenneman.
Abraham Burkholder.
Hance Burkholder.
Jacob Beaver.
Wendel Bowman.
Richard Barker.
Richard Carter.
James Cobron, Jr.
Christian Clemson.
Andrew Cox.
Emanuel Carpenter.
Edward Cartlidge.
Henry Carpenter.
John Child.
Christopher Charles.
James Davis.
John Davis.
John Davis, Jr.
Thomas Davis.
Richard Davis.
Gabriel Davies.
Philip Davis.
John Davies.
Edward Davies.
Peter Eby.
John Ely.
Robert Evans.
Cadwalader Ellis.
Daniel Erisman.
Thomas Edwards.
David Evans.
Nathan Evans.
Theodorus Eby.
George Eby.
Jacob Freick, Jr.
Jacob Funk.
John Funk.
John Farrow.
Henry Funk.
Rudall Furrell.
John Furrill.
John Frethruckfull.
Daniel Ferree.
Andrew Ferree.
John Ferree.
Rudy Ferree.
Philip Ferree.
John Fry.
John Ferree.
George Gray.
Jacob Graff.
Jacob Grove.
Hance Groff.
Martin Graff.
John Good.
Hance Groff.
Peter Good.
George Groff.
Jacob Greider.
John Greider.
Michael Greider.
William Gingerick.
Christian Graybel, Jr.
John Graybel.
John Jacob Groff.
Abraham Hair.
Abraham Hair, Jr.
Benjamin Hershey.
Jacob Hostetter.
Christian Hershey.
Tobias Hendricks.
James Hendricks.
John Hoover.
Henry Haines.
Andrew Hershey.
Emanuel Hair.
John Jacob Huber.
John Hendricks.
Hance Henry.
John Haines.
Christian Hair.
Jacob Hoover.
Martin Harnish.
Woolrich Howser.
Albert Hendricks.
John Hess.
George Hudson.
—— Immel.
David Jones.
Charles Jones.
John Jones.
David Jenkins.
Michael (Irishman).
Jacob Kasner.
George Kassner.
Jacob Kendrick.
John Keagy.
Henry Kendrick.
Andrew Kauffman.
Isaac Kauffman.
John Kauffman.
John Kendrick.
John Kinsley.
Anthony Kinsley.
Matthias Kitson.
Jacob Kendrick, Jr.
Martin Kendrick & Son.
William Kendrick.
Jacob Kendrick.
George Kendrick.
Simon King.
Thomas Levis.
Hugh Low.
Joseph Lloyd.
Hans Long.
Thomas Linvill.
Christian Martin.
Thomas Morgan.
Michael Miller.
Rudy Myer.
John Moyer.
Michael Moyer.
Christian Musselman.
Henry Musselman.
Samuel Meilin.
Hance Milen.
Hans Henry Neaff.
Henry Neaff.
Jacob Nissley.
Charles Polke.
John Patterson.
Jacob Reiff.
John Rutter.
Michael Shank.
John Shank.
Hans Jacob Snively.
John Snively, Jr.
Jacob Snively, Jr.
John Schneider.
Philip Shuffelbach.
John Shank.
Thomas Snively.
Benjamin Sneider.
John Shuer.
Philip Shuer.
Samuel Stout.
Peter Swarr.
Christian Stoneman.
Jacob Stell.
William Sherrill.
John Swoape.
Henry Seldomrich.
Joseph Sternan.
Michael Shank.
Christian Stoneman.
Christian Shank.
John Stampler.
Sigmon Landor.
Jacob Landres & Son.
John Lyon.
Felix Landers.
Isaac Le Fevere.
Peter Lemon.
Joshua Lowe.
Casper Laughman.

[1] The boundaries of this old township were not clearly defined, but it included the settlements along Pequea Creek and its branches (now in Salisbury township). It is not to be identified in any way with the present township of the same name, which was erected more than one hundred and thirty years later.

John Linvill.
John Landes.
Adam Lightner.
Michael Loyne.
Jacob Loyne.
John Loyne.
Sigmon Landellas.
Jacob Moyer.
Jacob Moyer.
Abraham Moyer.
Hance Moyer.
Collum McCurry.
Martin Meilin.
Jacob Miller, Jr.
George Middleton.
William Middleton.
Rudall Miller & Son.
Henry Miller.
Andrew Mixsell.
John Musselman.
Robert Murray.
Jacob Matt.
John Nissley.
Hance Newcomer.
Peter Newcomer.
Owen O'Neil.
Simon Pickel.
John Postlethwait.
Thomas Perin.
David Priest.
Anthony Preuter.
Michael Turner.
Jacob Turner.
John Taylor.
Samuel Taylor.
Benedick Venerick.
Elizabeth Vineyard.
John Widman.
Michael Welfer.
Francis Worley.
William Wilkins.
Caleb Worley.
Michael Wellwifer.
John Witmer.
William Willis.
Balser Wennerick.
Casper Walter.
Jacob Weaver.
Henry Weaver.
Benjamin Wittmer.
Benjamin Wittmer, Jr.
Hance Weaver.
Bruce Worley.

During this period settlers, as soon as they arrived at Philadelphia, hurried forward to the forests along Conestoga, Pequea, Beaver, and Mill Creeks, where the earliest settlers located, and each commenced to battle with the forest and clear a small piece of land for cultivation. The German settlers invariably followed the streams, large and small. It was always a struggle with the pioneers of these settlements to build homes and secure subsistence. One of the first things they did was to erect along these streams at convenient distances grist- and saw-mills, and occasionally we find a fulling-mill, an oil-mill, and hemp-mill. All was peace and quiet, and every one was earnestly engaged in securing a comfortable home. These little communities were generally made up of persons professing some form of the religious belief of Protestants. They were distinct in manners and customs. Members of the Lutheran and German Reformed Churches formed a general community, and when their respective congregations were few in numbers and poor in worldly goods, they worshiped alternately in the same meeting-house.

As the white settlements increased in number and extent the old Indian villages became surrounded, their hunting-grounds circumscribed, and game comparatively scarce. This had the effect to create great dissatisfaction among the sons of the forest. They gradually ceased to hunt for game in this region and became persistent beggars among the settlers. They made brooms and willow baskets, which they bartered for food and fire-water, but they depended upon the colonial authorities to furnish them with what little clothing they had or needed. This restlessness among the Indians and the settlers, who were constantly pushing farther back into the forests, was destined in a few years to give the Proprietors of the province a great deal of trouble. It must not be forgotten that during the period in question, and while this was a part of Chester County, the Proprietors had not purchased from the Indians the lands on the west side of the Susquehanna River, and in accordance with their earliest compacts with them they did not sell or permit settlers to locate upon the land until they had first purchased it from the savages. One of the most difficult problems the Penns had to deal with was to hold back or prevent persons from locating upon these lands, and in this attempt they were only partially and temporarily successful.

Occasionally a settler crossed to the west side of the river to hunt for game, and when they returned to their homes on the east side they ever set longing eyes upon the land on the west side of the river. Among these was a person named John Grist, who went over the river to Conejahela Valley and built a cabin. Several others followed, and they became very abusive to the Indians who went there to hunt. The Indians made complaint to the Governor and Council, who took immediate measures to dispossess them. About the same time it came to the knowledge of the Governor that the Marylanders intended to settle upon the land upon the west side of the river, and many miles above the division line. With the consent of the Indians, immediate measures were taken to lay out the land in dispute upon the west side of the river into a manor. The object of this was to give the Penns a prior claim, and to prevent settlers from going there. No person who settled upon any of the Proprietors' manors could procure a title to their land without first obtaining their consent. Governor Keith took the surveyor-general with him and hastened to the Susquehanna. On the 4th of April, 1722, they crossed the river and surveyed five hundred acres for Governor Keith's own use, near Codonus Creek. They returned and met the Indians at Conestoga, and told them what they had done. The Indians became alarmed at the encroachments of the Marylanders, and a council was held with the Indians at Conestoga, June 15, 1722. In pursuance thereof, Governor Keith issued an order to Col. John French, Francis Worley, and James Mitchell (June 20, 1722), directing them to proceed to the west side of the river and lay out a tract of land containing about seventy thousand acres, to be called "Springett Manor."

In the year 1723 a number of Germans, who came from Schoharie, N. Y., settled along Tulpehocken Creek, upon lands not yet purchased from the Indians. They soon received the attention of the Proprietors. Most of these Germans were Lutherans, and members of the German Reformed Church, and there were with them a few Jews. They were industrious and not disposed to antagonize the Proprietors' interests, and hence they gave them but little trouble. The land they settled upon was laid out into a manor, and after the title from the Indians was purchased it was divided into small tracts and sold to the settlers upon very reasonable terms.

A few years later a large number of German emi-

grants, who landed in Philadelphia, traveled to the Susquehanna, crossed the river, and took up the land in the valley extending to Codom's Creek at York. They knew they had no right to settle there without the consent of the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, but they did not seek their consent nor ask for warrants of survey, but went to Maryland and obtained patents upon very liberal terms, which the agents of Lord Baltimore were very willing to grant for lands that lay many miles above the northern boundary of Maryland.

When the Proprietors found that these Germans had acknowledged the jurisdiction of Lord Baltimore over these lands by paying quit-rents to his Lieutenant-Governor, they took measures to prevent the Marylanders from getting a foothold in the valley. This movement alarmed the Germans, and many of them renounced allegiance to Maryland and sought protection from Pennsylvania. The land commissioners refused to issue any patents for land to them for reasons heretofore stated, but the Proprietors directed Samuel Blunston, Esq., who resided at Wright's Ferry (now Columbia), to give actual settlers tickets, which authorized the commissioners to issue to the holder a patent for the land when it could properly be placed in the market for sale. This change in the German movement soon led to a conflict between the Marylanders and the Pennsylvanians, and culminated in what is known as Cresap's war. The Germans suffered in person and estate, but they alone were to blame for it by their vacillating conduct.

The Proprietors found a harder problem to solve in the Scotch-Irish who settled in Donegal. They took up the land, and refused to apply for, or take out, warrants, nor would they consent to pay any quit-rents, although they paid the provincial and county taxes readily. It was fifteen or more years before these differences were amicably adjusted.

Up to the period when the county was organized, there was no white settlement which assumed the dignity of a town or village. The settlers went many miles to church, where once a week the neighbors met to worship and to greet each other. They were in constant dread of attacks from the wild beasts of the forest, which prowled around their log cabins at night and destroyed or carried away their fowls and domestic animals.

It has always been the policy of the courts to offer bounties for the scalps of wild animals which disturb new settlements, in the hope that these inducements will stimulate the hunters to destroy them. The following copy of receipts for scalps indicates the kind of animals which disturbed the slumbers of the early settlers here:

"CHESTER, ss.

"CONESTOGOE, January ye 1st, 1722.

"Rec^{d} then of Nathaniel Christophers one wolfe's head fresh killed by ye same hee says hee himself killed in ye inhabitable part of ye s^{d} county to pay him for ye same as ye law directs, as witness my hand the day afores^{d}.

"JOHN CARTLIDGE."

"August ye 12th, 1722.

"Then Received of Joseph Hickman a wolf which was coat near Pecquay and therefoar disers his pay according to law.

"FRANCIS MORELY."

Cartlidge and Morley were both justices, and lived on or near the Conestoga.

There was paid to Stephen Atkinson, who had a fulling-mill upon the Conestoga a few miles below Lancaster, two pounds "for two wolfs, 5 mo. 30, 1722." There was paid from March 10, to July 20, 1722, fifty-nine pounds ten shillings, for the scalps of wolves, some of them being young ones at half price, or ten shillings. More than half the payments were to Indians. During the same period there was paid for foxes at the rate of two shillings for old and one shilling for young ones, five pounds fourteen shillings. After the organization of the county, the bounties paid for wolves, fox, and squirrel scalps increased largely, and became rather a burden upon the taxpayers. About the period of the Revolutionary war wolves within the present limits of the county were nearly exterminated. Occasionally a stray one wandered in from a neighboring district, but he was soon dispatched by the settlers.

In and after the year 1725 the settlements within the present territory of Lancaster County increased and spread with much more rapidity than before, but up to the year named, and for four years afterwards, there were (as has already been mentioned) no towns or villages built or laid out; and the most important, as also the most widely-known, points were those where taverns (or "ordinaries," as they were then often called) had been opened, to meet the requirements of ever-increasing volumes of immigration and travel, along the routes of which they were generally located. One of these was kept by John Postlethwait at a point on Conestoga Creek, near Rockville, in Conestoga township. This was at that time one of the best known and most important places west of the Octorara, and was soon afterwards strongly recommended as the most proper and eligible site for the seat of justice of Lancaster County. There was a public-house kept by Francis Jones at the Gap; another by Wendell Bowman in what is now Strasburg township. In Beaver Valley, in the same township, Samuel Taylor had a tavern and a grist-mill. Mary Denny kept an "ordinary" in Donegal township, near Chikis Creek. There were three or four taverns along the old Peters' road. John Galbreath was located near Chikis; Samuel Smith kept public-house at Canoy; Jacob Bear lived and kept tavern near where the old Peters' road crossed the Horse-shoe road. Christian Stoneman lived in Hempfield township, where he had a public-house, and a mill on the Little Conestoga. The grist-mills were places of note fully as widely known as the taverns, and much more useful to the community than the latter. Both were places where the settlers in the new country met and intermingled more freely and generally than anywhere

else excepting only the places of public religious worship. Of church edifices, or "meeting-houses," as they were called, few, if any, had been built in this region at the time referred to, the services of the different denominations being held at the dwellings of settlers centrally and conveniently located.

Erection of the County.—In 1728 the project of forming a new county from the western part of Chester began to be warmly discussed and urged. The principal reason why this was regarded as necessary, was that the settlements had been extended to parts of the county very remote from the seat of justice. And the inconveniences and hardships to which the inhabitants of the western part of the county were subjected from this cause were set forth and explained in the "Petition of y^e^ Inhabitants of y^e^ Upper Parts of Chester County," presented before Lieutenant-Governor Patrick Gordon, and the Council at Philadelphia, on the 6th of February, 1729, as follows: "That by reason of their great distance from y^e^ County Town, where Courts are held; Offices are kept and annual elections made, they lie under very great Inconveniences, being obliged in the recovery of their just Debts to travel near One Hundred Miles to obtain a Writ; that for want of a sufficient number of Justices, Constables, and other Officers in those parts, no care is taken of y^e^ highways; Townships are not laid out nor bridges built when there is an apparent Necessity for them; and further, that for want of a Gaol there several Vagabonds and other Dissolute people harbour among them, thinking themselves safe from Justice in so remote a Place." For which reasons the petitioners prayed for the partition of Chester County, and the erection of a new county from the upper part of it.

Upon this petition the board resolved "that, as well for the reasons set forth in said petition as the security, peace, and good order of the whole government, there doth appear a real necessity that a new county should be erected according to the prayer of said petition, and although the power of erecting counties is wholly vested in the Proprietary, and therefore in the Governor as his Lieutenant, yet, inasmuch as this will require the establishment of Courts of Judicature, with other alterations for which a due provision will best be made by a law, it may be convenient that the Governor should acquaint the House of Representatives, now sitting, with the application made to him, that the same may be carried on with and strengthened by the joint and unanimous concurrence of the whole Legislature." Accordingly, the Governor "acquainted the House of Representatives with his intention to erect the upper part of the county of Chester into a separate county." The House concurred, and desired the Governor to appoint a commission to run a division line to be described in the proposed act of erection. Therefore the Governor and Council appointed twelve commissioners, who were to be assisted in running the line by John Taylor, Esq., surveyor of Chester County. The commissioners so appointed were Henry Hayes, Samuel Nutt, Samuel Hollingsworth, Philip Taylor, Elisha Gatchel, James James, John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Samuel Blunston, Andrew Cornish, Thomas Edwards, and John Musgrave, the last-named six being residents within the territory of the proposed new county, and the others citizens of that part of Chester lying east of the Octorara. The Governor could not have made a better selection of men to compose the commission. Several of them were practical land-surveyors, and nearly all of them were in commission as justices of the peace. Some of them were members of the Legislature, and each and every one was an honest and reputable citizen.

The commissioners proceeded to perform the duty assigned them, and on the 2d of May, 1729, presented to the Governor and Council a report (signed by all of them except Samuel Nutt), setting forth that they had "met together on the 17th day of March, 1728–9, near the head of the Northern Branch of Octoraroe Creek, and with the assistance of John Taylor, surveyor of the county of Chester, run a line from the said branch to the river Schuylkill according to the courses following, viz: Beginning on a corner marked white-oak, standing on the eastern side of the said branch, on the land of John Minshall; thence" (here reciting a number of courses and distances) "to a corner marked white-oak, standing by the said river Schuylkill, about three-quarters of a mile below the house of John Burroughs."

The report was laid before the House of Representatives, and on the 10th of May, 1729, "An Act for erecting the Upper Parts of the Province of Pennsylvania, lying towards Susquehanna, Conestogoe, Dunnegal, etc., into a county" was passed into a law of the province "by the Honourable Patrick Gordon, Esq., Governour of the Province of Pennsylvania, etc., by and with the advice and consent of the Freemen of the said Province, in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same." This act provided and declared "that all and singular, the lands within the Province of Pennsylvania lying to the Northward of Octoraro Creek, and to the Westward of a line of marked trees running from the North Branch of the said Octoraro Creek northeasterly to the River Schuylkill, be erected into a county, and the same is hereby erected into a county, named and from henceforth to be called LANCASTER COUNTY;[1] and the said Octoraro Creek, the line of marked trees, and the river Schuylkill aforesaid, shall be the Boundary Line or Division between the said County and the counties of Chester and Philadelphia."

The county of Lancaster, for more than twenty

[1] The name Lancaster was given to the new county at the suggestion of John Wright, Esq., in honor of his native county, Lancashire, England.

years from the time of its erection, embraced a vast territory, extending south and west as far as the limits of the province of Pennsylvania. The first reduction of its immense area was made by the erection of York County from a part of its territory Aug. 19, 1749. Again, Jan. 27, 1750, it was diminished by the erection of Cumberland County. Two years later Berks County was erected (March 11, 1752), from parts of the counties of Philadelphia and Bucks and the northern and northeastern portions of Lancaster. Its area was further diminished by the erection (March 21, 1772) of Northumberland County from parts of Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks, Bedford, and Northampton. Another part of its territory was taken to form the county of Dauphin, March 4, 1785; and finally by the erection of Lebanon County, Feb. 16, 1813, from parts of Dauphin and Lancaster, the latter county was reduced to its present limits.

Immediately after the erection of the new county the following-named persons were appointed magistrates, viz., John Wright, Samuel Blunston, Tobias Hendricks, Andrew Cornish, Thomas Edwards, Caleb Pearce, Thomas Reid, Samuel Jones. These magistrates at once proceeded to call a public meeting of the most prominent inhabitants, who met at the tavern of John Postlethwait, near Conestoga Creek, in Conestoga township, on the 9th day of June, 1729, to agree upon the names of townships, and define their respective boundaries. The magistrates' court met at Postlethwait's on the 5th day August, 1729, and duly confirmed the report of the meeting of June 9th, which was as follows:

"*Boundaries of the Townships in Lancaster County, as they were settled and agreed upon by the Magistrates and Inhabitants of the said county on the 9th day of June, and confirmed by the Court of Quarter Sessions the First of August ensuing, Anno Domini*, 1729:

"1. DRUMORE.—The township of Drumore, beginning at the south line of Sadsbury by Octoraro, thence down the said creek to the province line towards Maryland, thence up the Sasquehanah to the mouth of Muddy Run, thence by the said run to Richard Beeson's land, and from thence on a direct course to the southwest corner of John Keyl's land on Sadsbury line, and by the said line to the place of beginning.

"2. SADSBURY.—The township of Sadsbury beginning by the county line at the mountain which divides Octoraro and Pequea, thence westerly along the said mountain to the northwest corner of John Keyl's land, thence by said land to the southwest corner, and from thence south 200 perches, thence east to Octoraro, thence up the said county line, and along the said line to said place of beginning.

"3. MARTOCK.—The township of Martock, beginning at the mouth of Muddy run, thence up Sasquehanah to Pequea, thence up Pequea to the mouth of Great Beaver creek, thence up the said creek to Sadsbury line, then by the said line to John Keyl's corner aforesaid, thence by Drumore township to the place of beginning.

"4. CONESTOGOE.—The township of Conestogoe, beginning at the mouth of Pequea, thence up Sasquehanah, thence to said mouth of Conestogoe creek, then up the said creek to the mouth of Mill creek, then by a direct line to Pequea at the mouth of Beaver creek, thence down Pequea to the place of beginning.

"5. HEMPFIELD.—The township of Hempfield, beginning at the mouth of Conestogoe, thence up Sasquehanah to Chickasalunge, thence up the said creek to Peters' Road by the Log Cabins, thence to Little Conestogoe, and down the same to the Manor line, and thence down the same line to Great Conestogoe, and down the same to the place of beginning.

"6. DONEGAL.—The township of Donegal, beginning at the mouth of the Chickasalunge, thence up the East Branch to Peters' Road, thence (taking in the present inhabitants) on a northerly course to Conewago, thence by the same and the said river to the place of beginning.

"7. DERRY.—The township of Derry, beginning at the mouth of Conewago, thence up Sasquehanah to the mouth of Suataaro, thence up Suataaro to the mouth of Quetopohello, thence south on a direct line to Conewago, and down the same to the place of beginning[1]

"8. PESHTANK.—The township of Peshtank,[1] beginning at the mouth of Suataaro, thence up the river to Kehtohtoning hill above Peter Allens, thence eastward by the south side of said hill to the meridian of Quetopohello mouth, thence on a south course to the mouth of the same at Suataaro, and down Suataaro to the beginning.

"9. LEBANON.—Lebanon[2] township, beginning under the aforesaid hill at the northeast corner of Peshtank, thence by the said hill easterly to the meridian of the west line of Tolpehockan manor, thence southerly and by the said line to the hills bounding Warwick township, thence by the said hills and township westerly to the corner of Derry on Conewago, thence northerly by Derry and Peshtank to the place of beginning.

"10. EARL.—Earl township, beginning at Peters' Road by Conestogoe creek, being a corner of Leacock township, thence up Conestogoe creek and up Muddy creek to the Indian Path, thence along the southern branch of said creek to the brow of Turkey Hill, thence southerly in a direct course to the northeast corner of Thomas Edwards' land, and by the said land southerly over Conestogoe creek to another corner of said land, thence on a direct course to the corner of the west line of Nathan Evans' land, then by the said land and along southerly to the top of the mountain, thence westerly along the said mountain by Salisbury line to David Cowen's west corner, thence to Peters' Road and along the same to the place of beginning.

"11. WARWICK.—Warwick township, beginning by Conestogoe creek at a corner of Manheim township by Peters' Road, thence up by the west side of Conestogoe to Hans Graff's mill, thence up a northerly branch to David Priess's mill, thence westerly along the hills by Lebanon township to Derry, thence southerly to Donegal to the aforesaid road, thence along the said road easterly to the place of beginning.

"12. MANHEIM.—Manheim township, beginning by Peters' Road at a corner of Donegal and Warwick townships near the head of Little Conestogoe, thence along the said road by Warwick township to Conestogoe creek, thence down the said creek to the *Old Doctor's* Ford, thence westerly by Lancaster township on a direct line to Little Conestogoe at the upper side of Peter Bomgarner's land, thence up the said creek to the place of beginning.

"13. LANCASTER.—Lancaster township, beginning at the Old Doctor's Ford, thence down the west side of Conestogoe to the Manor line, thence by the said line to Little Conestogoe, thence up the said creek by Hempfield township to Manheim township, thence by the said township to the place of beginning.

"14. LEACOCK.—Leacock township, beginning at the mouth of Beaver creek, thence up the east side of Pequea to Philip Feire's lower corner, thence west by Lampeter township to Conestogoe creek at the upper corner of George Baud's land, thence up the said creek to Peters' Road, thence easterly along the said road by Earl township to David Cowen's land, thence southerly and westerly by Salisbury, Sadsbury and Martock townships to the place of beginning.

"15. LAMPETER.—Lampeter township, beginning at the mouth of Mill creek at a corner of Conestogoe township, thence up the east side of Conestogoe creek to Leacock township, thence easterly by the said township to Pequea, thence down Pequea by the said township to Beaver creek, thence by Conestogoe township to the place of beginning.

"16. SALISBURY.—Salisbury township, beginning at the county line at the northeasterly corner of Sadsbury township, thence northerly along the said line to the mountain at Brandywine head, thence westerly by Caernarvon township along the said mountain to a corner of Leacock township by David Cowin, thence by the said township southerly to the east line of Thomas Story's land, thence continuing by the said township along another mountain to Sadsbury line, thence by the said line easterly to the place of beginning.

"17. CAERNARVON.—Caernarvon township, beginning at the county line at a corner of Salisbury on the mountain, thence northerly along the said line to the northeast corner of Cadwaleder Elis's land, thence westerly by ——— township along a ridge of mountains to Earl township at the northeast corner of Thomas Edwards' land, thence southerly by the said township to the corner of Leacock and Salisbury township, thence easterly by Salisbury and along the said mountain to the place of beginning."

[1] Now in Dauphin County. [2] Now in Lebanon County.

This list is the only one on record of the first divisions of the county. It is not full and complete, but is only the result of the deliberations of the June meeting. No mention is made of Robinson, Berne, and Tulpehocken townships, which were erected before the county was set off, and are now in Berks County. Conestoga, Donegal, and Pequea had also been previously erected as townships of Chester County. The first two were reduced in area, and continued as townships of Lancaster County. The territory of Pequea was absorbed chiefly in Salisbury, and the name ceased to exist among those of the townships of the county until 1853, when the new township of Pequea was erected.

Cocalico township was erected in the fall of 1729, but there seems to be no record of the fact upon the Quarter Session minutes. There is, however, abundant evidence that it was in existence then, for in 1729 the magistrate appointed a constable and overseers of the poor for Cocalico township. In naming the townships, the magistrates generally selected names of places where they, or any considerable number of the settlers, came from in the British empire or Germany. Some, however, took their names from local circumstances.

Robert Barber, who resided near Wright's Ferry, was appointed sheriff until the election, which was to take place the first week in the ensuing month of October. Andrew Galbraith, who lived about one-fourth of a mile east from Donegal Church, was appointed coroner. Oct. 4, 1729, Robert Barber and John Galbraith were returned for sheriff. The former was commissioned on the same day. Joshua Lowe, of Hempfield township, was elected and commissioned coroner.

The commissioners elected in October, 1729, were John Postlethwait, Conestoga; John Davis, Caernarvon; Andrew Cornish, Conestoga; George Stewart, Donegal. The first person named was selected president of the county board.

One of the most important offices held was that of assessor. They were elected upon a general ticket with other officers. The very best citizens were selected for this office. They laid the assessments and placed a valuation upon the land. The board of assessors for a few years sat only in Lancaster borough, but as the settlements extended, appeals were held at some convenient place in the respective townships by one or more of their members. The first appeal was held at the house of Jacob Funks, Jan. 13, 1730.

The assessors for 1729 were: Patrick Campbell, Donegal; Joshua Lowe, Hempfield; Richard Huff, John Dearer, John Callwell, Isaac Robinson, Salisbury. The assessment and valuation of property for 1729 amounted to £201 9*s.* 4*d.*

The first clerk to the board of commissioners and assessors was Richard Marsden. The first grand jury drawn were: James Mitchell, Donegal; George Stewart, Donegal; Edward Smout, Hempfield; Edmund Cartlidge, Conestoga; Andrew Galbraith, Donegal; Thomas Baldwin, Conestoga; John Hendricks, Hempfield; James Hendricks, Hempfield; Francis Jones, Sadsbury; Samuel Taylor, Strasburg; James Roddy, Donegal; Patrick Campbell, Donegal; William Hay, Paxtang; John Galbraith, Donegal; Matthew Atkinson, Conestoga; Ephraim Moore, Donegal. Only four of this number were members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, whose principles sat lightly upon their shoulders. They were all disowned or "read out" of the Society afterwards, generally for some trivial offense. The name of any German does not appear in this list. It is presumed that the Mennonites declined to serve as jurors.

There were Lutherans and members of the Reformed Church living in the northern section of the county who did not have any scruples against serving as jurors, but on account, probably, of their living many miles away from the place where the court was held they were not summoned. The duties and responsibilities of this body devolved upon the Scotch-Irish.

The first case tried in Lancaster County before a petit jury was that of Morris Cannady, against whom a true bill was found for larceny. The jurors called to try this case were John Lawrence (Paxtang), Robert Blackshaw, Thomas Gale (Lampeter), John Mitchell (Donegal), Joseph Burton, Edward Dougherty, Richard Hough, Joshua Minshall (Hempfield), Richard Carter (Warwick), Joseph Worke (Donegal), David Jones (Conestoga), Lawrence Bankson.

The defendant had stolen fourteen pounds seven shillings from Daniel Cookson, who owned a mill at the head of Pequea Creek in Salisbury township. Cannady was convicted, and was ordered to restore the amount stolen, to pay an equal amount in fine for the support of government, also the costs of prosecution, "with two pounds eighteen shillings by the court allowed the said Daniel Cookson for his loss of time, charges and disbursements in the apprehending and prosecuting the said Morris Cannady, and that the said Morris stand committed to the custody of the sheriff of this county until he make satisfaction for the sums aforesaid by the court in manner aforesaid adjudged;" besides which he was sentenced to be publicly whipped "on his bare back with twenty-one stripes well laid on." He received the whipping, and restored the amount stolen, but being wholly unable to pay the fines and costs, remained in jail for about one year, at the end of which time the court ordered the sheriff to sell him, the said Morris, "to the highest bidder for any term not exceeding six years; and that the money thence arising be applied for or towards payment of the fine and costs aforesaid." Accordingly he was sold by the sheriff for six years to John Lawrence, of Peshtank, for sixteen pounds, of which sum, however, only fourteen pounds five shillings was collected.

At November court, 1730, the following-named persons petitioned the court to recommend them to

the Governor (who issued licenses) to trade with the Indians, viz.: James Patterson (who had been a trader for thirteen years), Edmond Cartlidge (a trader for thirteen years), Peter Chartière (an old Indian trader), John Lawrence (old trader), Jonas Davenport (old trader), Oliver Wallis, Patrick Boyd, Lazarus Lowry, William Dunlap (old trader), William Beswick, John Wilkins (old trader), Thomas Perrin, John Harris (old trader).

In October, 1730, John Davis, of Caernarvon, was elected county commissioner, and Joshua Lowe (Hempfield), Emanuel Carpenter (Cocalico), Walter Denny, John Caldwell, Gabriel Davies (Earl), and Thomas Wilkins (Donegal), were elected assessors. For the year 1730, John Postlethwait was elected treasurer of the county, and in that year he paid £71 6*s.* bounties "for sixty-three old wolfes heads and sixteen young wolfes heads."

Establishment of the County-Seat.—By the act erecting the county of Lancaster (Section v.) it was provided: "That it shall and may be lawful to and for Caleb Pierce, John Wright, Thomas Edwards, and James Mitchell, or any three of them, to purchase, and take assurance to them and their Heirs, of a Piece of land situate in some convenient place in the said county, to be approved of by the Governor in Trust, and for the use of the said County, and thereon to erect and build, or cause to be erected and built, a Court House and Prison sufficient to accommodate the public service of the said County, for the ease and conveniency of the Inhabitants."

There were three principal points whose claims and advantages were each vigorously urged in the selection of a county-seat. One of these was at "Gibson's Pasture" (the site of the present city of Lancaster), another was Postlethwait's, a point some seven or eight miles southwesterly from Gibson's, it being the place where John Postlethwait kept an ordinary or tavern in Conestoga township, on or near Conestoga Creek. The third was Wright's Ferry (now Columbia), on the Susquehanna. The claims and advantages of this last-named point were strongly urged and advocated by Robert Barber (first sheriff of the county), John Wright (first presiding magistrate), and Samuel Blunston, all of whom resided and owned land there. Postlethwait's, however, was at first regarded most favorably; the first courts were held (in temporary quarters) there, and it was generally thought to be the place most likely to be selected as the seat of justice. But a more powerful influence favored the site at Gibson's (Lancaster), and after an extended and deliberate examination the last-named site was selected and agreed on by the Commissioners, who, in their report to the Governor in February, 1730, said, "We, the subscribers, after much pains and deligent search for a proper place for the aforesaid use (the building of a court-house and county prison) for the ease and accommodation of the majority of the inhabitants, have agreed upon a certain lot of land lying on or near a small run of water, between the plantations of Rudy Mire, Michael Shank, and Jacob Imble, and being about ten miles from the Susquehanna River, which we conceive the most convenient for the use aforesaid. And we pray the Governor would please to approve and confirm the same, that we may proceed to purchase and build as the said law directs."

The report was signed by Pierce, Wright, and Mitchell, but not by the other member of the commission, Thomas Edwards, who was a justice of the peace, and resided on the Conestoga, two or three miles east of Hinkletown. Whether he withheld his signature and assent to the report because favoring the location of a site at or nearer his own residence does not appear.

The report was approved by the Governor Feb. 17, 1730, but on the 19th of the same month he laid before the Council the fact that the commissioners had certified to him their selection of the site as described, and "the Governor therefore referred the matter to the consideration of the board, whether the situation of the place those gentlemen had pitched on for a town might be fit to be confirmed, and that a town should accordingly be fixed there. But the question being asked, to whom the land they had made choice of now belongs, and who has the property of it, because it may be in such hands as will not part with it, or at least on reasonable terms, for that use, and this not being known by any at the board, it was deferred till such time as that point could be ascertained. But as it is presumed, for anything that is yet known, to be unsurveyed land, and that the right is only in the Proprietor, it is the opinion of the board that it is more proper to be granted by the Proprietor for such uses than by any other person." The matter of the ownership of the land being afterwards inquired into, and "the Governor having understood that the right to the land pitched upon for the townstead of Lancaster remains yet in the Proprietaries, was advised to approve of the place agreed on by Messrs. Wright, Pierce, and Mitchell, and the same was confirmed accordingly by a writing dated May 1, 1730."[1]

In point of fact, however, the Governor had been misinformed as to the ownership of the land, as it had passed from the Proprietors to the hands of Andrew Hamilton. Meanwhile, under authority of the Governor's approval of the commissioners' report, on the 17th of February they had made arrangements for the purchase of the land, and on the 15th of May, 1730, Andrew Hamilton and his wife, Ann Hamilton, conveyed by deed, for the consideration of five shillings, two lots of land for the use and service of the county,—viz., one for a court-house site, and the other for the erection of a county prison. At the same time they also conveyed a lot one hundred and

[1] Colonial Records.

twenty feet square as a site for a public market-house for the (then newly laid out) town of Lancaster, which then, in the manner above narrated, became the seat of justice of Lancaster County. The court-house lot, sixty-six feet square, was located in the centre of the Centre Square of the town; the prison lot was on the north side of King Street, extending from Prince to Water Streets. The erection of county buildings on these lots will be especially and fully noticed in a chapter devoted to that subject.

CHAPTER V.

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

Beginning of the War in Pennsylvania—Braddock's Defeat—Indian Massacres in the Susquehanna Valley and Elsewhere on the Frontier—Expeditions of Armstrong, Forbes, and Bouquet—Peace with the Indians—Lancaster County Officers in the War.

THE French and Indian war, as it has usually been termed, commenced in 1754. For ten years prior to that time war had existed between England and France, but the American colonies felt none of its effects until the month of May in the year named, when Col. George Washington, then a youth of twenty-two years, in command of a small body of Virginia troops, attacked a party of Frenchmen and Indians led by M. de Jumonville, in a ravine of the Laurel Hill, in the present county of Fayette, Pa. This affair, in which the French leader and a number of his party were killed, was the opening fight of the French and Indian war, as it was also the first battle of the man who afterwards became commander-in-chief of the patriot armies of America.

Immediately afterwards the French commandant at Fort Duquesne, M. de Contrecœur, marched at the head of a much stronger party of French and Indians to attack Washington, who in the mean time had erected a slight defensive work which he called Fort Necessity, located at the Great Meadows, a short distance from the scene of his attack on Jumonville. The work was invested by the French, and a battle ensued, resulting in Washington's surrender of the fort to Contrecœur, and its evacuation (July 4, 1754) by the colonial troops, who were allowed by the victorious French commander to march away without further molestation to Fort Cumberland, at the place where Cumberland, Md., now stands.

In the following year Maj.-Gen. Edward Braddock was sent from England to lead a formidable force against the French at Fort Duquesne. He brought with him two veteran regiments of British regulars. Arriving at Alexandria, Va., they marched thence to Fort Cumberland, where they were joined by the colonial troops destined for the expedition. The army having been organized at Fort Cumberland, marched thence under command of Gen. Braddock across the Alleghenies and the Laurel Hill to the Monongahela River, where, on the 9th of July, 1755, in a forest defile near the north bank of the stream, the proud army of Braddock fought the bloody battle and sustained the historic defeat, of which the dismal story has been too often told to need repetition here. The rash but heroic general, mortally wounded, was borne back by his faithful followers to the Laurel Hill, where he died four days after, and where his bones still repose. The remnant of the army, disorganized and panic-stricken, made a precipitate retreat to Fort Cumberland, leaving the French and their Indian allies in complete possession of the country from the Ohio to the eastern base of the Alleghenies.

Soon after the French had succeeded in expelling the English forces from the region of country west of the Alleghenies, and establishing themselves in the absolute possession of that territory, they reduced their force at Fort Duquesne, sending a part of it to Venango and other northern posts, and many of their Indian allies scattered and returned to their homes, being in a state of discontent and incipient disaffection, though still holding to their French allegiance. But it soon became apparent that they had no intention to be at peace with the English, for within a little more than two months from the time of Braddock's defeat the Shawanese and the Delawares under King Shingis had advanced eastward to the Alleghenies, and made incursions beyond that range. About the 25th of September a body of one hundred and sixty Indians (afterwards found to be Shawanese and Delawares under command of Shingis) set out from Fort Duquesne and its vicinity on an expedition against the English, and a few days later they burst upon the defenseless people of the Maryland and Virginia settlements. On the 4th of October, Capt. William Trent wrote Col. James Burd, at Shippensburg: "Last night came to the mill at Wolgomoth's an express going to the Governor of Maryland with an account of the inhabitants being out on Patterson's Creek; and about the Fort (Cumberland), the express says, there is forty killed and taken, and that one whole family was burnt to death in an house. The Indians destroy all before them, firing houses, barns, stack-yards, and everything that will burn." A week later Governor Sharpe, of Maryland, wrote the Governor of Pennsylvania: "Within a few days I have received several letters by express from Capt. Dagworthy, who commands the garrison consisting of one hundred and thirty-seven men at Fort Cumberland, and from some other people, advising me that the Indians have, since the 1st instant, cut off a great many families who lived near Fort Cumberland, and on both sides of Powtowmack, some miles eastward of the fort. It is supposed that near one hundred persons have been murdered or carried away prisoners by these barbarians, who have burnt the houses and ravaged all the plantations in that part of the country. Parties of the enemy appear within sight of Fort

Cumberland every day, and frequently in greater numbers than the garrison consists of. As I presume it will not be long before these people pay a visit to your borders, I take this opportunity of intimating what I think may be expected."

The first blow struck by the Indians within the bounds of Pennsylvania was on the 18th of October, when they attacked the settlements on Mahanoy or John Penn's Creek, that flows into the Susquehanna about five miles below the confluence of the North and West Branches. Information of this incursion was sent to Governor Morris on the 22d by Conrad Weiser. "I take this opportunity," he said, "to inform you I received news from Shamokin that six families have been murdered on John Penn's Creek, on the west side of Susquehanna, about four miles from that river; several people have been found scalped, and twenty-eight are missing; the people are in a great consternation, and are coming down, leaving the plantations and corn behind them."

On the 23d of October a party of white settlers (forty-nine in number, among whom were John Harris, of Paxtang, Justice Forster, and Capt. Thomas McKee), who had been to Shamokin to ascertain if possible where the party came from who did the murderous work on John Penn's Creek, were on their return fired on from an ambush, and four killed, four drowned in attempting to swim the river, and the rest put to flight. Upon this "all the settlements between Shamokin and Hunter's Mill, for the space of fifty miles along the River Susquehannah, were deserted." Adam Terrence, one of the white party who were fired on, said, "As I understood the Delaware tongue, I heard several of the Indians that were engaged against us speak a good many words in that tongue during the action." The savages who attacked were supposed to be a part of a force mentioned by Governor Morris in a letter to the Governor of Virginia, dated October 29th. He said, "I have received Intelligence that a large body of French and Indians were seen to pass the Allegheny Mountains moving towards the Inhabitants of this Province, and that a party of them have since passed the Susquehannah, and killed all before them, and were within five miles of Harris' Ferry [Harrisburg]. The people are mostly without arms, and struck with such a panick that they flee as fast as they can from their habitations." On the same date, John Harris, of Paxtang, said in a letter to Edward Shippen, of Lancaster, "The Indians is cutting us off every day, and I had a certain account [from Andrew Montour] of about fifteen hundred Indians beside French being on their march against us and Virginia, and now close to our borders, their Scouts Scalping our Families on our Frontiers daily. . . . I am informed that a French officer was expected at Shamokin this week with a party of Delawares and Shawanese, no doubt to take possession of our River; and as to the state of the Susquehannah Indians, a great part of them is actually in the French Interest."

In a letter written about this time by Conrad Weiser to Governor Morris, narrating how he had marched with a party of about three hundred men in pursuit of the savages who committed the atrocities on the Susquehanna, from Hunter's Mills to John Penn's Creek, but found that the enemy had withdrawn from that region, the writer continued: "Upon this we had a consultation, and as we did not come up to serve as guards to the Paxtang people, but to fight the enemy, if they were come so far, as we first heard, we thought best to return and take care of our own townships. After I had given the necessary caution to the people to hold themselves in readiness, as the enemy was certainly in the country, to keep their arms in good order, and so on, and then discharged them, and we marched back, with the approbation of Mr. Reed.[1] By the way we were alarmed by a report that five hundred Indians had come over the mountains at Tolheo to this side, and had already killed a number of people. We stopped and sent a few men to discover the enemy, but, on their return, it proved to be a false alarm, occasioned by a company that I had sent that way the day before, whose guns getting wet, they fired them off, which was the cause of alarm; this not only had alarmed the company, but whole townships through which they marched. In going back I met messengers from other townships about Conestoga, who came for intelligence, and to ask me where their assistance was necessary, promising that they would come to the place where I should direct."

In the morning of Sunday, the 2d of November, the Indian allies of the French attacked the Great Cove settlement, in Cumberland County, killed six persons, and carried away seventeen prisoners. On the same day Benjamin Chambers wrote from Fallow Spring:[2]

"To the Inhabitants of the Lower Part of the County of Cumberland. If you intend to go to the assistance of your neighbours, you need not wait any longer for the Certainty of News. The Great Cove is destroyed. James Campell left this Company last night and went to the Fort at Mr. Steel's Meeting-House, and there saw some of the Inhabitants of the Great Cove, who gave this account, that as they came over the Hill they saw their houses in flames. The messenger says there is but one hundred, and that they divided into two parts, the one part to go against the Cove, and the other against the Conolloways, and that there are no French among them. They are Delawares and Shawanese. The part that came against the Cove are under the command of Shingis, the Delaware King. The people of the Cove that came off saw several men lying dead; they heard the murder shout and the firing of Guns, and saw the Indians going into the Houses that they had come out of before they left sight of the Cove. I have sent express to Marsh Creek at the same time that I send this, so I expect there will be a good Company from there this day, and as there is but one hundred of the Enemy, I think it is in our power (if God permit) to put them to flight if you turn out well from your parts."

On the day following the massacre and burning at Great Cove the settlements at Little Cove and Conoloways were attacked, all the houses burned, and several persons carried away as prisoners. Mr. Potter, sheriff of Cumberland County, reported "that of ninety-

[1] Adam Reed, Esq., of Hanover township, Lancaster Co., now Lebanon County.

[2] Col. Rec., vol. vi. p. 675.

three families which were settled in the two Coves and the Conolloways forty-seven were either killed or taken and the rest deserted."

On Sunday, the 16th of November, the Indians, having penetrated Berks County, attacked the settlements only a few miles from the town of Reading, murdering and burning as before. A letter dated at Reading on that day, written by Edward Biddle to his father in Philadelphia, said, "I am in so much horror and confusion I scarce know what I am writing. The drum is beating to arms, and bells ringing, and all the people under arms. Within these two hours we have had different though too uncertain accounts, all corroborating each other, and this moment is an express arrived, dispatch from Michael Reis at Tulpehoccon, eighteen miles above this town, who left about thirty of their people engaged with about an equal number of Indians at the said Reis'. This night we expect an attack, and truly alarming is our situation. . . . I have rather lessened than exaggerated our melancholy account." On the 18th the Governor notified the mayor and corporation of Philadelphia as follows: "I have received intelligence that the Indians have fallen upon the settlements at Tulpehoccon; that they had slaughtered many of the Inhabitants and laid waste the country, and were moving towards the Town of Reading, which is within Sixty Miles of this city; and though I am in hopes their cruel progress will be stopped long before they can come hither, yet as I can get no certain intelligence of their strength, or of the number of Frenchmen that are among them, I think it my duty to take every cautionary measure in my power for the preservation and safety of the people and the province."

Passing on from Berks into Northampton County, the French and Indian force on the 21st of November attacked the Moravian settlement of Gnadenhutten, on the Lehigh. "Six of the Moravians were killed, and their dwelling-houses, meeting-house, and all their outhouses burnt to ashes, with all their Grain, Hay, Horses, and upwards of forty head of fat cattle that were under cover." On the 11th of December the enemy, about two hundred strong, attacked Brodhead's plantation and other settlements in the vicinity of the Delaware Water Gap, killed several families, and laid the country waste. On the 29th the secretary of the Council presented to that body an account of Indian outrages committed since the first outbreak east of the mountains on the 18th of October. In the closing part of this account he said, "During all this Month [December] the Indians have been burning and destroying all before them in the county of Northampton, and have already burned fifty houses here, murdered above one hundred persons, and are still continuing their ravages, murders, and devastations, and have actually overrun and laid waste a great part of that County, even as far as within twenty miles of Easton, its chief town. And a large body of Indians, under French officers, have fixed their headquarters within the borders of that county, for the better security of their prisoners and plunder. . . . All our frontier country, which extends from the River Patowmac to the River Delaware, not less than one hundred and fifty miles in length and between twenty and thirty in breadth, but not fully settled, has been entirely deserted, the houses and improvements reduced to ashes, the cattle, horses, grain, goods, and effects of the inhabitants either destroyed, burned, or carried off by the Indians.

"All our accounts agree in this, that the French, since the defeat of Gen. Braddock, have gained over to their interest the Delawares, Shawanese, and many other Indian nations formerly in our alliance, and on whom, through fear and their large promises of rewards for scalps, and assurances of reinstating them in the possession of the lands they have sold to the English, they have prevailed to take up arms against us, and to join heartily with them in the execution of the ground they have been long meditating, the possession of all the country between the river Ohio and the river Susquehanna, and to secure that possession by building a strong fort at Shamokin, which, by its so advantageous situation at the conflux of the two main branches of Susquehanna (one whereof interlocks with the waters of the Ohio and the other heads in the centre of the country of the Six Nations) will command, and make the French entire masters of all that extensive, rich, and fertile country, and of all the trade with the Indians, and from whence they can at pleasure enter and annoy our territories, and put an effectual stop to the future extension of our settlement on that quarter, not to mention the many other obvious mischiefs and fatal consequences that must attend their having a fort at Shamokin. *Note.*—Some Fachines have lately been discovered floating down the river Susquehannah, a little below Shamokin, by which, as the Indians were never known to use Fachines, it is conjectured the French have begun, and are actually building a fort at that most important place."

All the horrors of these Indian massacres and outrages failed to move the Assembly from their position of antagonism to the Governor, or to cause them to take adequate measures for the defense of the settlements, and their course at this alarming crisis awoke the deepest indignation among the people. Public meetings were held in various parts of Lancaster and in the frontier counties, at which it was resolved that they would "repair to Philadelphia and compel the provincial authorities to pass proper laws to defend the country and oppose the enemy." In addition, the dead bodies of some of the murdered and mangled were sent to that city and hauled about the streets, with placards announcing that these were victims of the Quaker policy of non-resistance. A large and threatening mob surrounded the House of Assembly, placed the dead bodies in the doorway, and demanded immediate relief for the people of the fron-

tiers. In this situation of affairs and in deference to the demands of the people of this region, the Governor of Pennsylvania, with the advice and consent of the Council, issued on the 14th of April a proclamation,[1] declaring war against the Delaware nation and offering rewards for scalps and prisoners, as follows: "For every male Indian enemy over twelve years of age as prisoner, one hundred and fifty Spanish dollars or Pieces of Eight; for the Scalp of any such, one hundred and thirty Spanish dollars or Pieces of eight; for every female Indian prisoner, and for every male Indian prisoner under twelve years, one hundred and thirty Pieces of Eight; for the scalp of every Indian woman, produced as evidence of being killed, fifty pieces of Eight; and for every English subject that has been taken and carried from this Province into captivity, and recovered and brought to Philadelphia to the Governor, one hundred and fifty Pieces of Eight, but nothing for their scalps;" these rewards to be paid out of the appropriation of sixty thousand pounds then recently granted by the Assembly for the use of His Majesty, and which was placed at the Governor's disposal for that and other purposes of defense. This offering of bounties for scalps may at the present day seem barbarous, but it was then regarded as purely a measure of necessity and of self-defense; and it is said that under it no Indian was ever wantonly murdered for the sake of the reward.

In the spring of 1756 the enemy continued their depredations. McCord's block-house, on Conococheague, was attacked and burned by savages, and twenty-seven persons killed or captured. The marauding party was pursued and a part of it overtaken at Sideling Hill, where a fight ensued and the whites were repulsed with severe loss. About the 1st of April a party of French and Indians, discovered in the vicinity of Fort Cumberland, were attacked by a party from the fort, and the French commander was killed and scalped.

In July the Indians in strong force, headed by King Shingis, appeared at Fort Granville[2] (near the present site of Lewistown), stormed it, killed several whites, and took a number of prisoners, whom they carried to Kittaning, an Indian village on the Allegheny, at or near the site of the present town of the same name in Armstrong County. This Indian Kittaning was at that time the residence of King Shingis, as also of the redoubtable Delaware chief, Captain Jacob, both of whom had been among the most prominent of the Indian leaders of murdering parties in this and the preceding year. To this place the French sent ammunition and supplies for their savage allies, and it was a principal rendezvous from which Indian war parties made their bloody forays into the settlements. For these reasons it was decided to send an expedition against the Delaware stronghold to destroy it if possible; and Lieut.-Col. John Armstrong, who commanded the eight companies of the Second Pennsylvania Battalion stationed west of the Susquehanna, was designated as the commander for the campaign.

Col. Armstrong accordingly marched from Fort Shirley (in what is now Huntingdon County) on the 30th of August with a force of three hundred and seven men, of whom about one hundred were sent some distance in advance as scouts. The force reached Kittaning in the night of the 7th of September "a little before the setting of the moon," and early on the following morning attacked the town and totally destroyed it by fire, though nearly all the Indians escaped. The results of the campaign were the destruction of the Indian rendezvous of Kittaning, with large quantities of ammunition and stores, the release of eleven English prisoners who had been captured east of the mountains by Shingis' and Jacob's bands. The destruction of the savage stronghold caused great rejoicing in the settlements, and corresponding depression and dismay among the hostile Indians. To them it was a severe blow. They were amazed to find that the white settlers, whom they had supposed to be cowering behind their stockades east of the mountains, had suddenly and boldly advanced into the wilderness and destroyed the Indian town, with all its accumulated supplies and munitions of war.

After the burning of old Kittaning the French used every means in their power to goad the Indians to further bloodshed and hostility against the English, to avenge the destruction of their principal town, and the killing of their kindred; but they did not readily respond to these appeals, and for a long time they refused to go out in parties against the Eastern settlements, fearing that another blow might fall on their villages during their absence. "Such of them as belonged to Kittaning and had escaped the carnage refused to settle again on the east of Fort Duquesne, and very wisely resolved to place that fortress and the French garrison between them and the English." They had also begun to show no little dissatisfaction with the French, on account of the meagre return which they were receiving for their services on the war-path, and symptoms of open disaffection were becoming apparent.

The accounts which came to Philadelphia of disaf-

[1] The Delawares had long been friends of the English, and continued to be so regarded up to the commencement of the murderous outrages committed by them under lead of their king, Shingis. The Shawanese were regarded as enemies without any formal declaration to that effect.

[2] To afford some degree of security against the incursions of the French and Indians, the province of Pennsylvania built, at a total expense of £85,000, a chain of forts and block-houses, extending across the province from the Delaware to the Maryland line, commanding the principal passes of the mountains. On the east side of the Susquehanna, and extending to the Delaware, were Forts Depui, Lehigh, Allen, Everitt, Williams, Henry, Swatara, Hunter, Halifax, and Augusta. West of the Susquehanna were Fort Louther, at Carlisle; Forts Morris and Franklin, at Shippensburg; Fort Granville; Fort Shirley, on a branch of the Juniata; Fort Lyttleton; and Fort Loudoun, on Conococheague Creek. Lieut.-Col. John Armstrong, with eight companies of Pennsylvania troops, was stationed on the west side of the Susquehanna.

fection among the Indians towards the French, and an apparent inclination to make peace with the English, caused the Governor and Council to declare on the 10th of September a suspension of hostilities against the Delawares and Shawanese, and in January, 1757, this was extended for a further period of fifty days. Finally, on the 4th of August, at a treaty council held at Easton, Pa., with Teedyuscung, the king of the Eastern Delawares, a peace was concluded, and messengers were at once sent by the king to proclaim it to the Delawares at the head of the Ohio. These professed to receive the news favorably, and returned a message to that effect, acknowledging that they had been deluded by the French. King Shingis, however, did not return any such assurances, but remained hostile, and held a large body of the Delawares with him. The Shawanese also continued hostile, and acted with the French, though considerably disaffected. Several Indian forays were made in the region bordering the Susquehanna in the summer and fall of 1757, and also in the following year, as late as the 9th of June, when the savages burned the house of John Krantz, and carried him with his wife and three children into captivity. But the people of the frontier settlements had by this time become better armed and organized than before, keeping out parties of scouts along the border to guard against surprise, so that the savages did not succeed in repeating the scenes of widespread devastation and massacre which they had enacted in 1755–56.

In 1758 the English ministry planned and sent forward an expedition much more formidable than that placed under Braddock, three years before, for the capture of Fort Duquesne. Gen. Abercrombie, who had been appointed commander-in-chief of His Majesty's forces in North America, assigned the command of this new expedition to Brig.-Gen. John Forbes. His force (of which the rendezvous was appointed at Raystown, now Bedford, Pa.) was composed of three hundred and fifty Royal American troops, twelve hundred Scotch Highlanders, sixteen hundred Virginians, and two thousand seven hundred Pennsylvania provincials, two hundred and fifty men from Maryland, one hundred and fifty from North Carolina, and one hundred from "the lower counties on Delaware," a total of six thousand three hundred and fifty effective men, besides one thousand wagoners and laborers. Gen. Forbes with the main body of his army left Raystown in October, and arrived at Loyalhanna early in November. A council of war was held, at which it was decided that on account of the lateness of the season and approach of winter (the ground being already covered with snow) it was "unadvisable, if not impracticable, to prosecute the campaign any further till the next season, and that a winter encampment among the mountains or a retreat to the frontier settlements was the only alternative that remained." But immediately afterwards a scouting party brought in some prisoners, from whom it was learned that the garrison of Fort Duquesne was weak, and the Indian allies of the French considerably disaffected. Thereupon the decision of the council of war was reversed, and the army again put in motion. When within about twelve miles of the fort word was brought to Forbes that it was being evacuated by the French, but he remembered the lesson taught by Braddock's rashness, and treated the report with suspicion, continuing the march with the greatest caution, and withholding from the troops the intelligence he had received. But on the 25th of November, on arriving within sight of the fort, it was found to be indeed evacuated and in flames, and the last of the boats in which its garrison had embarked were seen in the distance on their way down the Ohio. Forbes took immediate possession, and thus after repeated attempts, each ending in blood and disaster, the English standard was firmly planted at the head of the Ohio, and the French power there overthrown forever.

The Indians had become greatly dissatisfied with the French, and had entirely ceased acting with them against the English. Gen. Forbes, in his report to Governor Denny, dated November 26th, after announcing the capture of the fort, said that the French were "abandoned, or at least not seconded, by their friends the Indians, whom we had previously engaged to act a neutral part, and who now seem all willing to embrace His Majesty's most gracious protection." On the capture of the fort the Delawares sued for peace, which was granted to them at a treaty conference held with them at the fort immediately after it came into possession of the English forces.

When the "Pontiac war" broke out in 1763 the Indians in Pennsylvania, like those in all parts of the West, became actively hostile. They made their first demonstrations about the 1st of June in that year, in the neighborhood of Fort Pitt, then moved across the Alleghenies, and again committed fearful havoc in the settlements of the same region which they had ravaged from the fall of 1755 to 1757. A large body of savages also besieged Fort Pitt, cutting off all supplies and communication. No information could be obtained as to the situation at the fort, and great alarm was felt for the safety of the garrison. At this crisis Col. Bouquet was ordered forward to its relief with a force composed of a body of colonial troops and the remnants of the Forty-second and Seventy-seventh Royal Regiments. At Bushy Run, near the Monongahela, his force was attacked by a greatly superior number of Indians, and a fierce battle ensued, in which Forbes completely routed the savages, and then pushed on to the relief of the fort. The Indians retreated to the wilderness, thoroughly humbled and cowed for the time, but they were not yet sufficiently punished to insure peace to the settlements. In the following year (1764) Bouquet was sent out with another expedition, composed of the same High-

land regiments who fought at Bushy Run, with Pennsylvania and Virginia provincial troops, amounting in all to nearly two thousand men. Leaving Fort Pitt on the 3d of October, he marched to the Muskingum River, in the present State of Ohio, where the Delawares and Shawanese met him in council and asked for peace. Bouquet treated the Indians sternly, telling them he would yield nothing to them, and distrusted their protestations. Whichever they wanted, peace or war, he was prepared to give them. If it was peace then they must deliver up all their white prisoners, and each tribe give hostages to vouch for their good faith. The savages could do nothing but accede to the terms offered them, though they did so with a bad grace. The treaty was concluded with the Delaware chiefs on the 7th of November, and with the Shawanese on the 12th of the same month. They gave hostages for their future good behavior, and delivered up all their white prisoners (amounting in all to about three hundred), many of whom had been taken from the settlements in the Susquehanna Valley.

It had been made a part of Bouquet's agreement with the Indians on the Muskingum that they should go to Sir William Johnson, on the Mohawk, to subscribe to a formal treaty of peace. This they did according to agreement, and a treaty was concluded May 8, 1765. From the time of Bouquet's march to the Muskingum, the people of the interior and eastern parts of Pennsylvania felt no more of the horrors of Indian warfare until the Senecas and Cayugas were incited to massacre by British emissaries in the time of the Revolution.

Many of the savage atrocities of the French and Indian war were committed within what was then Lancaster County, though none were perpetrated within its present limits. But the alarm was general in the lower, as well as in the upper, parts of the county, and all the people (non-resistants excepted) rallied under arms for the general defense, and performed their tours of duty on the border, and many of them served as officers and soldiers in the battalions which marched with Forbes and Bouquet to the Ohio, and from time to time garrisoned the frontier forts from the North Branch of the Susquehanna to the Potomac. Rolls of companies cannot be given here, but the following is a list[1] of Lancaster County men who served during the French and Indian war as officers in the battalions above referred to, viz.:

James Burd, colonel.	William Reynolds, lieutenant.
Joseph Shippen, lieutenant-colonel and brigade-major.	Alexander McKee, "
	Henry Haller, "
Asher Clayton, major.	Adam Boyd, "
John Philip DeHaas, major.	Samuel Scott, "
Samuel Grubb, captain.	John Foster, "
Samuel Atlee, "	William McClay, "
John Hambright, "	James Barnbridge, "
Richard Gardner, "	John Conrad Bucher, "
William Johnston, "	Robert Lowry, ensign.
Thomas Price, "	Blatchford Duffield, "
John Byers, "	John Brisbane, "
Ludwick Stone, "	Richard Hudson, "
John Singleton, "	Memucan Hughes, "
Caleb Gradon, "	James Dorough, "
Samuel Hunter, "	Martin Heidler, "
Robert Boyd, "	Evan Shelby, "
Samuel Lindsay, "	James Young, paymaster.
William Ewing, lieutenant and adjutant.	Peter Bard, commissary of stores.
	James Read, judge advocate.
James Ewing, lieutenant and adjutant.	Rev. Thomas Barton, chaplain.
	Rev. Alexander McDowell, "
Henry Geiger, lieutenant.	Rev. Charles Beatty, "
David McClay, "	Rev. John Steel, "
Frederick Van Hambach, lieutenant.	Rev. Hector Allison, "

The last-named five were all Presbyterian clergymen.

CHAPTER VI.

LANCASTER COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTION.

Opening of the War—Meetings at Lancaster—Prompt Measures of Resistance—Relief sent to Boston—Election of Committee of Observation—News of Lexington Battle and Organization of Associators—Raising of Military Companies—Lancaster County Companies in the Rifle Battalion—Campaigns of Boston and Quebec—Lancaster Companies in the First Continental Regiment of Pennsylvania.

In the great Revolutionary struggle for independence an earnest and patriotic part was taken from first to last by the inhabitants of the county of Lancaster. They heard as from afar off the mutterings of discontent which arose at the passage of the oppressive Stamp Act of 1765 and the more ominous rumblings of incipient rebellion occasioned by the "Boston Massacre" and the forced importation of tea,—a tone of warning which deepened into the unmistakable roar of revolution as it rolled away to the west and south from Lexington and Bunker Hill. Then the patriotic flame burst forth in all the colonies, and nowhere in the province of Pennsylvania did it burn brighter or more steadily than among the hills and valleys of Lancaster County, though her boundaries embrace no historic battle-fields, nor any spot of ground that was ever pressed by the foot of a foreign invader.

The passage of the odious and oppressive "Boston Port Bill" in the British Parliament (in March, 1774) evoked in all the American colonies a patri-

[1] Taken from a paper in the handwriting of Col. James Burd, and given by him to James Irvin, of Dauphin (then Lancaster) County. It is entitled:

"A list of officers of the three battalions of the Pennsylvania regiment who served in the former war against the French and Indians on the western frontier, in conjunction with the British and regular forces of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware government, and between the years 1756 and 1763, and who were entitled to a grant of crown lands in America in virtue of the King of England's proclamation of October, 1763." The residence of nearly every officer is given in the original list, and on the back is the following certification:

"The list of the officers of the three battalions of the Pennsylvania regiment of last wars, as they stand on this and the other side, is just & true, to the best of my knowledge, as witness my hand this 1st October, 1783. "JAMES BURD."

otic indignation, which found expression at meetings held for the purpose at nearly every county town. In Lancaster County the first public Revolutionary demonstration was a meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Lancaster (sufficient time not being given for the circulation of a general notice to the people of the outlying townships), held at the court-house, on Wednesday the 15th of June, 1774, in pursuance of a call made by the Committee of Correspondence of the city of Philadelphia, transmitted by their clerk, Charles Thompson, Esq., to William Atlee, of Lancaster, and promulgated by him to his fellow-townsmen. At that meeting it was

"Agreed—that to preserve the constitutional rights of the inhabitants of America, it is incumbent on every Colony to unite and use the most effectual means to procure a repeal of the late Act of Parliament against the Town of Boston.—That the Act of Parliament for blocking up the Port and harbour of Boston, is an invasion of the rights of the said Town, as subjects of the crown of Great Britain.—That it is the opinion of the Inhabitants at this meeting, that the most proper and effectual means to be used to obtain a repeal of the said Act, will be to put an immediate stop to all imports and exports to and from Great Britain until the same Act is repealed.

"That the traders and inhabitants of this Town will join and concur with the patriotic Merchants, Manufacturers, Tradesmen, and Freeholders of the City and County of Philadelphia, and other parts of this Province, in an Association or Solemn agreement to this purpose, if the same shall by them be thought necessary.

"That Edward Shippen, Esq., George Ross, Esq., Jasper Yeates, Esq., Matthias Slough, Esq., James Webb, Esq., William Atlee, Esq., William Henry, Esq., Mr. Ludwig Lauman, Mr. William Bausman, and Mr. Charles Hall be a Committee to correspond with the General Committee of Philadelphia; and that these sentiments be immediately forwarded to the Committee of Correspondence at Philadelphia."

The resolutions of the meeting were forwarded to Charles Thompson, Esq., clerk of the Philadelphia Committee, by Eberhardt Michael, clerk of the Lancaster Committee, with the following letter, signed by all the members of that committee except George Ross and Jasper Yeates, viz.:

"LANCASTER, the 15th June, 1774.

"SIR,—Agreeable to the request of the Committee of Correspondence for the City of Philadelphia, signified to some of the Inhabitants here by your Letter, We have this evening had a Meeting of the Inhabitants of this Town (at which a very great number attended) at the Court-House, and unanimously gave their assent to the Resolves or Agreement inclosed. As taking the sentiments of the County could not be so expeditiously done by having a general Meeting of the Inhabitants, we thought best to give you those of the Town, and have the pleasure now to assure you that the Inhabitants of the county in general begin to entertain similar opinions within as to this matter,—and no doubt will heartily concur in them at a Meeting which we shall endeavor as soon as possible to have with them. We hope you will give us intelligence of any matters worthy of notice, and be assured we shall do everything in our power to promote the General Interest."

On Saturday, June 18th, a large number of "the freeholders and freemen" of Philadelphia held a meeting in the State-House Square in that city, at which time and place the proposition for the convening of a general congress was discussed and a number of resolutions adopted, among which was one requesting the Philadelphia Committee of Correspondence "to determine on the most proper mode of collecting the sense of this province in the present critical situation of our affairs, and appointing deputies to attend the proposed congress," pursuant to which resolution the committee, through its chairman, Thomas Willing, Esq., addressed a communication (June 28th) to the Lancaster Committee, embracing the following propositions which had been determined on by the Philadelphia Committee, viz.:

"First. That the Speaker of the honorable House of Representatives be desired to write to the several members of Assembly in this Province, requesting them to meet in this city as soon as possible, but no later than the 1st of August next, to take into their consideration our very alarming situation.

"Second. That letters be written to proper persons in each county, recommending it to them to get committees appointed to their respective counties, and that the said committees, or such a number of them as may be thought proper, may meet at Philadelphia at the time the representatives are convened, in order to consult and advise on the most expedient mode of appointing deputies for the general Congress, and to give their weight to such as may be appointed.

"The Speaker of the Assembly [continued the committee in their letter to the Lancaster committee], in a very obliging and ready manner, had agreed to comply with the request in the former of those propositions; but we are now informed that, on account of the Indian disturbances [meaning Dunmore's war against the savages in the Ohio valley], the Governor has found it necessary to call the Assembly to meet in their Legislative capacity, on Monday the 18th of July, being about the same time the Speaker would probably have invited them to a conference or convention in their private capacity.

"What we have, therefore, to request is that if you approve of the mode expressed in the second proposition, the whole or part of the committee appointed, or to be appointed for your county, will meet the committees from the other counties at Philadelphia on Friday the fifteenth of July, in order to assist in framing instructions, and preparing such matter as may be proper to recommend to our representatives at their meeting the Monday following. . . ."

In accordance with the request embodied in the preceding communication, the Lancaster committee met in the borough on the 2d of July, and adopted the following resolutions, viz.:

"*Resolved*, That they do most heartily concur with their brethren of Philadelphia, in the mode proposed for taking the sentiments of the good people of this province, on the present alarming and critical situation of the American Colonies; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That notice be given to the freemen and inhabitants of this county with the utmost expedition, to choose a committee to join with the committees of the other counties of this province to meet at Philadelphia for the very great and useful purposes mentioned in the said resolves and circular letters; and therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the freemen and inhabitants of this county be requested to meet on Saturday the 9th day of this instant at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the court-house in Lancaster for the purpose aforesaid."

These resolves of the committee, signed by Edward Shippen, Esq., chairman, were printed in Lancaster, and copies were sent out and posted at all the public places in the county. In accordance with the call, a general meeting of the inhabitants of the county was held the 9th of July, at the court-house in Lancaster. George Ross, Esq., was chosen chairman, and the meeting unanimously adopted the following declaration:

"1. We do sincerely profess and declare that his most gracious Majesty, King George the Third, is our rightful and lawful sovereign; and that we will support and defend him to the utmost of our power with our lives and fortunes against his enemies.

"2. We do further declare that no power is constitutionally lodged in the hands of any body of men to give and grant our money, save only our representatives in Assembly, who have at all times cheerfully granted aid to his Majesty whenever he has made requisition upon them.

"3. That the acts of the British Parliament for divesting us of such

right, and assuming such power themselves, are unconstitutional, unjust, and oppressive.

"4. That it is an indispensable duty we owe to ourselves and posterity to oppose, with decency and firmness, every measure tending to deprive us of our just rights and privileges.

"5. That a close union of the Colonies, and their faithfully adhering to such measures as a general Congress shall judge proper, are the most likely means to procure redress of American grievances, and settle the rights of the Colonies on a permanent basis.

"6. That it is highly expedient to appoint a committee to meet the committees of the other colonies of this Province at Philadelphia on the 15th instant, to confer with them on the important matters mentioned in the letter from the chairman of the committee of Philadelphia.

"7. That we will sincerely and heartily agree to and abide by the measures which shall be adopted by the members of the General Congress of the Colonies.

"8. That we tenderly sympathize with our brethren of Boston who are suffering in the American cause by an unconstitutional and oppressive act of the British Parliament, called the Boston Port Bill.

"9. That a subscription be opened for the relief of our suffering brethren there.

"10. That the subscription be put into the hands of the committee of this county, to be by them laid out in the purchase of provisions and sent to Boston towards the relief of their distresses.

"11. That the committee for the borough of Lancaster, already appointed, be a committee of correspondence, and that George Ross, James Webb, Matthias Slough, Joseph Ferree, Emanuel Carpenter, and William Atlee, Esqrs., Mr. Alexander Lowry, and Mr. Moses Irwin, be a committee to meet and consult with the committees of the other counties of this province at Philadelphia, the 15th instant, and also to join with the committee of correspondence in receiving subscriptions for the relief of our Boston brethren."

Subscriptions for the purpose mentioned were commenced even while the meeting was in session, and were immediately afterwards circulated in the borough of Lancaster and through the several townships of the county. The sum thus obtained in the borough was one hundred and fifty-three pounds, fifteen shillings, and two pence; the amount raised in the townships has not been ascertained, but it is mentioned as very considerable, and the whole was remitted by Edward Shippen, chairman of the Lancaster committee, to John Nixon, treasurer of the city and county of Philadelphia, and afterwards forwarded to Boston with the other contributions from the province of Pennsylvania.

The Lancaster County deputies (appointed by the meeting held at the court-house on the 9th of July, as before mentioned), viz., Messrs. Ross, Webb, Ferree, Slough, Carpenter, Atlee, Lowry, and Irwin, met the deputies of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, York, Cumberland, Berks, Northampton, Northumberland, Bedford, and Westmoreland in convention at Philadelphia on the 15th of July. Their sessions were continued from day to day until the 21st, during which sessions they passed a number of resolutions, including the following: "That there is an absolute necessity that a Congress of Deputies from the several colonies be immediately assembled, to consult together and form a general plan of conduct to be observed by all the Colonies for the purposes of procuring relief for our grievances, preventing future dissentions, firmly establishing our rights, and restoring harmony between Great Britain and her Colonies, on a constitutional foundation." And, for the promotion of the objects referred to in the foregoing resolution, the convention adopted a long and elaborate draft of instructions (prepared by a committee, of which William Atlee, of Lancaster, was one) to the Representatives, then soon to meet in General Assembly, directing them, among other things, "to appoint a proper number of persons to attend a Congress of Deputies from the several Colonies, at such time and place as may be agreed on, to effect one general plan of conduct for attaining the ninth resolve," meaning the one above quoted. The Assembly did so appoint deputies, and they, with the delegates from the other colonies, assembled in Continental Congress at Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, on the 4th of September, 1774, organized on the 5th, with Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, as President, and continued in session until the 25th of October following; among the business of the session being the adoption of a memorial to the inhabitants of the American Colonies, recommending the non-importation of British goods into this country and the non-exportation of American produce to Great Britain; an address to the people of Great Britain, a list of grievances, with a petition to the king for their redress, and a proposition for another Congress to convene on the 10th of May following, unless such redress should be afforded in the mean time.

The patriotic people of Lancaster were very much in earnest in the determination expressed in their resolves at the before-mentioned meeting at the court-house on the 15th of June,—viz., that the proper and most effectual means to be used for obtaining a repeal of the Boston Port Bill would be "to put an immediate stop to all imports and exports to and from Great Britain until the same act be repealed," and that the traders and inhabitants of Lancaster would join in an association and agreement with those of Philadelphia and other parts of Pennsylvania for this purpose; one of the chief means of accomplishing which was to be abstaining from the use and prohibiting the sale of articles (especially tea) on which the duty imposed by Parliament had been paid. A case of supposed violation of this "association" or agreement by two merchants of Lancaster was brought to the notice of the committee, to be by them dealt with and punished. The record touching the matter is as follows:

"At a meeting of the committee August 11th, they were informed that Josiah and Robert Lockhart, of this borough, shopkeepers, had brought to this town a quantity of Tea that hath paid duty under the late Act of Parliament. A note was therefore sent to them by the committee, requiring their immediate attendance. In consequence thereof one of the partners called on the committee, but denied their having received any tea; but as this account by no means appeared satisfactory from several matters which escaped the partner attending, the Committee did inspect their shop, and with some difficulty learned of a chest of Bohea tea, weight, 349 neat weight, which they had bought from a certain merchant in Philadelphia. The Committee, taking an account of all the marks of the case in which it was packed, removed the Tea, and wrote to the committee of Philadelphia, who examined the matter, and it appeareth that this Tea never had paid any Duty, but was part of a seizure made by the Custom house, and was afterwards purchased at

Publick Sale by the original owner of it, as by a letter from the committee of Philadelphia, dated August 25th, wrote and signed by the Honourable Thomas Willing, the chairman, directed to this Committee, appears; upon which the said Teas were returned again, and the said Lockharts were acquitted."

The Continental Congress, which sat at Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, from the 4th of September to the 25th of October, as before mentioned, had, in addition to its other business, formed and adopted an Association, the articles of which were signed Oct. 20, 1774, by all the members present. The object of the Association was mutually to promote the safety and success of the several colonies in their resistance to the oppressions of the British ministry; and by one of its articles it was required that a Committee of Observation "be chosen in every county, city, and town, by those who are qualified to vote for Representatives in the Legislature." In accordance with this requirement the Lancaster committee, at a meeting held on the 22d of November, prepared and published the following call, viz.:

"*To the freeholders and electors of the county of Lancaster:*

"The committee for the borough of Lancaster, taking in their consideration the resolves and recommendations of the American Continental Congress, request that the freeholders and others qualified to vote for Representatives in Assembly for the county of Lancaster, would meet at the Court-house in Lancaster, on Thursday the fifteenth day of December next, to choose by ballot sixty proper persons for a committee, to observe the conduct of all persons touching the general Association of the general Congress; which committee, it is proposed, when elected, shall divide the county into different districts, and appoint members of the committee to superintend each district, and any six of the members so appointed for a district to be a quorum for transacting business.

"It will be necessary, previous to the general election, that each township shall elect a proper person to act as inspector, and receive the tickets of the electors on that day."

The foregoing, printed in the form of a hand-bill, was distributed through the county, and posted in all the public places. Pursuant to this notice an election was held for the county at the time and place designated. The following-named were elected members of the committee for the borough and townships comprised in the present territory of Lancaster County:

Lancaster borough.—Edward Shippen, George Ross, James Webb, Adam S. Kuhn, Jasper Yeates, William Atlee, Adam Reigart, William Bausman, Christian Voght, Eberhardt Michael, Charles Hall, Casper Shaffner.

Conestoga township.—Martin Bare.

Manor township.—John Killhafer, Jacob Wistler, James Jacks.*[1]

Hempfield township.—Val. Breneman.

Manheim township.—Samuel Bear, Sebastian Graff.

Mount Joy township.—James Cunningham,* Abraham Frederick.

Rapho township.—Jacob Erisman, Patrick Hay.

Donegal township.—Bartram Galbraith, Alexander Lowry, Frederick Mummart.

Warwick township.—Jacob Erb, Peter Grubb.

Elizabeth township.—Hans Frantz.

Earl township.—Alexander Martin,* Emanuel Carpenter,* Anthony Ellmaker,* William Smith, Zaccheus Davis,* George Rein, John Brubaker.

Cocalico township.—John Jones.

Brecknock township.—Benjamin Lessley.

Caernarvon township.—David Jenkins.

Salisbury township.—James Clemson,* John Whitehill.*

Leacock township.—David Watson, Nathaniel Lightner.

Strasburg township.—Eberhart Gruber, Michael Witter.

Lampeter township.—John Witmer, Jr.

Sadsbury township.—Robert Baily.

Little Britain township.—John Allton, Thomas Whitesides.

Drumore township.—Thomas Porter,* William McEntire.*

Bart township.—Jacob Bare, Hieronymus Hickman.

Colerain township.—Joshua Anderson.

Martic township.—John Snodgrass.

Twenty-one other persons were elected members of the committee for townships then belonging to Lancaster County, but not now embraced in its limits. Why the number of members elected was so largely in excess of the number contemplated (sixty) is not explained. The duties of this committee of Observation and Correspondence were, by the eleventh article of the Association adopted by the Congress, declared to be "attentively to observe the conduct of all persons touching this Association; and when it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of any such committee, that any person within the limits of their appointment has violated this Association (by buying, selling, or using imported articles which had paid a duty to the British government, or by opposing in any way the efforts of the patriotic colonists to free themselves from the oppression of the Parliament and Ministry) that such majority do forthwith cause the truth of the case to be published . . . to the end that all such foes to the rights of British America may be publicly known and universally contemned as the enemies of American liberty; and thenceforth we, respectively will break off all dealings with him or her." The line of duty indicated as above, in the articles of Association, was rigorously pursued by the committee[2] and people of

[1] Names thus (*) marked are those of persons who were elected in their respective townships, and afterwards confirmed as members of the committee.

[2] On the 30th of March, 1775, a complaint was made before the committee, then in session at the house of Adam Reigart, in Lancaster borough, that Charles Hamilton, a merchant of the borough, had sold tea contrary to the articles of association of the Continental Congress. Thereupon Mr. Hamilton was summoned by the committee, as follows:

"Sir,—You are charged before the committee of this county of having vended a quantity of tea since the first instant, contrary to the association of the Continental Congress. The committee are now sitting at Mr. Adam Reigart's, and desire your attendance to answer to this charge. George Ross, Jun., *Clerk.*

"To Mr. Charles Hamilton, Shopkeeper.

"March 30, 1775."

Lancaster County, and in no part of Pennsylvania or of the other colonies were suspected persons more closely watched, or enemies of the patriot cause more severely dealt with than here.

The Committee of Observation and Inspection for Lancaster County met at the court-house in Lancaster on the 14th of January, 1775, pursuant to a request sent by the Philadelphia committee (in a circular letter to the several county committees of the province) that deputies should be appointed in each county, to meet in a general Provincial Convention at Philadelphia on the 23d of the same month. Edward Shippen, Esq., was chosen chairman of the meeting. The communication from the Philadelphia committee was read, also a letter from the Committee of Correspondence of Berks County, stating that deputies had already been appointed to represent that county in the proposed convention, and urging that the same be done in Lancaster County.

The question of appointing deputies was brought to a vote, decided in the affirmative, and the following-named persons appointed, viz.: Adam Simon Kuhn, James Burd, James Clemson, Esq., Peter Grubb, Sebastian Graff, David Jenkins, and Bartram Galbraith, who (or any five of them) were authorized, on behalf of the county of Lancaster, to attend the Provincial Convention, the holding of which was proposed, as stated by the Philadelphia committee in their letter, before referred to, because of "the obvious necessity of giving an immediate consideration to many matters of the greatest importance to the general welfare, . . . and that the measures to be taken thereupon may be the result of the united wisdom of the colony." The Berks County committee, in their communication urging their brethren of Lancaster to appoint deputies to the convention, said, "When we consider that our disputes are drawing fast to a crisis, and that the most cordial unanimity is absolutely necessary for our preservation, we cannot doubt that your respectable committee will, without hesitation, appoint deputies to attend the Provincial Congress. The neglect of any one county may have the most fatal consequences. And we well know the pleasure it would give our enemies to see even the appearance of a disunion at this very important time." Evidently all understood that a dangerous crisis was near at hand, but they could then hardly have realized how near they stood to the event of actual war.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 19th of April, 1775, a detachment of British regular troops that had been sent out from Boston to the town of Concord met and fired upon a body of armed but unorganized and undisciplined farmers and mechanics who had collected at Lexington Common. The volley of the regulars told with an effect fatal to some of the provincials, and this was the first blood shed in the war of the Revolution. It has been called the battle of Lexington. Before the crack of the yeomen's rifles had ceased to sound along the road from Lexington to Boston, the Committee of Safety of the town of Watertown had sent out express-riders to carry the momentous news south and west. The dispatch destined for New York and Philadelphia passed on through Worcester, Norwich, New London, and New Haven (being successively forwarded by relays by the committees at those places), and reached the chamber of the New York committee at 4 o'clock P.M. on Sunday, the 23d of April. From New York[1] the dispatch was forwarded in all haste by way of New Brunswick, Princeton, and Trenton to Philadelphia, reaching that city in the afternoon of the 24th. From there the express sped away southward to Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas, while the momentous news was sent by other messengers up the valleys of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna and across the Alleghenies, spreading like wildfire through every town and hamlet from the Delaware to the Monongahela.

Two days after the alarming news from Lexington was received at Lancaster the borough committee convened at the Grape Tavern for deliberation, and to take such action as might seem necessary. The following is the record of its proceedings on that occasion, viz.:

"At a meeting of the committee of inspection and observation of the borough of Lancaster, the 27th of April, 1775, at the house of Adam Reigart. Present, Edward Shippen, Esq., William Atlee, William Bausman, Charles Hall, William Patterson, Casper Shaffner, Eberhart Michall, Adam Riegart. Edward Shippen was chosen president.

"It appearing by intelligence from divers places, and by the papers, that Gen. Gage hath at length attacked the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay, and killed and wounded many of them, and the latest accounts from England confirming the accounts that the Parliament of

Hamilton appeared, and made his statement, viz., that the tea had been sold by the clerk, John Taylor, during his (Hamilton's) absence in Philadelphia, and contrary to his express orders. This statement being substantiated by the clerk, Taylor, under oath, the committee acquitted Hamilton of the charge upon his signing the following declaration:

"I, Charles Hamilton, of the borough of Lancaster, shopkeeper, do hereby declare and assert that I utterly disapprove of the sales of any tea in my store since the first day of March instant; and it is, and always hath been my fixed intention and determination to adhere inviolably to the association of the American Continental Congress, being fully convinced that the measures proposed thereby are the only probable modes of rescuing America from British Parliamentary despotism. Witness my hand this thirtieth day of March, A.D. one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five.

"CHARLES HAMILTON."

[1] At New York the dispatch was thus indorsed by the committee: "Rec^{d} the within Account by express, and forwarded by express to New Brunswick, with Directions to stop at Elizabeth Town and acquaint the committee there with the following Particulars. By order of the Committee, Isaac Low, Chairman. The committee at New Brunswick are requested to forward this to Phila." The other indorsements made on the dispatch in its passage through New Jersey were as follows: "New Brunswick, Ap. 24, 1775, 2 o'clock in the morning, rec^{d} the above express, and forwarded to Princeton, Wm. Oake, Jas. Neilson, Az. Dunhams, Com^{e}"; "Princeton, Monday, Ap^{l} 24, 6 o'clock, and forw^{d} to Trenton, Tho. Wiggins, Jno. Baldwin, Com. members"; "Trenton, Monday, Apl 24, 9 o'clock in the morning, rec^{d} the above per express, and forwarded the same to the Committee of Philadelphia, Sam. Tucker, Isaac Smith, Com^{e}."

Great Britain are determined by force of arms to compel the colonies to an abject submission to the late acts of the British Parliament, calculated to deprive the inhabitants of the colonies of their inestimable rights and privileges, and that a formidable fleet and army are preparing to invade the colonies, or some of them, it is, therefore, thought proper to request a general meeting of the committee for this county to consult and determine upon such measures as may be necessary to be pursued at this alarming crisis; and it is unanimously agreed that handbills be immediately printed and distributed throughout the county requesting the members of the committee to meet at the house of Adam Reigart in the borough of Lancaster, on Monday, the 1st day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for those purposes; and Mr. Bailey is requested to print a sufficient number of handbills for this purpose, in the following words, to wit:

"'The members of the committee of observation for the respective districts and townships are desired to meet at the borough of Lancaster, at the house of Adam Reigart in the said borough, on Monday, the 1st day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to consult and determine upon proper and necessary measures to be taken for the general good in the present alarming situation of affairs. At the request of the committee of observation in the borough of Lancaster.'

"EDWARD SHIPPEN, *Chairman.*"

In accordance with this call, the committee of Lancaster County met at the time and place designated in the handbill, and continued their session during two or three succeeding days. On the first day of their session they adopted the following:

"The association of the freemen and inhabitants of the county of Lancaster, the 1st of May, 1775.

"WHEREAS, The enemies of Great Britain and America have resolved by force of arms to carry into execution the most unjust, tyrannical, and cruel edicts of the British Parliament, and reduce the free-born sons of America to a state of vassalage, and have flattered themselves from our unacquaintance with military discipline that we should become an easy prey to them, or tamely submit and bend our necks to the yoke prepared for us. We do most solemnly agree and associate under the deepest sense of our duty to God, our country, ourselves, and posterity to defend and protect the religious and civil rights of this and our sister colonies with our lives and fortunes to the utmost of our abilities against any power whatsoever that shall attempt to deprive us of them. And the better to enable us so to do, we will use our utmost diligence to acquaint ourselves with military discipline and the art of war.

"We do further agree to divide ourselves into companies not exceeding one hundred men each, so as to make it most convenient to our situation and settlement, and to elect and choose such persons as the majority of each company shall think proper for officers, viz.: for each company a captain, two lieutenants, and one ensign, who shall have the power of appointing the other officers under them necessary for the companies.

"That when the companies are formed and the officers chosen and appointed, an association shall be signed by the officers and soldiers of each company for the good order and government of the officers and soldiers."

On the 3d of May the committee further resolved to take an account or census of the white people of the several townships of the county,—men, women, and children,—to be forwarded by the members residing in Lancaster to the Provincial Congress of Pennsylvania. It was also resolved "that the members of the committee do examine the quantity of powder and lead the storekeepers have in their hands in the respective townships, and that the storekeepers be required that they sell no powder or lead before the first of June next, as they tender the trade and custom of the inhabitants of the respective townships; provided that it be sold only by such storekeepers having a license from two members of the committee." On the 4th of May the committee, in session, received tenders of ammunition from several merchants, as follows:

Charles Hamilton, 26 casks of powder at £14 per cwt., the county to pay the transportation of the same. Also about 800 cwt. of lead at 45 pence per cwt.

Josiah and Robert Lockhart, five quarter casks of powder at £15 per cwt. (with carriage), and their stock of lead at 45 pence per cwt.

Matthias Slough, four quarter casks of powder at £15 per cwt. and carriage, and his lead at 45 pence per cwt.

Andrew Levy (for Mr. Simons), two quarter casks of powder at £15 per cwt. and carriage, and his lead (about 200 pounds) at 45 pence per cwt.

Christian Wirtz, five quarter casks and some pounds loose of powder at £15 per cwt. and carriage, and about 150 pounds of lead at 45 pence per cwt.

John Hopson, two quarter casks of powder at £15 per cwt. and carriage.

Mr. Crawford, 10 or 12 pounds of powder, and Mr. Graff, about one quarter cask of powder, both at £15 per cwt. and carriage.

This warlike action of the committee was followed within a single week by the formation of companies of "associators," embracing the greater part of the able-bodied men of military age in the entire county. Among the first of these were the companies of Capt. Jacob Cook (of the Cook family of Donegal township), Capt. George Hudson, Capt. Casper Stoever (of Cocalico), Capt. George Null, and Capt. Henry Sheaffer. Other companies formed within a few days of the same time were those of Capts. William Paine, Philip Weiser, Michael Holderbaum, Leonard Immel, Valentine Shouffler, and Daniel Oldenbruck (the last-mentioned nine companies composing the battalion of Col. Philip Greenawalt). All or nearly all of them served with credit in the campaign of the following year on Long Island, in the vicinity of New York, and in New Jersey, and later many of their officers and men fought at Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. But for some months after the formation of these and the other companies of Lancaster County Associators they remained in the county, engaged in frequent drilling and "acquainting themselves with military discipline and the art of war," yet always ready to march when called on for duty in the field.

On the 14th of June, 1775, the Continental Congress passed a resolution to raise six companies of expert riflemen in Pennsylvania, two companies in Maryland, and two in Virginia, to join the patriot army near Boston. By a resolution dated June 22d, the colony of Pennsylvania was called on for two more companies, making eight in all, which were to be formed into a battalion, commanded by officers to be recommended by the Assembly or convention of the province. This resolution having been communicated

to the Assembly, that body resolved, June 24th, "that the members of Congress deputed by this Assembly be a committee to consider of and recommend proper officers of the said battalion." This was done, and the officers recommended by the Pennsylvania deputies were commissioned by Congress on the 25th of June. The field-officers so commissioned for the battalion were: Colonel, William Thompson, of Carlisle; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward Hand, of Lancaster borough; and Major, Robert Magaw, of Carlisle. The adjutant was Lieut. David Zeigler, and the quartermaster Lieut. Frederick Hubley, both of Lancaster. The command formed of the eight Pennsylvania companies was styled "Col. Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen." Each company was to consist of one captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, a drummer or trumpeter, and sixty-eight privates. The pay of the officers and privates was as follows: captain, twenty dollars per month; a lieutenant, thirteen and one-third dollars; sergeant, eight dollars; a corporal, seven and one-third; a drummer or trumpeter, the same; privates, six and two-thirds, to find their own arms and clothes. The term of enlistment was one year.

For the formation of the battalion, two companies were to be raised in Cumberland County, and one in each of the counties of York, Northumberland, Bedford, Berks, Northampton, and Lancaster. On the 11th of July Congress was informed that two companies had been raised in Lancaster County instead of one, and it resolved that both companies be taken into the Continental service. This battalion, therefore, consisted of nine companies, enlisted as follows: Chambers' and Hendricks' in Cumberland County, Doudel's in York, Lowdon's in Northumberland, Cluggage's in Bedford, Nagel's in Berks, Miller's in Northampton, and those commanded respectively by Capt. James Ross and Capt. Matthew Smith, in Lancaster. Capt. Ross was a citizen of Lancaster borough, and his company was raised in the territory of the present county of Lancaster. Capt. Smith was of Paxtang, and his company was made up largely of men of that vicinity, with a smaller proportion from the lower parts of Lancaster. His lieutenant, Archibald Steele, was from Drumore township. James Wilkinson, afterwards Brig.-Gen. Wilkinson, of Revolutionary fame, was a volunteer in one of the companies, as was also John Joseph Henry, of Lancaster (afterwards Judge Henry), who was then but a boy, and joined the riflemen contrary to the wishes of his family and friends. There were also a number of Lancaster County men who joined the battalion as unenlisted volunteers.

Within three weeks from the time of their enlistment, some of the companies (not waiting for the entire battalion to be ready) took up their line of march to the Hudson River, on their way to the army at Cambridge, Mass. The Philadelphia *Evening Post*, of Aug. 17, 1775, stated, on the authority of a communication from New York, that "between the 28th of July and the 2d instant, the riflemen, under the command of Capts. Smith, Lowdon, Doudel, Chambers, Nagel, Miller, and Hendricks, passed through New Windsor (on the Hudson, a few miles above West Point), in the New York government, on their way to Boston." The first of the companies (that from York County) reported at headquarters at Cambridge on the 25th of July, and the last of the battalion arrived there on the 18th of August. Lieut.-Col. Hand wrote, August 20th, that he arrived with Col. Thompson on the 17th; that they were under Gen. Lee's immediate command, but were to move four and a half miles into Gen. Putnam's department, and that Maj. Magaw was in command at Cape Anne. The fine appearance and condition of the rifle battalion is thus mentioned by Thacher in his "Military Journal of the Revolution," under date of August, 1775:

"They are remarkably stout and hardy men, many of them exceeding six feet in height. They are dressed in white frocks or rifle shirts and round hats.[1] These men are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim, striking a mark with great certainty at two hundred yards distance. At a review, a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inches diameter at the distance of two hundred and fifty yards. They are now stationed in our lines, and their shot have frequently proved fatal to British officers and soldiers who expose themselves to view, even at more than double the distance of common musket-shot."

But though the riflemen were, physically, among the finest troops in the patriot army, they were by no means equally remarkable for soldierly discipline and subordination; in fact the very opposites of these qualities were shown by the men of some of the companies to an extent that brought them to arrest and punishment, as is made apparent by parts of the following extracts from officers' correspondence, which, however, are not given here for that purpose, but mainly to show the services and movements of the battalion.

In a letter dated Cambridge, Aug. 13, 1775, Capt. James Chambers said, "We arrived in camp on the 6th ultimo [instant?], about twelve o'clock. We were not here above an hour until we went to view the lines where the English camp is all in plain sight. We crossed the lines, and went beyond the outposts to a small hill, within musket-shot of a man-a-war and a floating battery, and not farther from the works at the foot of Bunker Hill, where we could see them very plainly. While I was standing there, some of

1 "Each man," says Judge Henry, "bore a rifle-barreled gun, a tomahawk or small axe, and a long knife, usually called a 'scalping-knife,' which served for all purposes in the woods. His under-dress, by no means in a military style, was covered by a deep ash-colored hunting-shirt, leggins and moccasins, if the latter could be procured. It was the silly fashion of those times for riflemen to ape the manners of savages."

our riflemen slipped down the hill, about a gun-shot to the left of us, and began firing. The regulars returned it without hurting our men. We thought we saw one of the red-coats fall. Since the riflemen came here, by the latest accounts from Boston, there have been forty-two killed and thirty-eight prisoners taken at the light-house, twelve of the latter Tories. Among the killed are four captains, one of them a son of a lord, and worth £40,000 a year, whose name I cannot recollect. *The riflemen go where they please, and keep the regulars in continual hot water.*

"They are every day firing cannon at our people, but have not yet killed a man. We expect six wagons loaded with powder here in two or three days, and when they arrive, our twenty-four-pounders will begin to play on their ships and the lines on Bunker Hill. It is difficult for our men to get within shot of them, as they have floating batteries that flank the end of Winter Hill and men-of-war on the other side, though our boys think they killed several of them. About an hour ago I saw a small cannonading between two of the enemy's boats and one of our batteries to the north of Boston. We can see all the town distinctly from our fort on Prospect Hill, and it is a very pretty place. Two deserters came to us last night."

The battalion was first actually engaged and sustained its first loss in killed and wounded on the morning of the 27th of August, while covering an intrenching party. An account of the affair is given in a letter written by Capt. James Chambers to his wife on the 29th of August, viz.:

"On the evening of the 26th instant, Saturday, I was ordered to draw fifty men out of each of the Cumberland companies, and to be ready to march at sunset. Accordingly I did so, and marched without beat of drum to Prospect Hill, and thence proceeded with the riflemen stationed there—in all about four hundred—to Ploughed Hill, and then down the hill within three or four hundred yards of the enemy's strongest works, to cover a party of about two thousand musketmen who were at the same time to entrench on Ploughed Hill. They labored hard all night, and at daybreak had the redoubts nearly completed. The English began a heavy cannonading, which continued all day. They killed one adjutant and one soldier with cannon, and wounded three others with musket-balls. William Simpson, of Paxton, was struck by shot, and his foot carried away. . ."

Concerning this affair with the enemy and the death of private Simpson, Gen. James Wilkinson (who, as before mentioned, was at that time a volunteer soldier in the rifle battalion) wrote[1] as follows: "The provincials broke ground at Ploughed Hill August 26th, about one mile northwest, and in front of the British post at Bunker Hill, on the peninsula of Charlestown. A detachment of riflemen ordered to cover the working party took post in an orchard, and under cover of stone fences in advance. As soon as the enemy discovered the workmen they opened a battery upon them, and kept up a brisk cannonade by which volunteer Simpson, of Pennsylvania, had one of his heels and ankles so much shattered that mortification ensued, and he died in a few days. The young man was visited and consoled during his illness by Gen. Washington in person, and by most of the officers of rank belonging to the army. Every exertion of the faculty was made to save him, and his death became a theme of common sorrow in an army of twelve or fourteen thousand men." William Smith was a member of Capt. Smith's company from Lancaster County. He died on the 29th of August, 1775, the first Pennsylvania soldier who fell in the war of the Revolution.

In the summer of 1775 the Continental Congress and the commander-in-chief planned an expedition against Canada, the invading forces to consist of a column under Gen. Richard Montgomery to march from the head of the Hudson River by way of Lake Champlain and Montreal, and a detachment from the army in the vicinity of Boston to be under command of Col. Benedict Arnold, and to march through the wilderness of Maine and down the valley of the Chaudière River to the St. Lawrence, near Quebec; the detachment to consist of about eleven hundred men, all New England troops, except three companies of riflemen. The rifle companies selected for this service were those of Capt. Daniel Morgan, of Virginia; Capt. William Hendricks, of Cumberland County, Pa.; and Capt. Matthew Smith, of Lancaster County. The orders, detailing these companies to join the expeditionary force, were received on the 5th of September, and five days later they, with the rest of Arnold's troops, marched from Prospect Hill, Cambridge, for Newburyport, whence they were to be moved by transports to a point on the Kennebec River.

Referring to the departure of the expedition from Cambridge, Jesse Lukens, in a letter dated September 13th, said, "On Monday last (11th) Col. Arnold, having chosen one thousand effective men, consisting of two companies of riflemen (about one hundred and forty), the remainder musqueteers, set off for Quebec, as it is given out, and which I really believe to be their destination. I accompanied on foot as far as Lynn, nine miles. Dr. Coates, who goes as surgeon, Mr. Matt. Duncan, Mr. Melcher, and several other southern gentlemen as volunteers. Here I took leave of them with a *wet eye*. The drums beat, and away they go as far as Newburyport by land, from there they go in sloops to Kennebeck river, up it in batteaux, and have a carrying place of about fifty miles, over which they must carry on their shoulders their batteaux and baggage, scale the walls, and spend the winter in joy and festivity among the sweet nuns." It proved to be very far from a true prophecy. Lieut.-Col. Hand, in a letter to Jasper Yeates, of Lancaster, dated September 23d, said,

[1] Memoirs, vol. i. p. 16.

"Morgan, Hendricks, and Smith have left with their companies for Canada. Seven hundred musqueteers from here are on the same expedition. The expedition with which the York company was raised does not help on for their misconduct; *had Smith's company been better behaved, they might probably saved themselves a disagreeable jaunt.*" The general refused peremptorily to take the York company. This clearly indicates the general insubordination that existed at that time among the men of the rifle battalion, and which seems in fact to have been worse in Capt. Ross' Lancaster company[1] than in any of the others. A mild lesson, taught them by court-martial, however, restored them to their senses, and they afterwards became as well-behaved and soldierly in camp as they had ever been brave and steady in times of danger.

The forces destined for the march to Canada under Arnold reached Newburyport on the 12th of September. They remained there in camp five days, and on the afternoon of the sixth day "embarked aboard of ten transports; sailed in the evening, and at dawn of day descried the mouth of the Kennebec River." They "ascended the river to Col. Coburn's ship-yard, whence they were transported in bateaux as far up the stream as Fort Western. There Col. Arnold designated Capt. Smith's lieutenant, Archibald Steele, to command a party of seven men (to be selected by himself) for the purpose of ascertaining and marking the paths which were used by the Indians at the numerous carrying-places in the wilderness towards the heads of the river; and also to ascertain the course of the river Chaudière, which runs from the height of land towards Quebec." Steele made up his party by selecting Jesse Wheeler, George Merchant, and James Clifton, of Morgan's company, and Robert Cunningham, Thomas Boyd, John Tidd, and John McKonkey, of his own company. These made out the party of seven privates as ordered by Arnold, but by some means Steele managed to add "his messmate and friend," the youth John J. Henry, of Lancaster, who had in the first place left home and joined the riflemen as a volunteer in defiance of the wishes of his father, then left the army at Cambridge and joined the Canada expedition without leave,[2] and finally succeeded in adding himself to the already full party of pioneers. "Jeremiah Getchel, a very respectable man, and John Horne, who had grown gray in this cold climate," were employed as guides; and the party thus composed embarked in canoes, and paddled northeastwardly, bound for the waters of Dead River and the wilderness beyond.

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[1] Jesse Lukens, in the letter before referred to, dated September 13th, tells the story of the misconduct of the men of Ross' company as follows:

"Our camp is separate from all others about one hundred yards. All our courts-martial and duty was separate. We were excused from all working parties, camp guards, camp duty. This indulgence, together with the remissness of discipline and care in our young officers, has rendered the men rather insolent for good soldiers. They had twice before broken open our guard-house and released their companions who were confined there for small crimes, and once when an offender was brought to the post to be whipped, it was with the utmost difficulty they were kept from rescuing him in the presence of all their officers. They openly damned them, and behaved with great insolence. However, the colonel was pleased to pardon the man, and all remained quiet; but on Sunday last the adjutant having confined a sergeant for neglect of duty and murmuring, the men began again, and threatened to take him out. The adjutant being a man of spirit seized the principal mutineer and put him in also, and coming to report the matter to the colonel where we were all sitting after dinner, were alarmed with a huzzaing, and, upon going out, found they had broken open the guard-house and taken the man out. The colonel and lieutenant-colonel, with several of our officers and friends, seized the fellow from amongst them and ordered a guard to take him to Cambridge to the main guard, which was done without any violent opposition, but in about twenty minutes thirty-two of Capt. Ross' company, with their loaded rifles, swore by God they would go to the main guard and release the man or lose their lives, and set off as hard as they could run. It was in vain to attempt stopping them. We stayed in camp and kept the others quiet. Sent word to Gen. Washington, who reinforced the guard to five hundred men with fixed bayonets and loaded pieces. Col. Hitchcock's regiment (being the one next to us) was ordered under arms, and some part of Gen. Greene's brigade (as the generals were determined to subdue by force the mutineers, and did not know how far it might spread in our battalion), Gens. Washington, Lee, and Greene came immediately, and our thirty-two mutineers who had gone about a half a mile towards Cambridge and taken possession of a hill and woods, beginning to be frightened at their proceedings, were not so hardened, but upon the general's ordering them to ground their arms they did it immediately. The general then ordered another of our companies (Capt. Nagel) to surround them with their loaded guns, which was immediately done, and did the company great honor. However, to convince our people (as I suppose, mind) that it did not altogether depend upon themselves, he ordered part of Col. Hitchcock's and Col. Little's regiments to surround them with their bayonets fixed, and ordered two of the ringleaders to be bound. I was glad to find our men all true and ready to do their duty except these thirty-two rascals. Twenty-six were conveyed to the quarter guard on Prospect Hill, and six of the principals to the main guard. You cannot conceive what disgrace we are all in, and how much the general is chagrined that only one regiment should come from the South, and that set so infamous an example, and in order that idleness shall not be a further bane to us, the general's orders on Monday were 'that Col. Thompson's regiment shall be upon all parties of fatigue (working parties), and do all other camp duty with any other regiment.'

"The men have since been tried by a general court-martial and convicted of mutiny, and were only fined twenty shillings each for the use of the hospital, too small a punishment for so base a crime, mitigated, no doubt, on account of their having come so far to serve the cause, and its being the first crime. The men are returned to their camp and seem exceedingly sorry for their misbehaviour, and promise amendment. I charge our whole disgrace upon the remissness of our officers, and the men being employed will yet, no doubt, do honor to their Provinces; for this much I can only say for them, that upon every alarm it was impossible for men to behave with more readiness, or attend better to their duty; it is only in the camp that we cut a poor figure."

The general orders referred to as disgracing the rifle battalion, dated Cambridge, Sept. 11, 1775, were as follows:

"Col. Thompson's battalion of riflemen posted upon Prospect Hill, to take their share of all duty, of guard and fatigue, with the brigade they encamp with." Also, September 13th: "The thirty-three riflemen of Col. Thompson's battalion, tried yesterday by a general court-martial, whereof Col. Nixon was president, for 'disobedient and mutinous behaviour,' are each of them sentenced to pay the sum of twenty shillings, except John Leamon, who, over and above his fine, is to suffer six days' imprisonment; the paymaster of the regiment to stop the fine from each man out of next month's pay, which must be paid to Dr. Church for the use of the general hospital."

In a letter written by Lieut.-Col. Hand, October 3d, he said, "Capt. Ross goes for Lancaster to-morrow;" and in a letter of the 23d, to Jasper Yeates, he said, "Gen. Washington is irritated by Capt. Ross' absence without his knowledge, and declared to Col. Thompson that any officer who went home from his regiment must resign his commission."

[2] Lieut.-Col. Hand, in a letter to his wife dated Oct. 3, 1775, said, "Mr. Henry, junior, has followed the troops to Canada without leave. Nothing but a perfect loose to his feelings will tame his rambling desire."

It would be hardly practicable, and certainly tedious and unnecessary, to narrate the events of the wonderful march of Arnold's column through the swamps and forests from the Kennebec to the St. Lawrence. The advance party under Steele proceeded, marking the route, until they reached the dividing ridge from which the waters of the Chaudière flow northward. Having reached this point they retraced the route of their advance, and after almost unparalleled hardships and sufferings rejoined the main body on Dead River. The whole force then pressed on, and early in November reached Point Levi, on the south side of the St. Lawrence opposite Quebec. On the night of the 13th of that month Arnold moved his troops across the river to "Wolfe's Cove," and during the following night they toiled up the steep and lofty bluff, and took position on the historic "Plains of Abraham," three miles west of the city. Five days later they retired some fifteen or twenty miles up the river to Pointe aux Trembles, where, on the 1st of December, Gen. Montgomery arrived, having come down the St. Lawrence after capturing the British posts of St. John's, Chambly, and Montreal. On the night following the arrival of the commanding general the whole force moved down the river to St. Foix, about three miles from Quebec.

In the disposition of the troops around the city the reflemen were posted on the low grounds along St. Charles River, about two miles from the Palace Gate and St. Roch's Gate in the city walls. Cannonading and sharp-shooting occurred daily until and including the last day of the year 1775. The early part of the night of the 31st of December was clear and "admirably enlightened by a luminous moon. . . . Officers as well as privates had dispersed in various directions among the farm- and tippling-houses of the vicinity,"[1] but at midnight the heavens became overcast, and a furious snowstorm set in. Every officer and man of Montgomery's command knew that this was the signal for battle, for the general had only been waiting for such a night of storm as a favorable time to assault the city. By two o'clock A.M. the troops were under arms and on the march through the blinding snow and piercing cold towards the gates. In the furious but unsuccessful assault which immediately followed, Gen. Montgomery was killed and Col. Arnold dangerously wounded in the leg. The rifle companies took part in the attack at the Palace Gate. In that assault Capt. Hendricks, of the Cumberland company, was killed, and Lieut. Archibald Steele, of Drumore (who was then in command of the Lancaster County company[2]), was wounded in the hand, losing three fingers. The survivors of the command were forced to surrender after desperate fighting. They were paroled on the 7th of August, 1776, and after being exchanged, for the most part re-entered the service, following the fortunes of the Pennsylvania Line with Gen. Wayne down into Georgia, resisting the fearful night attack made upon Wayne's camp near Sharon, Ga., on the 24th of May, 1782, entering Savannah in triumph with him on the 11th of July, Charleston on the 14th of December, 1782, and only returning in the month of July, 1783, when the last of the Pennsylvania troops embarked at James Island, S. C., on board of transports for Philadelphia.

Following is given the roll of the Lancaster County company, commanded by Capt. Matthew Smith, who was allowed a bounty of one dollar each for eighty men enlisted. Henry states that sixty-five of their number reached the Plains of Abraham in November. Of nearly the whole company captured on the 1st of January, scarcely thirty, he states, remained in prison. They arrived at New York, Sept. 11, 1776, and were exchanged, in 1778, for the St. Johns prisoners, captured by Gen. Montgomery.

Captain.

Smith, Matthew, Paxtang.

First Lieutenant.

Steele, Archibald,*[3] Drumore. Steele was in command of Smith's company on the night of December 31st, and lost three fingers. He returned from captivity Oct. 10, 1776; was transferred to commissary department, under Col. Flowers, April, 1777; subsequently United States military store-keeper at Philadelphia; died Oct. 19, 1832; fifty-seven years in the service of the United States.

Second Lieutenant.

Simpson, Michael, Paxtang, promoted captain First Penn'a.

Third Lieutenant.

Cross, William, promoted first lieutenant in Col. Moylan's cavalry, and June 3, 1777, captain in Fourth Penn'a.

[1] Judge Henry's Narrative, p. 113.

[2] Although Capt. Matthew Smith received great credit at home for the heroic part he was supposed to have taken in the assault on Quebec, it appears that he took no part in it, but was several miles away (on the island of Orleans in the St. Lawrence) at the time of the battle. Judge Henry, who was himself present and in the ranks of the force that attacked the Palace Gate, published an account of the campaign, in which he says (pp. 220–222), "In former times, as now, lying was in vogue, but methinks within the last thirty years there have been vast improvements in the art. Receive information of two instances which were somewhat remarkable in those days. Simpson (second lieutenant of Smith's company), one of the most spirited and active of officers, always alert, always on duty, was traduced and vilified for a want of courage because he was *not* taken prisoner at Quebec. On the other hand, Capt. M. Smith, our commander, was applauded for his immense bravery shown in the attack of that place, when in fact he was on the isle of Orleans, many miles distant from the city. Simpson had been commanded to that place by a regular order from Col. Arnold. Capt. Smith skulked there illicitly. . . . Smith wrote, but Simpson acted. A letter from Smith to a worthy and patriotic clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Elder, of Paxton, which was filled with bombast and trash, and stuffed with the most flagrant untruths, that he was in the midst of battle, covered by smoke, bullets of all sizes playing around him, etc., every word of which was fabulous. This person was among the last of those savage men who murdered the innocent and unoffending Indians in the jail of the town we now live in. They have all died miserably, but a few remaining to relate the occurrence of that horrible massacre." The last two sentences have reference to the killing of the remnant of the Conestoga Indians, men, women, and children, in the old Lancaster work-house by the "Paxton Boys" in December, 1763.

[3] The names marked with the asterisk are of those who were taken prisoners at Quebec. Those in *italics* enlisted in the king's service while prisoners, to avoid being taken to England. Many of them afterwards deserted and rejoined the American army.

Sergeants.

Dixon, Robert, killed in front of Quebec, Nov. 17, 1775.
Boyd, Thomas,* subsequently captain-lieutenant First Penn'a.
Cunningham, Robert,* died at Lancaster, about 1790, of disease contracted in service.
Snodgrass, Joseph.*
Weaver, Martin, Upper Paxtang, was a justice of the peace; died Aug. 29, 1803.

Corporal.

*Harrigan, Henry.**

Drummer.

Shaffer, John,* residing in Lancaster in 1809.

Privates.

*Anderson, John.**
Angles, James, killed at Quebec.
Ayres, John, Upper Paxtang, returned from Boston, and not on the expedition to Quebec.
Bell, John, died in Dauphin County, 1823.
Binnagle, Curtis.
Black, James, residing in Dauphin County, 1825.
Black, John.
Bollinger, Emanuel.*
*Boyd, Hugh.**
Brandon, James, left sick at Cambridge.
Campbell, Patrick.*
Carbach, Peter,* Paxtang, wounded; after his return, enlisted in Capt. J. P. Schott's company.
Carbach, Samuel.*
*Cavenaugh, Edward,** residing in Cumberland County, 1835, aged 81.
Chancellor, Robert, left sick at Cambridge.
*Connor, Timothy,** Bethel.
*Crain, Daniel.**
Dixon, John.
Dixon, Richard, of Dixon's Ford.
Dougherty, James,* subsequently enlisted in Twelfth Penn'a.
Elliott, Alexander, killed at Quebec.
Feely, Timothy, Dixon's Ford.
*Fitzpatrick, Michael.**
Fraley, Francis, left sick at Cambridge.
Griffith, John, Harris' Ferry, left sick at Cambridge.
Gunn, Thomas.
Harris, John, son of John, founder of Harrisburg, killed at Quebec.
Henry, John Joseph, of Lancaster Volunteers.
*Higgins, Joseph.**
Hoffman, Daniel, left sick at Cambridge.
Kennedy, John.
Lebant, Anthony.*
McAnnaly, Henry.
McCarter (McArthur), Alexander.
McGinnis, Owen.
McGranagan, Charles.
McKonkey, John.
McMullan, Daniel, left sick at Cambridge.
Marshall, Lawrence.
Meyers, Conrad.*
Mellen, Atchison.
Miller, Henry, killed at Quebec.
Miller, John,* wounded at Quebec.
Moore, Robert, left sick in Canada; returned in June, 1776.
Mortworth, Ingrahart, killed at Quebec.
Nelson, Alexander, killed Jan. 1, 1776.
Newhard, Philip.*
Old, James.
Nogel, Nicholas.*
Pugh, Thomas.
Purree, John, left sick at Cambridge.
Randolph, William.
Reynolds, William, October 24, sent back from wilderness sick.
*Richmond, Robert.**
Ryan, John.
Rowland, Thomas.
Sheaf, Michael.*
Silbourne, Thomas,* wounded at Quebec.
Simpson, William, Paxtang, wounded Aug. 27, 1775, in front of Boston, and died a few days after. He was a brother of Lieut. (afterwards Gen.) Michael Simpson, and of John Simpson, many years recorder of Northumberland County.
Smith, Samuel, died in Dauphin County, 1785.
Sparrow, William.
Stewart, James, re-enlisted and discharged at Trenton, 1781.
Taylor, John M., living in 1809. (Henry, page 67.)
*Taylor, Henry,** returned Nov. 10, 1776.
Teeder, Michael.
Todd, John.
Thompson, Robert, subsequently in quartermaster's department, and taken prisoner in the naval service; died in Dauphin County in 1823.
*Walker, Thomas.**
Wann, Michael, re-enlisted First Penn'a, February, 1777.
Warner, James, died in the wilderness, near Chaudière.
Weirick, Valentine,* residing in Dauphin County, 1813.
Wheeler, ——.
Wilson, James, residing in Lancaster County in 1812.
Young, John Henry, enlisted in Hazen's regiment; residing in Dauphin County, 1813.

The roll of the Lancaster Rifle Company, commanded by Capt. Ross, which was not included in the detail for the Quebec expedition, but continued on duty with the main body of the battalion, is here given, viz.:

ROLL OF CAPT. JAMES ROSS' COMPANY.

[Enlisted in Lancaster County. Arrived in camp, at Cambridge, Aug. 18, 1775.]

Captain.

Ross, James, Lancaster.

First Lieutenant.

Zanck, Jacob.

Second Lieutenant.

Hubley, Frederick, Lancaster.

Third Lieutenant.

Ziegler, David, Lancaster.

Sergeant.

Dick, John, promoted third lieutenant First Pennsylvania.

Privates.

Anderson, Adam.
Bealer, George.
Barnett, Joseph.
Brown, James, re-enlisted in Capt. Lane's company of new levies, and taken prisoner at Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776; subsequently enlisted in the British service, and deserted to the American lines Nov. 23, 1776.
Collins, Robert.
Connelly, John.
Creighton, Alexander, mortally wounded at Lechmere Point Nov. 9, 1775.
Carpenter, Richard.
Burd, William.
Burke, ——, captured at Lechmere Point Nov. 9, 1775.
Decker, Henry.
Dorsh, Frederick.
Delwick, Casimer.
Dugan, Michael.
Dillinger, William.
Egle, Adam, promoted to wagon-master; resided in Lancaster, 1782.
Fortney, Henry.
Galbraith, Hugh.
Freaney, James.
Gribben, James.
Freany, John.
Grimes, William.
Grubb, Jacob, discharged July, 1776; joined Capt. App's company of militia, of Lancaster County, and at the battle of Germantown; re-enlisted in Capt. Craig's cavalry company, served to end of war; resided in Lancaster County, 1814.
Hamilton, ——.
McCay (McCoy), John.
Hoover, Albright.
McHaffey, James.
Lock, Conrad.
McWilliams, Ephraim.
Lutz (Lutis), John.
Maloney, John, re-enlisted First Pennsylvania; served until January, 1781; resided in Lancaster in 1810.
McNair, Archibald, re-enlisted in Capt. Andrew Porter's company of artillery.
Matthews, Henry.
Seamis, Stephen.
Miller, Frederick.
Shaver, Jacob.
Morrison, John.
Smith, George.
Moskell, Lawrence.
Sommers, Matthias.
Newsorper, Christopher.
Stratton, John.
Newcomer, Christopher.
Thompson, Charles.
Newman, John.
Weaver, Albright.
Ogelby, Charles.
Welsh, Thomas.
Porter, William.
Weyland, Michael.
Reese, David.
Winegarden, Henry.
Reimer, William.

Capt. Ross' company remained with Washington's army near Boston during the fall of 1775, and, with the other companies of the rifle battalion, was engaged in a skirmish with the enemy near Charlestown, and lost one man killed and one taken prisoner. This slight affair was mentioned in a letter from Lieut.-Col. Hand to his wife, as follows:

"CAMP ON PROSPECT HILL, *10th November*, 1775.

"I give you the particulars of the fun our regiment had yesterday. About 1 P.M. a number of regulars, taking advantage of a high tide, landed from twenty boats on Lechmere Point, to carry off some cattle. Six men of our regiment were on the point to take care of our horses; they did their utmost and partly effected it. One poor fellow was taken; he was of Capt. Ross' company. I think his name was Burke. When the alarm was given Col. Thompson was at Cambridge. I had gone to Watertown to receive the regiment's pay, but thanks to good horses, we arrived in time to march our regiment, which was the first ready, though the most distant of our brigade. Col. Thompson, who arrived before we had crossed the water with thirteen men only of Ross' company, but not being supported by the musqueteers, before I could get up with the remainder of our regiment off duty, returned, and met Maj. Magaw and myself on the causeway; the whole then passed with the utmost diligence, up to our middles in water. David Ziegler, who acts as adjutant, tumbled over the bridge into ten or twelve feet water; he got out safe, with the damage of his rifle only. As soon as the battalion had passed the defile we divided them into two parties, part of Capt. Chambers', Capt. Miller's, and Lowdon's, with Maj. Magaw and Col. Thompson, marched to the right of the hill; with part of Cluggage's, Nagel's, and Ross', I took the left, as the enemy had the superiority of numbers and the advantage of rising ground, with a stone wall in front and a large barn on their right and flank, aided by a heavy fire of large grape-shot from their shipping and batteries. We had reason to expect a warm reception; but, to the disgrace of British arms be it spoken, by the time we had gained the top of the hill they had gained their boats and rowed off. We had but one man wounded, I believe mortally, by a swivel-ball, Alexander Creighton, of Ross' company. William Hamilton need not grudge the money his son cost him. His coolness and resolution surpassed his years. Billy Burd had his eyes closed by the dirt knocked off by a cannon-ball."

On the return of Lieut.-Col. Hand from Lancaster, where he had been on leave of absence, Col. Thompson and Maj. Magaw (the latter of whom had been commissioned colonel of the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion on the 6th of January) left the army for Pennsylvania (February 2d), leaving Col. Hand in command of the rifle battalion. The latter, writing on the 8th of March, said, "I am stationed on Cobble's Hill, with four companies of our regiment. Two companies, Cluggage's and Chambers', were ordered to Dorchester on Monday; Ross and Loudon relieved them yesterday. Every regiment is to have a standard and colors. Our standard is to be a deep-green ground, the device a tiger partly inclosed by toils attempting the pass, defended by a hunter armed with a spear (in white), on crimson field the motto *Domari nolo*." This color is still in existence, in possession of the State of Pennsylvania.

At that time (the early part of March, 1776) there were unmistakable indications that the British commander was preparing to evacuate Boston, and as his destination was evidently New York, Washington commenced moving the patriot army to that city. On the 13th of March the commander-in-chief ordered Hand's riflemen, with five other regiments (all under command of Gen. Sullivan), to proceed to New York. The battalion left Cambridge on the 14th and reached New York on the 28th. Col. Thompson had been promoted to brigadier-general on the 1st of March, and on the 7th Hand succeeded to the colonelcy of the battalion, Capt. James Chambers being promoted to lieutenant-colonel. On the 5th of April, Hand's regiment was moved, by order of Gen. Israel Putnam, to Long Island, where it remained, at a station near New Utrecht, during the remainder of April and the months of May and June, doing some good service.

On the 22d of April, 1776, Gen. Washington said in a letter to the President of Congress, "The time for which the riflemen enlisted will expire on the 1st of July next, and as the loss of such a valuable and brave body of men will be of great injury to the service, I would submit it to the consideration of Congress whether it would not be best to adopt some method to induce them to continue. They are, indeed, a very useful corps; but I need not mention this, as their importance is already well known to the Congress." But Congress had already (without the knowledge of the commander-in-chief) passed a resolution, dated April 15th, to recruit and re-enlist the battalion, and the independent rifle companies attached to it, for the term of two years, unless sooner discharged. On the 30th of June, the day when the time of those who did not re-enlist expired, Col. Hand said in a letter, "Almost all the men discharged to-day declare that they will stay to know what the fleet will do," meaning the British fleet, bringing Howe's army from Boston to the harbor of New York.

On the 1st of July, 1776, the rifle battalion, recruited and re-enlisted, entered on another term of service as the First Regiment of Pennsylvania in the Continental Line. The original enlistment was for two years, but in October, 1776, a committee of the Assembly succeeded in changing the term to the duration of the war. The commanding officer of the regiment was Col. Edward Hand, of Lancaster, who was promoted to brigadier-general March 7, 1777, having, however, acted as brigade commander prior to his promotion.

GEN. EDWARD HAND was born at Elzduff, Kings County, province of Leinster, Ireland, Dec. 31, 1744, and died at his farm, "Rockford," near Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 3, 1802. In 1767 he was appointed by George III. surgeon of the Eighteenth Royal Irish Regiment of foot, and sailed with the regiment from Cork on May 20th of the same year, arriving in Philadelphia July 11th. He was ensign of the same regiment, his commission bearing date 1772. He went with his regiment to Fort Pitt, and returned to Philadelphia in 1774, resigning his commission, and receiving a regular discharge from the British service. The same year he came to Lancaster, with recommendations, in order to practice his profession, and the following year married Catharine (1751–1805), daughter of Capt. John Ewing (1727–1754) and Sarah Yates

(1731–1823), a sister of Judge Yates, of Lancaster. In 1775 he entered the Continental service, and left Lancaster as lieutenant-colonel First Battalion Pennsylvania Riflemen, with his commission dated June 25th of that year. He was on Prospect Hill on August 20th, when the battalion distinguished itself. He was raised to the rank of brigadier-general in 1777, subsequently to adjutant-general, and held this rank at the battle of Yorktown, marching back with the troops to Philadelphia, where they were dismissed. In 1785, Gen. Hand was elected to the lower branch of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and in 1789 he was a delegate from Lancaster County to the convention that amended the first State Constitution. He was a member of the Continental Congress in 1784 and 1785, as a Federalist. In 1798 he was appointed major-general in the Provisional army. Gen. Hand was an intimate friend of Gen. Washington, and had his full confidence during the entire struggle of the colonies for independence, as the following letter attests, and he was one of the original members of the "Order of Cincinnati:"

"MOUNT VERNON, Jany 14th, 1784.

"DEAR SIR,—When I left Philadelphia I hoped to have had the pleasure of seeing you at Annapolis before my departure from thence, and to have had an opportunity (previous to my resignation) of expressing to you personally, amongst the last acts of my Official life, my entire approbation of your public conduct, particularly in the execution of the important duties of Adjutant General.

"Notwithstanding I have been disappointed in that expectation, and have it now in my power only as a private character to make known my sentiments and feelings respecting my military friends, yet I cannot decline making use of the first occasion after my retirement of informing you, my dear Sir, how much reason I have had to be satisfied with the great zeal, attention, and ability manifested by you in conducting the business of your Department, and how happy I should be for an opportunity of demonstrating my sincere regard and esteem for you. It is unnecessary, I hope, to add with what pleasure I should see you at this place, being, with great truth,

"My dear Sir,
"Yr real friend &
"Most Obed Servt
"Go WASHINGTON.

"THE HONble
"GENl HAND."

His children were: Sarah (1775–1850), wife of Samuel Bethel, of Columbia; Dorothy (1777–1862), wife of Edward Brien (1769–1816), a native of Ireland, County Tyrone, and an iron-master at the Martic Iron-Works in Lancaster County; Mary (1786–1880), died unmarried, at New Haven, Conn.; Edward, born in 1792, died at Havana; Jasper, born in 1784; and John (1782–1807).

The children of Edward Brien are: Edward, died in Lancaster in 1834; Harriet; Sarah Bethel, born in 1810, is the widow of Henry Rogers (1803–1868), a lawyer of Lancaster, and brother of Judge Rogers of the same city; Henry, died in Madeira at the age of twenty-one; and Catharine.

The children of Henry Rogers and Sarah Bethel Brien are: Anna Russum, wife of Edward Reilly, of New York; Sarah Hand, died; Catharine Brien, wife of Dr. John L. Atlee, Jr., of Lancaster; Mary Hand, died; Harriet Dorothea, wife of Washington W. Hopkins, a lawyer at Port Deposit, Md.; and Edward Brien Rogers, deceased.

One of Col. Hand's aides-de-camp was Jasper Ewing, nephew of Hon. Jasper Yeates, of Lancaster. The adjutant of the regiment was David Zeigler, of Lancaster County, severely wounded at the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776; retired from the army Jan. 1, 1783; died at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1811, aged sixty-three. Frederick Hubley, of Lancaster borough, was appointed quartermaster.

Among the list of company commanders are found the following of Lancaster County, viz.: Capt. Matthew Smith, Capt. James Ross, Capt. James Hamilton (taken prisoner Nov. 2, 1777; promoted to major Second Pennsylvania Dec. 10, 1778), and Capt. (afterwards major) Henry Miller. Capt. Ross was promoted to major of the regiment, Sept. 25, 1776, and to lieutenant-colonel March 12, 1777, and transferred to the Eighth Pennsylvania. Ross' promotion to major over the heads of senior officers caused Capt. Smith to resign Dec. 5, 1776. Capt. Cluggage, of Bedford County, also resigned for the same reason. The only rolls found of any of the above-named companies are the following incomplete ones of the companies of Capts. Ross and Miller, viz.:

CAPT. JAMES ROSS' COMPANY.

Captains.

Ross, James, promoted major Sept. 25, 1776.
Holliday, John, from first lieutenant of Cluggage's company Sept. 25, 1776.

First Lieutenant.

Zanck, Jacob, resigned Oct. 1, 1776, resided in Lancaster County in 1814.

Second Lieutenant.

Hubley, Frederick, promoted first lieutenant and quartermaster.

Sergeants.

Franey, James. Ward, John.

Privates.

Anderson, Adam, May 1, 1776.
Allison, Thomas, July 23, 1776.
Beilor, George, re-enlisted May 1, 1776, for three years; wounded at Paoli in the shoulder; residing at Marietta in 1835, aged eighty seven.
Cameron, Angus, Feb. 14, 1777.
Carroll, John, March 4, 1777.
Collins, Robert, May 4, 1776.
Connelly, John, May 6, 1776.
Decker, Henry, May 1, 1776.
Delwich, Casimer, May 1, 1776.
Dilliner, William, May 5, 1776.
Dorsh, Frederick, July 11, 1776.
Dugan, Michael, May 9, 1776.
Foulke, Solomon, July 17, 1776.
Franey, John, May 6, 1776.
Allsworth, Ludwig, July 14, 1776.
Barnett, Joseph, May 1, 1776.
Galbraith, Hugh, Feb. 12, 1777.
Gamble, Michael, Feb. 15, 1777.
Gorman, James, March 4, 1777.
Gribben, James, May 1, 1776.
Grimes, William, May 6, 1776.
Hagen, William, March 4, 1777.
Hagerty, Henry, July 16, 1776.
Hartnes, James, Feb. 1, 1777.
Hoover, Albright, May 10, 1776.
Hoover, Felix, March 4, 1777.
Keller, Andrew, March 4, 1777.

yagers kept up a severe firing, with a loss of but two wounded on our side. We laid a few Hessians low, and made them retreat out of Flatbush. Our people went into the town and brought the goods out of the burning houses.

"The enemy liked to have lost their field-pieces. Capt. Steel, of your vicinity, acted bravely. We would certainly have had the cannon had it not been for some foolish person calling retreat. The main body of the foe returned to the town, and when our lads came back they told of their exploits. This was doubted by some, which enraged our men so much that a few of them ran and brought away several Hessians on their backs. This kind of firing by our riflemen and theirs continued until two o'clock in the morning of the 26th, when our regiment was relieved by a portion of the Flying Camp, and we started for Fort Greene to get refreshment, not having lain down the whole of this time, and almost dead with fatigue. We had just got to the fort, and I had only laid down, when the alarm-guns were fired. We were compelled to turn out to the lines, and as soon as it was light saw our men and theirs engaged with field-pieces.

"At last the enemy found means to surround our men there upon guard, and then a heavy firing continued for several hours. The main body that surrounded our men marched up within thirty yards of Forts Brown and Greene; but when we fired they retreated with loss. From all I can learn we numbered about twenty-five hundred, and the attacking party not less than twenty-five thousand, as they had been landing for days before. Our men behaved as bravely as ever men did, but it is surprising that with the superiority of numbers they were not cut to pieces. They behaved gallantly, and there are but five or six hundred missing.

"Gen. Lord Stirling fought like a wolf, and is taken prisoner; Cols. Miles and Atlee, Maj. Burd, Capt. Peebles, Lieut. Watt, and a great number of other officers also prisoners. Col. Piper missing. From deserters we learn that the enemy lost Maj.-Gen. Grant and two brigadiers and many others, and five hundred killed. Our loss is chiefly in prisoners.

"It was thought advisable to retreat off Long Island, and on the night of the 30th it was done with great secrecy. Very few of the officers knew it until they were on the boats, supposing that an attack was intended. A discovery of our intention to the enemy would have been fatal to us. The Pennsylvania troops were done great honor by being chosen the *corps de reserve* to cover the retreat. The regiments of Cols. Hand, Magaw, Shee, and Hazlett were detailed for that purpose. We kept up fires with outposts stationed until all the rest were over. We left the lines after it was fair day, and then came off. Never was a greater feat of generalship shown than in this retreat, to bring off an army of twelve thousand men within sight of a strong enemy, possessed of as strong a fleet as ever floated on our seas, without any loss and saving all the baggage. Gen. Washington saw the last over himself."

Maj. Jasper Ewing, who left the army on sick leave September 3d, wrote from Lancaster on the 10th of the same month to his uncle, Jasper Yeates, at Pittsburgh, as follows:

"As it has pleased Divine providence to spare my life, I think it my duty to send you as good an Ac't of the engagement, together with the enclosed Draught, as lays in my power. As I had gone from Elizabeth point, New Jersey, to Long Island, to see my brothers, I had an opportunity of seeing every thing that occurred from the time the enemy landed on the Island until a day or two before we retreated from thence. Col. Hand's Reg^{mt} had been on duty 2 days, & the second night were relieved between 12 and 1 o'clock in the morning, and about Two, it is thought, the enemy began their movements from Flat Bush to the Right and Left, and at between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, we had the mortification from our Lines to see our men, commanded by Lord Stirling, almost surrounded by the Regulars, as they kept their stand on a Hill without flinching an Inch. The Regulars were firing at them like Fury; they at last descended; then there was a continued peal of small arms for an Hour or better. Our men at last partly got off by the marsh, as in the Draught inclosed. I have been very Ill of a Fever which I got by being clothed too thin, and lay at York about 2 Days before our people had made that Grand Retreat from the Island, which will ever reflect honour to our Generals; from York I was removed to King's Bridge, twelve or fifteen miles from thence, after I had recovered; my Health suffered from Traveling; the Col. was good enough to send me Home in a carriage, where, thank God, I happily am, and don't doubt of recovering Health shortly.

"P.S.—I shall refer you to the papers for our Loss in the Battle, though it is with infinite regret, I must inform you of Major Burd's being among the prisoners, tho' Lord Howe treats them with great politeness. Time will not permit my saying so much as I would wish. I left the Col. & all friends very well at King's Bridge, where the Reg^{t} is stationed, as I only left them this day week."

The regiment continued with Washington's army during the subsequent movements of 1776, in the vicinity of New York and in New Jersey, and went into winter-quarters at Morristown. About the 25th of May, 1777, it moved with the army to a new position at Middlebrook and Mount Prospect, N. J. From the regimental camp at the last-named place, Col. Chambers, of the First, wrote Gen. Hand under date June 18, 1777, in which letter he said, "We are now Encamped on the Mountain, on the back of Bound Brook, and have before us a very fine prospect of Brunswick and all the Low Country. On the night of the 14th the Enemy Moved a Detachment of their army to Sommerset Courthouse. In the

Morning our Partizans and them had a Skirmish; killed Severals—forced one of their Piquet Guards, and took a hessian officer prisoner. The morning following a party from General Sullivan's army waylaid a party of Light horse, killed a Com^{t} and 2 or 3 privates, and took 2 Sergeants with their horses and accoutrements. When the Enemy first advanced, General Sullivan Retreated over Delaware, in order to Draw the Enemy on towards Princetown, and then we would have fallen in their Rear, but they thought it not Safe to Leave so formidable an Enemy in their Rear, Least they should find Difficulty in case of a Retreat. They have pitched their Main Camp at Middlebrook, about half-way between Summerset and Brunswick. General Washington long undisturbed, and has left the way Clear for Men to advance to Trenton if they Chuse; but it seems to me they see his Scheme, and Will not Go that Way, for if they do their Ruin to all appearances is inevitable. We have always three days' Provisions Ready Cooked, and keep in Readiness to March at a Minute's warning. We have a partizan Reg^{t}—Col. Morgan Commands—Chosen Marksmen from the Whole Army Composes it. Capt. Parr, Lt. Lyon and Brady, & fifty men from my Reg^{t} are amongst the number. I have sent Frederick, agreeable to your Request. Pleas to Let me hear from you when opportunity offers.

"N.B.—My best Compliments to Major Ewing. Look out for Good Mill Seats, and Remember old friends."

"This day week we drove the enemy from Brunswick, and I was one of the first officers that entered the town. The advanced party took two prisoners, one a Hessian officer. We cannonaded them smartly, and they ran, and left the works as we approached without firing a gun, though we were within shot of small arms."

In its later service the First Regiment took prominent and honorable part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Paoli, Monmouth, and several others of the principal engagements of the Revolution, and continued in the field to the end of the war. A return, dated Sept. 23, 1783, shows that its field-officers at that time were colonel, Daniel Brodhead; lieutenant-colonel, Josiah Harmar (subsequently adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, and general-in-chief of the United States Army); major, James Moore. The captains of its companies were John Doyle, Walter Finney, Thomas B. Bowen, John Bankson, Jacob Humphrey, William Wilson, Thomas Boude (of Lancaster borough), Andrew Irvine, and Benjamin Fishbourne.

CHAPTER VII.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION—(*Continued*).

Lancaster County Companies in the Battalions of Cols. De Haas, St. Clair, and Shee—Election of Generals at Lancaster—Formation of the Flying Camp—Lancaster County Troops in the Flying Camp and on Duty as Militia in New Jersey in 1776—Companies in the Rifle and Musketry Battalions of Cols. Miles and Atlee—Companies in the Tenth and Twelfth Continental Regiments—Militia Ordered out for Defense of Philadelphia—Lancaster County Troops in the Campaign of Brandywine and Germantown—Hospitals established in Lancaster County—Removal of Supreme Executive Council and Congress to Lancaster—Their Return to Philadelphia—Lancaster County Men in the "New Eleventh" Regiment in Sullivan's Expedition of 1779.

Soon after Thompson's rifle battalion took the field, as already mentioned, other troops were raised and organized in Lancaster County, for the patriot army. The First Pennsylvania Battalion, raised in pursuance of a resolution of Congress, passed Oct. 12, 1775, recommending the Assembly or the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania to raise a battalion on the same terms as those ordered to be raised in New Jersey, contained a large number of Lancaster County men, and was commanded by a Lancaster County officer—Col. John Philip De Haas—whose residence, however, was in that part of the county which is now Lebanon. The surgeon of the battalion was Dr. Robert Boyd, of Lancaster County, and among the names of its line-officers is found that of Lieut. Adam Hubley, Jr., of Lancaster, who in 1776 was promoted to major of one of the additional regiments, and subsequently to lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth Pennsylvania, and still later (June 5, 1779) to "lieutenant-colonel commandant" of the "New Eleventh" Pennsylvania Regiment, of the Continental Line, and Jacob Ziegler, of Lancaster. The term of enlistment was one year. The line-officers were commissioned Oct. 27, 1775.

The battalion rendezvoused at Philadelphia, whence, on the 19th of January, 1776, it was ordered to join the expedition which was preparing to invade Canada under Gen. Gates. Two companies marched in the latter part of January, and advanced into Canada to a point below Trois Rivières in the St. Lawrence, where they met Col. Arnold, who was moving up the river with the forces which had made the unsuccessful attack on Quebec on the morning of January 1st. The combined forces retired up the St. Lawrence and Sorel Rivers before the advancing columns of Burgoyne's army, and reached St. John's, at the foot of Lake Champlain, where, on the 16th of June, all the companies of De Haas' command were united as a battalion for the first time. Still retiring before the British advance, the battalion, with the other commands of Gates' force, moved up the lake to Ticonderoga.

On the 13th of November this battalion was taken off duty at Ticonderoga, and ordered to embark the next morning for Fort George. It was raised "to the 27th of October" (as shown by a note to Col. De Haas'

return, dated October 20th), but remained three weeks longer, at Gen. Gates' request, for the defense and security of Ticonderoga, for which the general thanked them in general orders of the 14th. It was then evident that the British had gone into winter-quarters, and would make no further attempts that fall to come southward. Gen. St. Clair came down the Hudson River with this battalion to join Gen. Washington, "and when, on the 8th of December, it reached New Germantown, in New Jersey, the field-officers and staff were still with the battalion, together with Capts. Harmar, Dorsey, and Davis, but the rank and file were reduced to sixty-nine men, the rest having scattered off to their homes." Many of the men of De Haas' battalion re-enlisted, forming the nucleus of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Line, in which was Maj. James Hamilton, of Lancaster County, in later years a resident of Charleston, S. C.

The Second Pennsylvania Battalion, raised under authority of a resolution of Congress, dated Dec. 9, 1775, contained one Lancaster County company, commanded by Capt. John Brisban, of Leacock township, an officer who had seen service in the French and Indian-war. The field-officers of the battalion were Col. Arthur St. Clair (afterwards a major-general in the Revolutionary army), Lieut.-Col. William Allen (promoted from captain in the First Battalion), and Maj. Joseph Wood. The adjutant was George Ross.

On the 16th of February the secret committee of Congress was directed to furnish Col. St. Clair's battalion with arms, and to write to him to use the utmost diligence in getting his battalion ready, and to march the companies as fast as they were ready, one at a time, to Canada. On the 13th of March, Lieut.-Col. Allen had arrived in New York, and embarked some of the companies for Albany, and received an order from Gen. Stirling to direct the rest of the companies to proceed to New York, where quarters would be found for them. On the 12th of April, 1876, five companies of the Second Battalion were at Fort Edward, N. Y., on the Upper Hudson River, where they remained until the 19th, when they were ordered to Fort George, whence they moved northward by way of Lake Champlain into Canada. The other companies of the Second came up, and on the 6th of May, Lieut.-Col. Allen with the battalion had passed Deschambault, and was within three miles of Quebec, where he met Gen. Thomas with the army retreating from Quebec. On the 7th, at a council of war, at which he was present, it was determined that the army should continue the retreat as far as the Sorel. Thomas with the army left Deschambault on the 13th, and was at Three Rivers on the 15th with about eight hundred men. On the 20th, Gen. Thomas was at Sorel, and the same day issued an order to Col. Maxwell to abandon Three Rivers, which he did, and with the rear of the army reached Sorel on the 24th. From Sorel, Col. St. Clair's battalion with other troops turned back and proceeded to Trois Rivières on the St. Lawrence, where, on Saturday, the 8th of June, a severe battle was fought, resulting in the defeat of the American force, which retreated up the St. Lawrence, and reached Sorel on the 10th. On the 14th the British general, Burgoyne, reached that place, the Americans having evacuated it only a few hours before, and moved up the Sorel River to St. John's, at the foot of Lake Champlain. From there the retreat was continued to Isle aux Noix, and thence to Crown Point and Ticonderoga, which last-named place the Second Battalion left. Jan. 24, 1777, and moved southward to Pennsylvania, the enlistment of the men having expired. Subsequently many of them enlisted in the Third Regiment of Pennsylvania.

Following is given a copy of the roll of the Lancaster County company of the Second Battalion, viz.:

Captain.

Brisban, John, of Leacock township, Lancaster County, commissioned Jan. 5, 1776; furloughed by Gen. Gates from Nov. 25, 1776; captain in Third Pennsylvania; died March 13, 1822, aged ninety-one.

First Lieutenant.

Gross, John, commissioned Jan. 5, 1776.

Second Lieutenants.

Seitz, Charles, commissioned Jan. 5, 1776.
Chambers, William, commissioned Jan. 5, 1776; resigned July 5, 1776.

Ensigns.

Evans, John, of Lancaster County, commissioned Jan. 5, 1776; died June 20, 1776.
Ross, George, of Lancaster County, commissioned July 4, 1776; promoted lieutenant of marines.

Sergeants.

Gowmie, Joseph. Hagan, James.
Bloom, Daniel, subsequently lieutenant in Capt. Bloom's company, at Red Bank in 1777, etc.; died May 29, 1819, in Bedford County.
Biggs, Joseph. Bartholomew, Benjamin.

Corporals.

Bradley, William, died at Ticonderoga, on the march to Canada.
Carman, William. Peacock, William.
Evans, Evan. Whitman, Ulrich.

Drummer.

Joseph Hall.

Fifer.

Charles Haney.

Privates.

Adams, Joseph.
Allen, Thomas.
Amor, James.
Baird, Edward.
Bayard, Jacob.
Bayley, Robert.
Blair, Samuel.
Boyd, John.
Bradford, William.
Byers, Jacob.
Campbell, George.
Corsin, Benjamin.
Cormen, Samuel.
Craiger, John.
Crawford, John.
Cummings, Edward.
Curry, Morris.
Deamer, Frederick.
Douty, James.
Ebrem, James.
Edene, Moses.
Farlow, Isaac.
Ferguson, Charles.
Freet, Adam.
Fritz, Peter.
Graham, John.
Gwinn (Quinn), James.
Green, John.
Hamble, Thomas.
Hamilton, Charles.
Hand, Dominick.
Haney, Charles.
Hammond, Christopher.
Henry, Abraham.

Hogan, John.
Holmes, John.
Hughes, Richard.
Hule, William (lost an eye in action).
Jones, Thomas.
McEnally, Patrick.
McCormick, James.
McDowell, Michael.
McGill, John.
McGugan, Alexander.
McGraw, ——.
McKenzie, Neal.
McLaughlin, Henry.
McMahan, Barnabas.
McMahan, Constans.
McNabb, William.
McPick, James.
Merode, James.
Miller, Conrad.
Montgomery, James.
Moore, Adam.
Odier, Dennis.
Ogan, John.
O'Neill, Henry.
Overholtzer, Samuel.
Oxford, John.
Pemperton, Christian.
Reed, Hugh.
Roadmaker, Michael.
Rodgers, Patrick.
Ross, James.
Shannon, Hugh.
Shortley, Ludwig.
Short, Richard.
Sloan, John.
Sloan, Lawrence.
Stewart, James.
Steward, Robert.
Sutton, Hugh.
Thomas, Nicholas.
Weaver, Anthony.
Wier, Daniel.
Wilhelm, Adam.

Lancaster County contributed one company (and a considerable number of men in other companies) to the Third Pennsylvania Battalion, enlisted for one year under authority of a resolution of Congress passed Dec. 9, 1775. The battalion was commanded by Col. John Shee, at that time a resident of Lancaster County, and among its line-officers were Capt. Joseph Hubley and Ensign Jacob Weaver, of Lancaster. On the 11th of June, 1776, Congress ordered the Third and Fifth Battalions (the latter under command of Col. Magaw) to New York, where they arrived from the 20th to the 25th, and were placed in the command of Brig.-Gen. Mifflin. Both battalions marched to the upper part of New York Island, and commenced the construction of Fort Washington, under immediate command of Col. Rufus Putnam. They remained on the work until the 27th of August, when they were marched down to the East River, arriving too late in the afternoon to cross and take part in the battle of Long Island, which was fought on that day. They crossed on the 28th, and remained until the morning of the 30th, when the army crossed to New York, the two battalions forming a part of the force that was assigned to the duty of covering the retreat. A day or two later they reoccupied the position at Fort Washington, where nearly all the men and officers of both battalions were made prisoners in the capture of the fort by the British forces, on the 16th of November. Most of the officers were held prisoners for two years and more. The privates were released in the month of January following their capture, the time of their enlistment having then expired. The remnant of the Third Battalion was the nucleus of the Fourth (Continental) Regiment of Pennsylvania.

When the British general, Howe, evacuated Boston, in March, 1776, it was supposed that his destination was New York, and accordingly Gen. Washington moved his army to that point. It proved, however, that Howe, with the fleet on which his army was embarked, proceeded first to Halifax, to await the arrival of reinforcements from England; but as these did not arrive at or near the time when they were expected he became wearied by the delay, and on the 10th of June set sail from Halifax with the troops of his command bound for Sandy Hook, where a part of the fleet arrived on the 25th of the same month, and a few days later the lower bay of New York, and all the adjacent waters, were thickly dotted by the black hulls of almost innumerable transports and ships of war.

Gen. Washington had received intelligence of Howe's movement to Halifax, yet he never doubted that the ultimate destination of the British army was New York, and he urged upon Congress the necessity of taking immediate measures for raising additional troops to reinforce the army. Thereupon, Congress, on the 3d of June, resolved "that a Flying Camp be immediately established in the middle colonies, and that it consist of ten thousand men, . . ." to be raised in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, and on the same day, "*Resolved*, That thirteen thousand eight hundred militia be employed to reinforce the army at New York."

The formation of the Flying Camp, as directed by Congress, from such of the associated battalions as volunteered for the purpose, required full organization, and a meeting was called at Lancaster, to which the militia of the State were directed to send representatives. This meeting, consisting of the delegates from the officers and privates of the fifty-three battalions of associators, convened on the memorable Fourth of July, 1776, for the purpose of choosing two brigadier-generals. The delegates present representing the Lancaster County battalions were:

First Battalion.

Officers.—Col. George Ross, Lieut.-Col. Adam Reigart.
Privates.—Christ. Wirtz, Francis Baily.

Second Battalion.

Officers.—Col. Curtis Grubb, Maj. Philip Marstaller.
Privates.—James Sullivan, Lodwick Ziering.

Third Battalion.

Officers.—Lieut.-Col. Robert Thompson, Maj. Thomas Smith.
Privates.—John Smith, Isaac Erwin.

Fourth Battalion.

Officers.—Capt. Joseph Sherer, Capt. James Murray.
Privates.—Abraham Darr, William Leard.

Fifth Battalion.

Officers.—Col. James Crawford, Capt. James Mercer.
Privates.—Henry Slaymaker, John Whitehill.

Sixth Battalion.

Officers.—Lieut.-Col. Alexander Lowry, Maj. James Cunningham.
Privates.—John Beaty, John Jameson.

Seventh Battalion.

Officers.—Col. M. Slough, Lieut.-Col. Leonard Raudfang.
Privates.—Christian Bough, Simon Snider.

Eighth Battalion.

Officers.—Col. Peter Grubb, Capt. Henry Weaver.
Privates.—William Smith, George Ury.

Ninth Battalion.

Officers.—Lieut.-Col. Christian Wegman, Maj. Michael Till.
Privates.—Michael Diffenbaugh, Anthony Debler.

Tenth Rifle Battalion.

Officers.—Col. John Ferree, Lieut.-Col. Andrew Little.
Privates.—George Line, Joseph Whitehill.

Eleventh Rifle Battalion.

Officers.—Col. Timothy Green, Lieut.-Col. Peter Heddricks.
Privates.—William Barnet, George Little.

Col. George Ross was chosen president of the meeting, and Col. David Clymer, secretary. Col. Mark Bird, Col. George Ross, and Capt. Sharp Dulaney were appointed judges of the election. It was decided that the delegates should vote by ballot singly; that both brigadiers should be voted for at the same time, the one having the highest number of votes to have seniority. The election was had, and resulted in the choice of Daniel Roberdeau and James Ewing, the former having 160 votes, and the latter 85. Of the others who received more or less support, Samuel Miles had 82 votes; James Potter, 24; Curtis Grubb, 9; George Ross, 9; Thomas McKean, 8; and Mark Bird, 7 votes. On the announcement of this result, the president immediately declared Daniel Roberdeau first brigadier-general, James Ewing second brigadier-general, and the meeting

"*Resolved*, That the Brigadier Generals shall have full Power & Authority to call out any Number of the Associators of this Province into Action—their Power to continue until succeeded [superseded] by the Convention or by any Authority under their Appointment. . . .

"*Resolved*, That we will march under the Direction & Command of our Brigadier Generals to the assistance of all or any of the free, independent States of America."

The appearance of the British fleet and army at the mouth of the Hudson River created great consternation in New York and New Jersey, and scarcely less in Pennsylvania, and measures were at once taken to send forward additional troops to reinforce the army of Washington. On the 2d of July the Council of Safety at Philadelphia resolved that, "In Consequence of Intelligence Just Received, Col. Miles is requested immediately to march his Battalions to this City, & suspend the sending a Battalion to Billingsport 'til further orders."—the colonel having previously been directed by the Council to march one of his battalions to the fortifications at the place named. The record of the same day's session proceeds: "Letters were this day wrote to the Colonels of the different Battalions of the Counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, and Lancaster, Requesting that they would hold themselves in Readiness to march at an Hour's warning, with their Battalions, to this City."

The Continental Congress, on the 3d of July, "took into consideration the letter from the Convention of New Jersey" [asking for immediate assistance to repel the expected invasion by Howe's army], and thereupon

"*Resolved*, That the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania be Requested to send as many of the Troops of their Colony as they can spare to Monmouth County in New Jersey, to the assistance of the Inhabitants of that Colony, & to be subject to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, the said Troops to be allowed the same pay and Rations as the Troops in the service of the Continent, from the time of their March until their Return."

A copy of this resolve was sent to the Committee of Safety, and thereupon, on the same day, "a Letter was wrote to Colo. Miles, requesting he would give orders for the most Speedy March of the Rifle Battalions to this City, and to Colo. Atlee of the Musket Battalion, desiring his attendance on this Board."

July 4, 1776. The following communication was sent by Robert Morris, on behalf of Congress, to the Committee of Safety:

"Gent'n.—The Congress passed a Recommendation this day Requesting a Conference of the Committee of Safety, the Committee of Inspection of this City, the Delegates of New York, New Jersey, & Pennsylvania, and the Commanding Officers of the Association, to devise the most expeditious mode of raising & marching the Militia of this Province, to the Assistance of the Neighbouring Colonies."

The following appears in the minutes of the Council of Safety, under date of July 5th:

"Upon application of Congress for a Quantity of Flints for the use of the Army under General Washington; By order of the Board, Robert Towers, Commissary, was directed to deliver 30 thousand of them, and in order to their being conveyed to New York with the greatest expedition, four Chaises were employed for that purpose, two of which set off yesterday evening, and the other two at 4 o'clock this Morning, with a request to the different Committees to aid & assist with Fresh Horses, if found necessary."

On the 8th of July the Committee "*Resolved*, That Doct'r Adam Kuhn [son of Dr. Adam Simon Kuhn, of Lancaster] be appointed Physician and director General of the Hospital for the Provincial Troops under orders for New Jersey. *Resolved*, That Doct'r Kuhn be requested to Adjust a plan for the Establishment of said Hospital."

The troops of the Flying Camp, composed of men from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, and under command of Gen. Hugh Mercer (who was killed in the battle of Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777), were stationed at Perth Amboy and points north of that place, opposite the west shore of Staten Island, where the British forces were encamped. This corps never actually reached its nominal strength of ten thousand men, and prior to the 15th of July the command of Gen. Mercer had been materially reduced by the sending of detachments to Gen. Washington in New York, amounting to about two thousand men. That the enlistments for the Flying Camp proceeded but slowly, in Pennsylvania, at least, is evident in the minutes of the Council of Safety. On the 24th of July it was by that body

"*Resolved*, That all the Militia who may be furnished and Equip'd agreeable to the Resolve of Congress, do march to such Place as they have been respectively ordered by Congress; and that the persons who have been appointed Captains in the Flying Camp, & have not enlisted twenty-five Men for that Service, do return them to their respective Corps of Associators to which they formerly belonged, and Continue with them. That appointments of Officers for the Flying Camp still to continue, and the men already enlisted, to be considered as bound by their enlistment, and to be continued in service when the Militia may be permitted to return, and subject to the further orders of the Con-

vention, or of this Board. And it is further recommended that those Companies which have been raised to form the Flying Camp, which already consist of twenty-five Privates and upwards, do Immediately proceed to Trenton or Brunswick, as heretofore directed." And again, on the 7th of August, the Committee "*Resolved*, That Col. Matlack lay before the Convention the Necessity of Raising the Flying Camp, and to request them to take the most effectual Measures to encourage the same, by allowing what may be esteemed a sufficient Bounty."

On the 30th of August the Committee of Safety published the following:

"Whereas some designing, ill-disposed persons have spread false Reports that the number of Troops now in New Jersey is too great; that many are in Consequence discharged by the Generals, and that there is not any occasion to forward the Troops who have not yet been at Camp. The Council, therefore, to frustrate the designs of such persons, and to hasten the March of the Associators to the Camp in Jersey, Make known that there is an Immediate Necessity for the Associators to hasten their March to the said Camp with all expedition, and pay no regard to any reports which do not come from this Council or other proper authority."

In regard to the Lancaster County troops which joined the Flying Camp, and the militia battalions and companies which marched to the Jerseys in the summer of 1776 for a two months' tour of duty, it has been found impracticable to give a connected or complete account, or to give the dates of their departure to join the forces around New York; but the minutes of the Council of Safety furnish items of information concerning various military commands of Lancaster County then forming, equipping, preparing to move, or already on the march to Washington's army, as follows:

Col. Matthias Slough's battalion, May 25, 1776. "Upon application of Col. Samuel Miles for a sum of Money for the use of himself and Col. Slough for the service of the Provincial Battalions. By order of the Board an order was drawn in favour of Col. Miles for the use of Col. Slough on Michael Hillegas, Esqr., Treasurer, for two thousand pounds, & one other order in favour of Col. Miles for one thousand pounds." September 28th, in the Council of Safety, "Mr. Nesbitt was directed to pay Col. Matthias Slough £177 12*s.* 6*d.* for arms purchased by him for the use of his Battalion, to be charged to his acc't; also £665 4*s.* 9½*d.* for Clothing, &ca., for a Company in the Flying Camp, under the Command of Capt. Jacob Glotz." Capt. Glotz (or Klotz) was of Lancaster borough. Slough's battalion was among the earliest of those that joined the Flying Camp, some of its companies (if not the whole battalion) being there on duty prior to the 8th of July. It was in the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776, and after performing its tour of duty in the vicinity of New York, returned home, and was subsequently employed in guarding prisoners of war at Lancaster and Lebanon.

Col. George Ross' battalion. July 15, 1776, the Committee of Safety directed Robert Towers, commissary, to deliver a certain number of rifles to Col. George Ross, "for the use of his Battalion of Associators, taking Receipts for the same." Mention is made of the companies of Capt. Hoofnagle and Capt. Andrew Graff, of this battalion. August 27th the Committee ordered payment "to Capt. Peter Hoofnagle £58 10*s.*, for arms Purchased for the use of his Company of Col. George Ross' Battalion, of Lancaster County, to be charged to the Col." August 30th, board allowed "Christian Wert & Co. for victualling 4 Companies of Col. Ross' Battalion, Lancaster County, £110 3*s.* 9*d.*, to be charged to Congress." Nothing is found to show the date when the battalion marched to New Jersey.

Col. James Crawford's battalion. Aug. 5, 1776, "By order of the Board, Mr. R. Towers, commissary, was directed to deliver Maj. Fullerton 25 stand of Arms for the use of Col. James Crawford's battalion, of Lancaster County, taking his receipt for the same." August 14th, "By order of the Board, John M. Nesbitt, Esq^r., Treas'r, was directed to pay Alexander Rutherford £82 5*s.*, for Cartouch Boxes, and Bayonet Belts £68 5*s.*, to be charged to Col. James Crawford, of Lancaster County." August 16th the board allowed "Col. Crawford's acco't for Arms, &c., £205 14*s.* 9*d.*, to be charged to Col. James Crawford."

Col. Bartram Galbraith's battalion. August 13th the Council ordered the delivery of a quantity of arms to Col. Galbraith, "for the use of his Battalion." August 15th, "By order of the Board, Mr. Nesbitt was directed to pay to Capt. Robert Craig £17 2*s.* 0*d.*, for Blankets for the use of his Company," of Col. Galbraith's battalion. August 17th, "An order was drawn on Messrs. Mease & Caldwell for £38 0*s.* 6*d.*, for Blankets purchased by Capt. Padon, to be Charged to Col. Bartram Galbreath, & to be deducted out of men's wages." August 21st the Council directed Mr. Nesbitt to pay Col. Bartram Galbraith certain sums for powder-horns, cartouch-boxes, bayonet-scabbards, and "Blankets for the use of his battalion;" also "mileage for two men of Col. Galbreath's Battalion, to be Charged to Congress," showing that the battalion was in the service of the United States, in the Flying Camp, instead of the two months' militia tour of duty. "*A Muster-Roll of Capt. Robert McCallen's Company of Militia of Col. Bartram Galbreath's battalion, of Lancaster County, 20th August*, 1776, *destined for the Camp in the Jerseys*," bears the names of the following company officers: Captain, Robert McCallen; First Lieutenant, Matthew Hays; Second Lieutenant, David McQueen; Ensign, Thomas McCallen; Sergeants, James Morrison, John Wear; Corporals, Andrew Hunter, James Kelley.

Col. Thomas Porter's battalion. The earliest entry in the minutes of the Council of Safety, in 1776, concerning this command is dated August 13th, when Robert Towers (commissary) was directed to deliver arms to "Capt. Ross, of Col. Porter's battalion of Lancaster County," August 29th. "Mr. Robert

Towers, commissary, was directed to deliver Maj. Ewing 100 Stand of Arms for the Use of Col. Porter's Battalion of Lancaster County." Same date, Capt. Thomas Morrison (of Porter's battalion) was allowed £25 2*s.* 6*d.* for mileage of sixty-seven men ninety miles, "and £6 10*s.* for a Riffle, to be charged to Col. Porter." September 13th. The Council of Safety allowed £2 8*s.* 9*d.* for "dieting" sixty-five men of the company of Capt. William Ross, in the battalion of Col. Thomas Porter, and £1 9*s.* 3*d.* "for dieting, 39 meals, of Capt. John Boyd's Company, Col. Thomas Porter's Battalion." Mention is also found of the companies of Capts. Boyd, John Eckman, and John Patton, of Porter's battalion.

Col. John Ferree's battalion. Various entries in August, 1776, relate to deliveries of arms to this battalion by order of the Council of Safety. August 19th. The Council allowed bills of Valentine Vanhalt for meals furnished to the companies of Capts. John Rowland, Jacob Carpenter, —— Bowman, and Alexander Martin, of Ferree's battalion, and to Capt. Robert McKee, of the same battalion, for mileage of men of his company. August 26th. Council allowed "Col. John Ferree, of Lancaster County, for arms, etc., purchased for his Battalion to be charged to his acco't, £97 18*s.* 6*d.*;" and August 29th, "Capt. Andrew Bean £103 15*s.* for Arms purchased for his Company, to be charged to Col. Ferree," and "Capt. John Withers, of Col. Jno. Ferree's Batt'n, Lancaster County, for Arms Purchased for the use of his Company, to be charged to the Collonel."

Col. Peter Grubb's battalion. August 22d. Council of Safety ordered delivery of arms to Capt. Alexander Martin, of this battalion, and on the 23d allowed "Major John Jones for diet of Capt. Alexander Martin's Company, Col. Grubb's Battalion, £2 3*s.* 3*d.*, to be Charged to Congress." September 6th. "To pay Capt. Henry Weaver £11 2*s.* 9*d.* for diet of his company, Col. Grubb's Battalion, Charged to Congress." September 13th. "Archibald Thompson £4 7*s.* 9*d.* for dieting Capt. Adams' & Capt. Morgan's Companies, of Col. Peter Grubb's Battalion, to be charged to Congress," showing that the battalion was in the Continental service.

Col. James Burd's battalion and Col. Timothy Green's battalion were made up principally of men living in that part of Lancaster County which is now Dauphin. The minutes of the Council make reference to the companies of Capt. James Murray, James Cowden, Joseph Sherer, William Bell, Richard Manning, Jacob Fridley, John Reed, and Allbright Deibler, of Burd's battalion, and of Capts. Richard McQuown, William Brown, Thomas Koppenheffer, and James Rogers, of Col. Green's battalion.

A company of the Flying Camp was commanded by Capt. Paul Zantzinger, of Lancaster. Other companies from the county are mentioned as follows: Sept. 6, 1776, Council resolved "to pay Martin Holman for 84 meals for Capt. Joshua Evans' Company of 8th Battalion, Lancaster County, £3 3*s.* 0*d.*; for 410 meals for Capt. Wm. Parey's Company, £15 7*s.* 6*d.*; for 321 meals for Capt. John Jones, £12 0*s.* 9*d.*, to be charged to Congress." Sept. 2. "An order was drawn on Mr. Nesbitt in favor of Matthew Hand £50 towards Bounty Money for a Company now raising by him for the Flying Camp, to be charged to his acco't." August 16. The Council "resolved that the Committee of Inspection and Observation of Lancaster County be requested to assist Capt. Matthew Smith in the procuring of 160 Rifles, and that they direct the Gun Smiths in their county to make that quantity of Rifles with all Convenient dispatch, so as not to hinder them from repairing the arms of the Militia now on their march to Head Quarters in Jersey."

It is much to be regretted that we cannot give the rolls of the above-mentioned battalions and companies, which served well and honorably with the army of Gen. Washington in the summer and fall of 1776. Many of the militia returned home after a two months' tour of duty, but the commands which joined the Flying Camp generally remained until the following winter; taking part in the battle of Long Island on the 27th of August, in the later movements in the vicinity of the city of New York, in the retreat across New Jersey to the Delaware River in December, and in the battles of Trenton and Princeton.

The Pennsylvania rifle regiment of Col. Miles, and the musketry battalion of Col. Atlee (to which reference has already been made in extracts from proceedings of the Council of Safety) were recruited in the spring of 1776, and on entering the field in the following July, joined the Flying Camp under Gen. Mercer. These commands were raised (strictly for the defense of the Province of Pennsylvania) at the suggestion of the Committee of Safety to the House of Representatives, which last-named body, on the 5th of March, 1776, resolved to levy and to take into pay fifteen hundred men, officers included; and that the men be enlisted to serve until the 1st day of January, 1778, subject to be discharged at any time, upon the advance of a month's pay to each man. On the 6th, they determined that one thousand of the levies should be riflemen, divided in two battalions of five hundred men each, the remaining to be a battalion of musketmen. The two rifle battalions to have one colonel; each battalion to consist of six companies, to be officered with one lieutenant-colonel, one major, six captains, eighteen lieutenants. The battalion of musketmen to consist of eight companies, officered by a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, eight captains, eight lieutenants, eight ensigns, and to have sixteen sergeants, sixteen corporals, eight fifes, eight drums, one adjutant, two surgeons, and one quartermaster, each company to have fifty-two privates.

The rifle regiment was commanded by Col. Samuel

Miles, and the musketry battalion by Col. Samuel J. Atlee, of Lancaster County. In Atlee's command were two Lancaster County companies, commanded respectively by Capt. Thomas Herbert and Capt. Abraham Dehuff. In the second battalion of Miles' regiment was the Lancaster County company of Capt. Peter Grubb, Jr. Two other companies of the regiment (those of Capts. John Murray and John Marshall) raised in what is now Dauphin County, also contained a considerable number of Lancaster County men; and one at least of the officers of Murray's company, Ensign James Hamilton, was of this county. One of the surgeons of Miles' regiment was Dr. Jacob Reiger, of Lancaster. Following are given the rolls of the above-mentioned Lancaster County companies of Miles' and Atlee's commands, viz.:

ROLL OF CAPTAIN THOMAS HERBERT'S COMPANY OF ATLEE'S BATTALION.

(Raised in Leacock and Salisbury townships, Lancaster County.)

Captain.

Herbert, Thomas, appointed March 15, 1776; captured Aug. 27, 1776.

Lieutenant.

Caldwell, Robert, captured at Fort Washington; exchanged Jan. 20, 1779; appointed March, 1779, captain of the marines, on board of ship "General Greene."

Ensign.

Sutter, James, appointed March 28, 1776; promoted lieutenant in command at Pennsylvania Salt-Works Aug. 25, 1777.

Sergeants.

Evans, William.
Cain, Hugh.

Corporals.

Colter, William.
Forbes, James.

Drummer and Fifer.

Thompson, John.
Royal, David.

Privates.

Bacon, William.
Barry, Bartholomew.
Bennett, Isaac.
Blair, Samuel.
Crain, Eleazer, missing Aug. 27, 1776.
Dickson, William.
Dougherty, Anthony.
Everhart; John, missing Aug. 27, 1776.
Gallagher, Patrick.
Gaughby, James, re-enlisted in Thirteenth Pennsylvania.
Gerhart, Adam.
Gerhart, George.
Ingram, John, missing Aug. 27, 1776.
Kelly, Barney.
Ketz, Valentine.
Kryder, David.
Lyon, Robert.
Martin, Samuel.
Nagle, Philip, enlisted in Philadelphia; re-enlisted in Capt. Gray's company; disch. at Annapolis; resided in Guilford township, Franklin Co., in 1819, aged sixty-seven.
O'Bryan, Sylvester.
Peelin, Joshua.
Ridge, George, missing Aug. 27, 1776.
Ryan, Andrew.
Sheets, Henry.
Wagoner, Bostian, missing Aug. 27, 1776.
Wagoner, Daniel.
Weaver, Michael, missing at the battle at Long Island Aug. 27, 1776.
Wilson, Benjamin.
Bowen, Noah.
Carver, George.
Cook, John.
Eston, James.
McGahegan, Philip.
McLaughlin, Patrick.
Miller, Henry.
Moore, Hampton.
Peelin, Kershaw.
Quindlen, John.
Terry, Daniel.
Walker, Patrick.
Yeagler, Henry.

ROLL OF CAPT. ABRAHAM DEHUFF'S COMPANY.

(Raised in Lancaster County.)

Captain.

Dehuff, Abraham, appointed March 15, 1776; taken prisoner at Fort Washington Nov. 16, 1776; exchanged April 20, 1778.

Lieutenants.

Schaffner, Peter, appointed March 20, 1776.
Mentges, Francis (supernumerary).

Ensign.

App, Michael, appointed March 20, 1776; taken prisoner Aug. 27, 1776; exchanged Dec. 9, 1776, for Ensign Thomas.

Sergeants.

Eicholtz, Jacob, of Lancaster, Pa., sergeant and quartermaster; wounded in the groin with a musket-ball; pensioned March 5, 1804.
Druchenbrod, Andrew.
Schaffner, George, pro. to ensign Aug. 29, 1776.

Corporals.

Kuntz, Christian.
Forey, Martin.
Becker, Philip.
Remly, John.

Drummer.

Wial, Daniel.

Fifer.

Melenor, Frederick.

Privates.

Appley, John.
Arter, Peter.
Ass, David.
Baylor, John.
Becker, Philip.
Decker, Jeremiah, discharged August, 1776.
Drimlee, John (or Remley).
Eicholtz, George.
Eringer, Daniel.
Eirich, Andrew.
Epplie, John.
Fox, Adam.
Franciscus, Jacob.
Frey, Martin.
Fultz, George.
Gighmiller, Frederick.
Kuntz, Christian, promoted corporal.
Layman, Andrew.
Layman, Henry.
Loy, Michael, missing Aug. 27, 1776.
Marks, Jacob, missing Aug. 27, 1776.
Mentzer, Christian, missing Aug. 27, 1776.
Messersmith, Peter.
Mulvaney, Patrick, missing Aug. 27, 1776.
Musketmuze, John.
Musketmuze, Adam.
Nogel, Joseph.
Oswald, John.
Raimly, John, promoted corporal.
Row, Adam, deserted August, 1776.
Sekmiller, Frederick.
Siemor, Joseph.
Shaffer, George.
Sheafer, Michael.
Sullivan, Thomas, enlisted one year and nine months; wounded in the left leg at Fort Washington; re-enlisted at Mud Island, under Capt. Clark; resided near Shippensburg, Pa., in 1821.
Unrough, George.
Wentzel, John.
Wile, Peter, missing Aug. 27, 1776.
Wiseman, Godlip, missing Aug. 27, 1776.
Harmonlee, Henry.
Hermantie, Henry.
Hartaffell, Frederick.
Hock, Henry.
Hollenbach, Melchior.
Keller, Frederick.
Kelly, Timothy.
Koch, Ludwick.
Lindensmith, Jacob.
Minaugh, Philip.
Powel, Adam.
Quast, John.
Quirk, Gilbert.
Shrot, Samuel.
Stevenson, Joseph.
Stincheuser, Christopher.
Wilie, Frederick.
Wilson, John.

ROLL OF CAPT. PETER GRUBB, JR.'S, COMPANY OF MILES' REGIMENT.

Captain.

Grubb, Peter, Jr., March 12, 1776.

First Lieutenants.

Bowen, Thomas Barth (adjutant), April 6, 1776; promoted captain Ninth Pennsylvania Nov. 28, 1776.
Carpenter, John, from second lieutenant Aug. 9, 1776.

Second Lieutenant.

Carpenter, John, promoted first lieutenant Aug. 9, 1776.

Third Lieutenants.

Smith, Abraham, resigned Jan. 6, 1776.
Moore, William, from sergeant, promoted first lieutenant Pennsylvania State Regiment.

Sergeant-Major.

Frith, John.

Sergeants.

Ashton, John, March 21, 1776; promoted ensign of Ninth Pennsylvania.
Bower, Jacob, March 30, 1776; promoted July 15, 1776.
Moore, William, March 26, 1776; promoted third lieutenant.
Boyle, Peter, from private July 16, 1776.
Crawford, Benjamin, from private July 24, 1776.
Everett, Thomas, March 22, 1776; disch. July 23, 1776.
Young, William.
Grandison, George.

Drummer.

Reinoehl, Christopher, April 20, 1776.

Fifer.

Miller, Michael, March 18, 1776.

Privates.

Alcorn, James, March 24, 1776.
Ansht [Uncts], Nicholas, April 25, 1776.
Baker, Francis, May 13, 1776.
Bowman, Abraham, April 1, 1776.
Boyle, Peter, promoted sergeant July 16, 1776.
Bradshaw, George, March 22, 1776.
Brown, George, March 25, 1776; missing Aug. 27, 1776.
Butt, Henry, July 7, 1776.
Campbell, John, April 2, 1776.
Chambers, John, April 6, 1776.
Chapman, George, March 26, 1776; transferred to Second Pennsylvania.
Chapman, James, April 30, 1776.
Crawford, Benjamin, March 25, 1776; promoted sergeant July 24, 1776.
Cromer, Martin, May 10, 1776.
Eichelberger, Jacob, April 6, 1776.
Dale, Richard, March 28, 1776.
Eichelberger, John.
Daniel, Jacob, April 28, 1776.
Eisenhauer, Frederick, April 15, 1776.
Elliott, William, April 14, 1776.
Grace, Andrew, April 13, 1776.
Gohean, Edward, April 1, 1776.
Greaves [Graves], Jacob, March 23, 1776.
Grove, John, March 19, 1776.
Hall, Robert, May 8, 1776.
Grove, Samuel, April 8, 1776.
Hall, William, May 12, 1776.
Helm, John, April 22, 1776; missing Aug. 27, 1776.
Helm, Frederick, April 20, 1776.
Henderson, Robert, July 5, 1776; missing Aug. 27, 1776.
Henry, James.
Kennedy, John, March 27, 1776.
Henry, Joseph, July 28, 1776.
King, Peter, March 27, 1776.
Henry, William.
Kline, Conrad, April 9, 1776.
Hill, John, May 21, 1776
Kline, John, April 8, 1776.
Johnston, James, April 30, 1776.
Kremar, John Adam, April 28, 1776.
Leab, Michael, March 19, 1776.
Logan, William, March 23, 1776.
Long, Benjamin, enlisted at Lebanon April 9, 1776; discharged Jan. 1, 1778; resided in Franklin County to 1827.
Lowden, Stephen, April 26, 1775
Mansfield, James, April 30, 1776.
Lutz, Henry, March 31, 1776.
McAfee, Neal, April 15, 1776.
McConnony, William, July 12, 1776.
McCormack, Charles, March 24, 1776.
McDonald, James, July 12, 1776.
McFarland, Joseph, April 13, 1776; missing Aug. 27, 1776.
McNeal, Loughlin, March 22, 1776.
McQuade, John, April 8, 1776.
Messersmith, Andrew, April 11, 1776.
Miller, Jeremiah, March 30, 1776; his wife Betty accompanied him, and Nov. 27, 1776, escaped from the enemy at Brunswick.
Miller, Michael.
Pontius, John, April 28, 1776.
Miller, Peter, April 1, 1776.
Powell, Frederick, March 31, 1776.
Newin, Patrick, March 25, 1776.
Robinson, William, May 9, 1776.
Newman, Walter, March 29, 1776.
Ross, John, March 26, 1776.
Schreiber, Sebastian, March 21, 1776.
Scott, James, March 25, 1776.
Snellbecker, George, June 27, 1776.
Scott, John, March 26, 1776.
Snellbecker, John.
Sewalt, Jacob, March 22, 1776.
Springer, Philip, April 5, 1776.
Schott, Ludwig, March 25, 1776.
Stewart, Richard, May 4, 1776.
Sell [Sull], John, March 29, 1776.
Stone, John, April 22, 1776.
Sipples, John, April 20, 1776.
Vancourt, Jacob, April 9, 1776.
Slotterbach, George, April 9, 1776.
Wolfe, Daniel, April 11, 1776.
Smith, John, April 8, 1776.
Wolfe, Matthias, April 28, 1776.
Smith, Robert, March 25, 1776.
Walborn, Andrew, March 21, 1776.
Walborn, Mardinous, March 21, 1776.
Weyland, Michael, May 16, 1776; re-enlisted in Thirteenth Pennsylvania.
Wickle, John, May 3, 1776.
Young, William, July 3, 1776.

The rifle regiment and musketry battalion rendezvoused at Marcus Hook. On the 2d of July Miles' regiment was ordered up to Philadelphia, and on the 4th, one battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Brodhead, ordered to Bordentown, N. J., and on the 5th, the whole regiment marched for Trenton, whence it marched to Amboy, under orders to join the Flying Camp, under Gen. Mercer, which it accomplished on the 16th. Col. Atlee's battalion arrived on the beach at Amboy on the 21st. Col. Miles was ordered over to New York on the 10th of August, and Col. Atlee on the 11th; on the 12th they were brigaded with Glover's and Smallwood's regiments, under command of Brig.-Gen. Lord Stirling. In the battle of Long Island, August 27th, Miles' regiment and Atlee's battalion suffered so severely that Gen. Washington ordered the three battalions to be considered as a regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Brodhead, until further orders. On Thursday, September 19th, "the three battalions mutinied, and appeared on the parade under arms. After this they deserted in parties with their arms, about two hundred men in the whole." A party of about thirty of them, attempting to desert, was kept back by force, and during the affair a corporal of the mutineers attempted to bayonet a lieutenant and shoot an ensign. Those who deserted gave as a reason for doing so, a lack of clothing, blankets, rations, and pay, notwithstanding that all had been paid to the 1st of August, "and some deserted immediately after having their full pay to the 1st of September." The following petition or statement of alleged grievances, signed by fifty-eight "privates in Col. Miles' and Atlee's battalions, returned from camp without leave," was addressed and presented to the Committee of Safety:

"We, your Petitioners, Soldiers enlisted for the Province of Pennsylvania, now returned from New York Government, being Willing & Desirous of Letting your Honours know the reason of our returning. Our Commanders told us, the Subscribers, that if we went out of the Province that we should be used well, and return in six weeks from the time we left the Province. We were out of the Province upwards of Two Months and not used according to promise. We never had half of our Provisions Given us that was allowed to us by the Honourable the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, nor never received any pay for the time we were out of the Province. We lost our Chief Commanders on Long Island, and not knowing who to apply to for Redress when out of the Province, we returned to seek Redress, and hope your

Honours will take it into your Consideration. Your Petitioners did not leave New York for Cowardice but for bad usage, and we are willing to fight to Defend the Province where we were enlisted.

"Your Petitioners Humbly beg that you would take it into your Consideration."

On the 5th of October, 1776, the Council of Safety ordered a rearrangement of the three battalions, and on the 25th of the same month ten of the companies of the battalions ceased to exist, by being consolidated with the others. Among those so consolidated were the Lancaster County companies of Capts. Thomas Herbert and Peter Grubb, Jr.[1] The company of Capt. Abraham Dehuff retained its organization in the reorganized command, which then became known as the "State Regiment of Foot." A part of the regiment was present in the action at Fort Washington, November 16th, and fell into the hands of the enemy, with several of its officers, among whom was Capt. Dehuff. The remainder of the regiment remained with Washington's army in the retreat to the Delaware River, and fought in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. Afterwards it moved to Philadelphia, and remained there till March, 1777, when it was moved to the works at Billingsport, N. J.

On the 8th of May, John Bull, Esq., was appointed colonel of the regiment, but he was promoted to adjutant-general on the 17th of June, and Walter Stewart succeeded him as colonel. The regiment was transferred to the Continental service, and took part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. By a resolution of Congress, Nov. 12, 1777, it became the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Line, which, in turn, was consolidated (July 1, 1778) into the Second, the Thirteenth having become reduced in strength by the expirations of the terms of original enlistments in Miles' and Atlee's battalions.

The "German Regiment" contained one company from Lancaster County. This regiment was raised under a resolution of Congress, passed June 27, 1776, "That four companies of Germans be raised in Pennsylvania and four Companies in Maryland to compose the German Battalion. . . . That the said Companies be inlisted to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged, and Receive Bounty, pay, rations, and all other allowances equal to any of the Continental Troops. . . . That five thousand Dollars be sent to the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania & 5000 Dollars to the Convention, or in their Recess, to the Committee of Safety of Maryland to defray the expence of Raising the German Companies."

The Lancaster County company of the "German Regiment" was commanded by Capt. George Hubley, of Lancaster, and afterwards by Capt. Bernard Hubley. The adjutant of the regiment was Lieut. John Weidman. David Dieffenderfer, of Lancaster, was one of the ensigns.

[1] Capt. Grubb was transferred to the command of a company in the "Additional Regiment" of Col. John Patton, in which Ensign Jacob Weltzel, of Lancaster, also served until his transfer to the "New Eleventh."

The regiment took the field in 1776, and took part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. It afterwards fought at Brandywine and Monmouth. After the last-named battle the colonel, Nicholas Haussegger, deserted to the enemy, and Lieut.-Col. Ludwig Weltner succeeded to the command. In 1779 the regiment took part in Gen. Sullivan's campaign against the Indians, and in the following year was stationed on the frontier of Northumberland County. By a resolution of Congress in October, 1780, the "German Regiment" was reduced, and its organization ended on the 1st of January, 1781. None of the rolls of the companies of this regiment are known to be in existence.

An independent company, raised in Lancaster County for the purpose of guarding the prisoners of war confined at Lancaster (as will be more fully mentioned hereafter), was commanded by Capt. Jacob Weaver, of Lancaster, who afterwards served with his company in the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Line, in which there were also considerable numbers of Lancaster County men in the companies of Capts. Jacob Stake and Thomas Herbert of Lancaster County, previously captain in Atlee's battalion. Among the other line-officers were the following of Lancaster County: Capt. John Steele,[2] Lieuts. John Hambright, William Feltman (paymaster), Edward Cowan, and Henry Small (quartermaster); Ensign, Samuel Boude. The second lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth was Adam Hubley, Jr., of Lancaster, previously a line-officer in the First Battalion, and major of one of the additional regiments, and thence transferred to the Tenth. He afterwards became lieutenant-colonel commandant of the "New Eleventh," as before mentioned.

The Tenth was raised in the fall of 1776, under authority of a resolution of Congress, dated September 16th in that year. The line-officers were nearly all commissioned on the 4th of December following. The regiment took the field immediately, and fought in the battles of Princeton, Bound Brook, N. J. (April 13, 1777), Brandywine, Germantown, Paoli, and in several of the later battles of the war. Following is given a "Return of Men Recruited for the service of the United States of America by Capt. Jacob Weaver, of Col. Richard Humpton's Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment from the State of Pennsylvania in 1778," viz.:

Names.	Where Enlisted.	Names.	Where Enlisted.
Peter Robb	Lancaster.	Jacob Laux	Lancaster.
Anthony Bousman	"	Hugh Edmiston	"
Henry Wenger	"	Richard Burnham	"
John Shisman	"	John Make	Philadelphia.
Richard Burk	"	Nicholas Geiger	Lancaster.
John Stewart	"	Joseph Swartz	"
Andrew Hock	"	George Peffer	"
Jacob Danbenberger	"	James Berry	"
Nicholas Haughendubler	"	James Travelier	"
John Mari Lispara	"	Michael Swalm	"
John Williams	"	William Richardson	"

[2] Brother of Lieut. Archibald Steele, of Thompson's rifle battalion, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Quebec, Jan. 1, 1776. Capt. John Steele was wounded at Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777, promoted to captain-lieutenant May 27, 1778, and to captain March 23, 1779.

The original of the foregoing return is now in possession of Mr. John E. Weaver, of Lancaster, who has also Capt. Jacob Weaver's commission, signed by John Hancock in 1776, and the "muster-roll of Capt. Jacob Weaver's Company in the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment of Foot in the service of the United States, commanded by Col. Richard Humpton, for the month of June, 1779," as mustered and certified June 3d, in that year, by Lewis Woodruff, commissary of musters. It is as follows:

"Commissioned Jan. 13, 1777, Capt. Jacob Weaver.
" June 2, 1778, Lieut. William McMarry, in the Geographical Department, Surveying."

Sergeants.

Michael Eberly.
John Sullivan.
James Treacey.

Corporals.

Frederick Kantz.
Michael House.

Drum and Fife.

David Linden.
John Burk.

Privates.

Ludwick Kramer.
John Beck.
Zachariah Hile.
William Getty.
Caspar Shirtzer.
Michael Sheadler.
John Galvain.
George Montgomery.
Benjamin Worrall.
Heros. Brantigam.
Conrad Burgh.
John Brees.
James Forsyth.
John Stusman.
Samuel Deal.
Christian Winger.
Michael Pits.
Christian Sinn.
Frederick Bladenberger.
Francis Shover.
Anthony Peatry.
Owen Winter.
Philip Michael.
Alexander McGuillan.
Samuel Tom (Thom).
Edward Griffen.
Jacob Daubenberger.
John Thompson.
Mark Coile.
Christian Nagle.
Samuel Spier.
John Ellenton.
Michael English.
John Meck.
Michael Altick.

Additional to the above, the following names have been found of Lancaster County men who served in Capt. Weaver's company of the Tenth:

Ludwick Coil.
John Blainey.
John Davis.
John Eicholtz (died in Lancaster County, May 29, 1821, aged seventy-seven years).
Matthias Groats.
Nicholas Knile.
George Laudersmith (died in Lancaster County, June 8, 1826, aged seventy-six years).
Thomas Latta.
Benjamin Wallis.

One of the companies in the Twelfth Pennsylvania (Continental) Regiment was commanded by Capt. Stephen Chambers,[1] of Lancaster. Another Lancaster County officer in the Twelfth was Lieut. Stewart Herbert,[2] who recruited part of a company in Salisbury and adjoining townships. No rolls of this or other companies can be given. The regiment was raised in the fall of 1776. In December it moved to join Washington's army on the Delaware. In 1777 it took part in various actions and skirmishes in New Jersey, and fought at Brandywine and Germantown, losing heavily. In June, 1778, it fought at Monmouth, sustaining such severe losses that the remnant was incorporated with the Third Regiment in the following July.

At the close of the year 1776, when Gen. Washington retreated from the Hudson to the right bank of the Delaware River, closely pursued by the victorious columns of Lord Cornwallis, it was the general belief that the British forces would proceed down the Delaware and occupy Philadelphia. This caused great alarm in the city, and Congress and the Council of Safety made preparations to remove at shortest notice. On the 8th of December, at a meeting of the last-named body, "a letter was laid before the Board from Col. Bayard to Mr. Andrew Hodge, dated at Trenton, two o'clock yesterday afternoon, informing that Gen. Howe was advancing at the Head of his Army towards Head Quarters at Princetown. . . . Letters were dispatched to the Colonels or Commanding Officers of the several Battalions of Militia in this State, informing them of the movements of the Enemy, and entreats them to march with their Battalions to succour Gen. Washington, and empowering them to impress waggons to assist the Inhabitants of the Country to remove their effects, if not to be had without."

On the 9th of December the Council "*Resolved*, That our Treasury and the Books of that office be removed to Lancaster, & that a waggon be provided to-morrow morning early for that purpose. That Mr. Robert Erwine provide John M. Nesbitt, Esqr., with the first waggon that comes in, for the Service of the State." On the 13th the Council "*Resolved*, That Col. John Bull be empowered to employ a number of Waggons to remove the Powder and other Military Stores from the New Powder Mills at French Creek and Norrington towards Lancaster, there to remain until further orders, under the care of such persons as he shall appoint to Guard the same." Soon afterwards the Lancaster County battalion, under Col. Matthias Slough, and Capt. Mercer's company of Col. Ross' battalion, were ordered to march immediately to Philadelphia.

The victories of Gen. Washington at Trenton and Princeton, and the consequent retirement of the British forces to New Brunswick and the vicinity of New York, had the effect to quiet the alarm which had been felt for the safety of Philadelphia. Congress and the Council of Safety continued their sessions in the city, and the orders for the militia to rendezvous there for its defense were countermanded. Again, in June, 1777, it was believed that the army of Gen. Howe was about to move on Philadelphia by way of the Delaware Bay and River. On the 10th of that

[1] Stephen Chambers, Esq., promoted from first lieutenant, 1777; was afterwards one of the Council of Censors, 1783; delegate to the Federal Convention, Dec. 12, 1787; wounded in a duel with Dr. Jacob Rieger, on Monday, May 11, 1789; died on Saturday, 16th, at his home in Lancaster borough.—*Pennsylvania Archives*, 2d series, x. 759.

[2] Wounded in the battle at Short Hills, N. J., June 26, 1777; promoted to first lieutenant, Jan. 9, 1778; transferred to Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, July 1, 1778.

month in the General Assembly "Gen. Mifflin desired leave to be introduced into the House, which being done, he informed that he had it in charge from His Excellency Gen'l Washington to Assure them that it was his firm opinion that the Enemy's Army meditated a sudden and immediate attack upon some part of this State, and that he therefore earnestly requested that the Militia of this State, and particularly of the City and its neighborhood, might be ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning to such parts as may be necessary." The alarm, however, subsided in a great degree when it was ascertained, soon afterwards, that the enemy was not approaching the city by way of the Delaware.

But in the following month of August it was definitely ascertained that the British fleet of war-vessels and transports had landed Howe's army north of the Elk River, and that it was preparing to move on Philadelphia, and thereupon all the available troops of Lancaster, as of the other eastern counties, were ordered to march without delay to join the forces of Washington, who were moving to meet the enemy. In this emergency Lancaster County sent forward even more troops than had marched, in 1776, to the relief of New York and New Jersey.

Among the troops who moved promptly to join the army of Washington at this time were the Lancaster County battalions of Col. Alexander Lowry, Col. James Watson, and Col. Philip Greenawalt. All of these fought well, and were commended for their bravery in the battles which occurred soon afterwards at Brandywine and Germantown. Many of the wounded from those engagements (particularly from Brandywine) were carried to Lancaster County. Between five and six hundred were placed in hospital at Ephrata, where more than one hundred and fifty of them died during the following three or four months. Through the winter of 1777–78 detachments of troops were stationed at Lancaster, Mount Joy, Manheim, and other places in the county.

When the defeat of the American army at Brandywine (Sept. 11, 1777) made it evident that Gen. Washington could interpose no successful resistance to the occupation of the city of Philadelphia by the victorious forces of Gen. Howe, the Continental Congress and the Executive Council of Pennsylvania took measures looking to an immediate removal from the city to places of safety. On Sunday, September 14th, the Council "ordered that Mr. Lowden and Mr. Hoge be appointed to have the Money and Papers belonging to the Public Loan Office removed to Easton, in the County of Northampton, and John Snyder and Henry Bartholomew were employed with a Waggon to convey it to the said place. . . . That Col. Nicola furnish a guard of Two Men to go with the said Waggoners. These Papers, &c., are contained in a case, a Barrel, and an Iron Chest." At the same time Col. Flower was directed by the Council to employ workmen "to take down the Bells of all the publick Buildings in this City, and convey them to a place of safety." On the 17th it was "ordered that the Books in the Library belonging to the State be sent immediately to Easton, in Northampton County, and committed to the care of Robert Levers, Esq., of the said county, to whose care a case and a Barrel containing the Books and Papers of the late Council of Safety and the Board of War have already been sent, with the Loan Office Money and Papers. N. B.—Fourteen Boxes and Two Trunks sent by Philip Mosser and Jacob Kuhn, accordingly." These orders seem to indicate that it was the original intention of the Council to remove from Philadelphia to Easton; but, if so, the plan was afterwards changed, and Lancaster became their objective point, as will appear.

The British army under Gen. Howe entered Philadelphia on the 27th of September. The last session of the Council prior to that event was held in the city on the 23d. Its next meeting was on Wednesday, October 1st, at Lancaster, where its sessions continued to be held for nearly nine months, during which time the president of the Council, the Hon. Thomas Wharton, Jr., died. On that occasion a committee of the Council, appointed to superintend the funeral, ordered "That the Body be inclosed in a double Coffin and interred in the Evangelical Trinity Church in this [Lancaster] borough; the Elders and Vestry of that Church having politely requested that it might be there interred."

The Continental Congress continued its sessions in Philadelphia after the battle of Brandywine, until the 18th of September, when, after the usual routine of business, it adjourned to ten o'clock A.M. of the next day, "but during the adjournment the president received a letter from Col. Hamilton, one of Gen. Washington's aids, which intimated the necessity of Congress leaving their place of deliberation. The members resolved at once to repair to Lancaster, where they arrived on the 27th of September, the very day on which Sir William Howe entered Philadelphia." The Continental records and treasury were removed to Lancaster by way of Bristol and Reading, to avoid capture by the enemy's rangers, who were then scouring portions of Chester County. One session of Congress was held at Lancaster, but the members, believing that they would here be liable to interruption by the enemy, resolved to remove to York, which was done, and their first session at that place was held on the 30th of September, 1777.

In the morning of the 18th of June, 1778, the British army under Sir Henry Clinton (who had succeeded Gen. Howe in the command on the 11th of May preceding) left Philadelphia, and, crossing the Delaware, moved into New Jersey on the campaign which resulted in the battle of Monmouth and the retirement of the enemy to New York. By this evacuation of Philadelphia it became again a place of safety for

the deliberations of the Congress and the Council of Pennsylvania, and both bodies made immediate preparations to return to the city. The Executive Council closed its sessions in Lancaster on the 20th, and held its "first meeting in the city, after the evacuation by the enemy," on the 26th of June. Congress remained at York until the 27th of June, and on that day adjourned to meet in Philadelphia at the State-House.[1]

In the spring of 1778 an expedition was fitted out under command of Maj.-Gen. Sullivan, to march by way of the North Branch of the Susquehanna into the country of the Cayuga and Seneca Indians, for the purpose of destroying the villages and crops of those tribes in retaliation for their bloody participation in the massacre at Wyoming in July of the previous year. One of the regiments in Sullivan's expedition was the "New Eleventh" Pennsylvania, under "Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant" Adam Hubley, Jr., of Lancaster, who was commissioned to that office June 8, 1779, to rank from the preceding 13th of February. Of the "New Eleventh," the third company (of which the commissioned officers were Capt. George Bush, Lieut. William Lemmon, and Ensign Jacob Weitzel) contained a considerable number of Lancaster County men, and in the other companies there were a number of privates and officers from this county,—among the latter being Lieuts. Samuel Morrison (quartermaster), William Huston (adjutant), and Samuel Reed.

The regiment, with other commands, rendezvoused at Sunbury, Pa., from which place it marched in the latter part of June, 1779, to Wyoming. The force there concentrated consisted of the brigades of Gens. Maxwell, Poor, and Hand, the "New Eleventh" Regiment being a part of the last-named brigade, which was termed the "Light Corps." The forces left Wyoming July 31st, and reached Tioga Point August 11th. Here two regiments were left to erect defensive works, and the main body proceeded by way of Newtown (Elmira) and the head of Seneca Lake to the "Genesee country,"—the home of the Senecas,—through which the avenging columns of Gen. Sullivan swept like the angel of destruction, doing all that in them lay to cripple and distress the treacherous butchers of Wyoming and Cherry Valley. "The axe and the torch soon transformed the beautiful region from the character of a garden to a scene of sickening desolation. Forty Indian towns, the largest containing one hundred and twenty-eight houses, were destroyed; corn, gathered and ungathered, to the amount of one hundred and sixty thousand bushels, shared the same fate. Mere fruit-trees were cut down, and the Indians were hunted like wild beasts, and neither house nor fruit-tree remained in the country."[2]

The objects of the expedition being accomplished, the army set out on the return march from Genesee September 15th, and reached Fort Sullivan (at Tioga) on the 30th. On Sunday, October 3d, the fort was demolished, the two regiments which had been left behind to build and garrison it rejoined the main body, and on the 4th the army marched from Tioga for Wyoming, and reached that place in the afternoon of Thursday, the 7th of October. Thus closed Sullivan's famous campaign of 1779, having fully accomplished the mission on which it was sent, viz., "The total ruin of the Indian settlements and the destruction of their crops, which were designed for the support of these inhuman barbarians while they were desolating the American frontiers."[3]

CHAPTER VIII.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION—(*Continued*).

Prisoners of War at Lancaster—March of Mutinous Soldiers from Lancaster to Philadelphia—Close of the War—Continental Money.

A GREAT number of prisoners of war were confined at Lancaster at different times during the war of the Revolution. The first of these arrived at Lancaster in the latter part of October, 1775, and the number was afterwards increased by the arrival of other detachments. Some of them had been taken from British vessels driven ashore on the New Jersey coast, and some were of those captured in November, 1775, at St. John's, Canada, by Gen. Richard Montgomery when on his way to Quebec. The first arrival of British prisoners from Canada was on the 9th of December, 1775, when eight officers[4] and two hundred and forty-two privates of the Seventh Royal Fusiliers came to Lancaster in charge of Mr. Egbert Dumont and a guard. Thirty women and thirty children belonging to these prisoners were brought to Lancaster,[5]

[1] In a letter from Edward Shippen to Col. Burd, dated Lancaster, June 30, 1778, the writer says, "I supppose there have gone to Philadelphia this week at least a dozen families, and more are removing. The President and Council left the borough last week, and most of the Congress passed through it yesterday. . . ."—*Provincial History of Pennsylvania*, "Shippen Papers," p. 265.

[2] Stone's "Life of Brant."

[3] Extract from Sullivan's General Orders, Sept. 15, 1778.

[4] In a communication by Judge Yeates at that time, he said, "From the Return brought in to us we find the Commissioned Officers of the Regt. are Eleven in number, of whom one is left sick at Esopus and two are with the Baggage. The non-commissioned officers and privates, 242; women, 30; and 30 children."

[5] At a meeting of the Council of Safety in Philadelphia on the 7th of December, 1775, "By order of Congress, Robert Morris, Esq^r., made application to this Board that they would supply with Provisions the Women and Children belonging to the Ministerial forces taken at St. John's, and to give the necessary directions for their being conveyed to Reading, York, & Lancaster, the places of their destination." And the Council "*Resolved*, That Mr. Mease & Colo. Roberdeau be a Committee to see the above request of Congress carried into Execution."

On the 10th of January following the Lancaster Committee said, in a letter to Congress, "The women and children of the prisoners complain that they are denied further provisions by Mr. Franks, Agent in this place. The Agt. says he has rec'd Express orders not to deliver any allowance of Meat or Bread to the soldiers' Wives & Children. The Com., moved by pity, have requested Col. Slough to supply them. The

as also, at the same time or soon afterwards, a party of prisoners, officers and soldiers of the Twenty-sixth British Regiment.

The officers of the prisoners were at first lodged in one of the public-houses, and the privates were placed in the Lancaster barracks (which were subsequently inclosed by a strong stockade). No provision having been made for their subsistence, the committee were at a loss how to proceed, and asked advice and instruction from Congress. In the mean time Col. Matthias Slough proposed to the committee to supply rations for the prisoners. Mr. Egbert Dumont, who came with the prisoners of the Fusiliers, informed Congress "that the Captive Soldiers are in great distress for want of Breeches, Shoes, and Stockings, especially the latter."

Among the British officers prisoners at Lancaster was one whose sad fate afterwards made his name familiar through all America and England—"Maj. André was captured by Gen. Montgomery in Upper Canada, when on his way to Quebec, Nov. 3, 1775, and taken with other officers to Lancaster, where he became an inmate of Caleb Cope's house. There the eldest brother, John, then thirteen years of age, received lessons in drawing from . . . the lively young English officer who was destined to figure so terribly in the after history of this country."

Besides the military prisoners sent to Lancaster as above mentioned, several persons were placed in confinement there in the fall and winter of 1775 for political offenses. Among these were a Dr. Kearsley and a man named Brooks, who were arrested in Philadelphia by order of the Council of Safety, and placed in jail there on a warrant issued by that body as follows:

"To Thomas Dewees, Keeper of the Gaol for the City & County of Philadelphia. You are hereby directed to receive into your Custody the Bodies of John Kearsley, I. Brooks,[1] and Leonard Snowden, charged before us with practices inimical to the Liberties of America and dangerous to the Peace and Safety of this Province, and there Safely keep until you shall receive Directions from this Committee for their Discharge; and this shall be your warrant for so doing.

"ROBERT MORRIS, *Presid't pro temp'y.*

"WM. GOVETT, *Sec'y.*

"Philadelphia, 7th October, 1775."[2]

A person named Christopher Carter was also arrested, charged with "being concerned with Doct'r John Kearsley & I. Brooks in their endeavor to procure British Troops to invade this and the other Colonies in a Hostile manner, with other inimical Correspondence and practices," but in consideration of a promise which had been made to him by a committee of the Council of "protection from punishment on condition of his delivering up the Papers, and giving information of the Designs to be executed by him and the others concerned, which he has complied with," he was set at liberty by the Council on security of £500 "for his good behaviour, & that he will not leave the Province without License from the Assembly or Committee of Safety, nor be concerned in practices or correspondence, during his Stay, that shall be inimical to the United Colonies."

On the 19th of October, "By order of the Board, a Letter was this day wrote to the Committee of York County, and one other Letter to the Committee of Lancaster County, respecting Doct'r Kearsley & I. Brooks' confinement in each County." Dr. Kearsley was allowed a servant to be kept at his own expense, and also a clerk to attend him during his confinement, to assist in the settlement of his private affairs. The clerk appointed by the Council of Safety for this purpose was Mr. Stephen Bayard.

Kearsley left Philadelphia on the 24th of October, "guarded by an Escort of Light Horse under the command of Capt. Markoe, for Lancaster, and from thence to be conveyed by a guard to York Town, there to be put into the custody of the Committee of York County, who are to see the Sentence of this Board effected. I. Brooks went at the same time under the same guard for Lancaster, there to be delivered to the Committee of that County, who are to see the Sentence of this Board carried into Execution against him. Letters were wrote, Read, and Approved of, and sent by Capt. Markoe to the Committees of Lancaster and York County, inclosing the Resolves and Sentence against Doct. Kearsley and I. Brooks. . . . A letter dated the 24th inst. was received on the 28th from the Committee of Lancaster County, informing that Capt. Markoe had safely Lodged in the Gaol of that County the Bodys of Doct'r John Kearsley and I. Brooks, and that Doct'r Kearsley would be forwarded to York Town next day under a proper Guard, and that I. Brooks would be continued in his confinement, and dealt with agreeable to the sentence & direction of the Committee." On the 9th of November the Lancaster Committee said in a letter to the Council of Safety, ". . . According to your desire, a proper Guard from hence conducted Doct'r Kearsley to York, and took a receipt for his safe delivery to the Committee there. I. Brooks remains confined in our Gaol.[3] A sub-committee of twelve Gentlemen residing in and near this town has been appointed to see that your Sentence and Resolves respecting Brooks be carried into Execution, and no person is permitted to visit him but in the presence of one or more of these Gentlemen." The twelve gentlemen referred to (appointed a sub-committee November 8th by the committee of Lancaster County) were George Ross, Jasper Yeates, William Atlee,

Com. ask that Cong. will provide supplies for the children & women. The Com. have taken up a number of blankets at the pub. expense for the Prisoners—have added 72 new blankets to the 165 old ones now in the Barracks. They have purchased course strong linen to be filled with straw for bedding."

[1] In a few instances the minutes of the Council of Safety give this name as J. Brooks, but generally I. Brooks, which is probably correct.

[2] Colonial Records, x. 359.

[3] Brooks made his escape from the jail in Lancaster Oct. 4, 1777.

William Bausman, Matthias Slough, Christian Voght, Jacob Glatz, Abraham Dehuff, Sebastian Graff, Andrew Graff, John Witmer, Jr., and Jacob Krug.

A paper entitled, "A State [Statement?] of the Guards kept up in the Borough of Lancaster for preserving the Peace of the Borough, keeping the Prisoners in order, and protection of the Magazine, &c., with the approbation of the Honourable, The Continental Congress, from October 25th, 1775, to March 6, 1776," gives the daily details of officer of the day, sergeants, and corporals of the guard, drummers, fifers, and number of privates on duty as guards between and including the dates indicated. It shows that the detail for October 25th (which appears to have been the date of the first posting of guards for the purposes named) was: officer of the day, Capt. Paul Zantzinger; sergeant of the guard, Arnold Bombarger; corporal of the guard, Andrew Cunningham; drummer, —— Kersey; fifer, —— Brooks; number of privates, sixteen. Afterwards, during the period mentioned, the daily guard detail never exceeded twelve privates, except on the 29th of February, when the number was nineteen. From the 30th of December, 1775, to March 6, 1776, inclusive, the names of officers of the day and sergeants of the guard are given for each day, without break, as follows:

Date.	Officers of the Day.	Sergeants.
1775.		
Dec. 30	Lieut. John Hubley.	John Messencope.
31	Lieut. George Bickham.	Ludwick Heck.
1776.		
Jan. 1	Lieut. John Offner.	Robert Lockhart.
2	Capt. Samuel Boyd.	Isaac Solomon.
3	Lieut. C. Crawford.	John Fleiger.
4	Lieut. Ch. Hall.	John Fleiger.
5	Capt. Hoofnagle.	Philip Wehmer.
6	Lieut. Huttenstein.	John Slater.
7	Lieut. Lightner.	Daniel Stricher.
8	Ensign Franciscus.	Jacob Messencope.
9	Capt. Musser.	John Snyder.
10	Lieut. Moore.	John Weidley.
11	Lieut. Trissler.	Godlieb Newman.
12	Ensign Feltman.	John Blattenberger.
13	Capt. Henry.	John Palmer
14	Lieut. Hyner.	Henry Maurer.
15	Lieut. Keineck.	Peter Row.
16	Capt. Graaff.	George Weiss.
17	Lieut. Graeff.	Henry Stouffer.
18	Ensign Miller.	Andreas Geiss.
19	Capt. Clatz.	George Eberly.
20	Lieut. C. Shaffner.	Matthias Snyder.
21	Lieut P. Shaffner.	Andrew Truckenbide.
22	Lieut. Baker.	Jacob Young.
23	Ensign Petry.	George Strehley.
24	Lieut. Dehuff.	Christopher Hager.
25	Ensign Musser.	Christian Eberman.
26	Ensign Fortine.	Henry Geiger.
27	Lieut Hubley.	Ludwick Kuk.
28	Lieut. Bickham.	John Messencope.
29	Lieut. Ewing.	Robert Lockhart.
30	Capt. Boyd.	Nicholas Bousman.
31	Lieut. Crawford.	John Eppele.
Feb. 1	Lieut. Hall.	Isaac Solomon.
2	Ensign Krug.	Jacob Heppele.
3	Capt. Hoofnagle.	Philip Wehner.
4	Lieut. Huttenstein.	John Slater.
5	Lieut. Lightner.	Daniel Stricker.
6	Ensign Franciscus.	Jacob Massencope.
7	Capt. Mosser.	John Snyder.
8	Lieut. Moore.	John Weidle.
9	Lieut. Trissler.	Godlieb Newman.
10	Ensign Feltman.	John Blattenberger.
11	Capt. John Henry.	Henry Mourer.
12	Lieut. Hyner.	Peter Kew.
13	Capt Graaff.	George Weiss.
14	Lieut. Graeff.	Michael Gorb.
15	Lieut. Graeff.	Henry Stouffer.
16	Capt. Clatz.	George Eberly.
17	Lieut. C. Shaffner.	Matthias Snyder.
18	Lieut. Baker.	Andrew Truckenbide.
19	Lieut. P. Shaffner.	Jacob Young.
20	Capt. Yeates.	George Strehley.
21	Lieut. Dehuff.	Henry Geiger.
22	Lieut. Petry.	Frederick Mann.
23	Ensign Musser.	Christopher Hager.
24	Lieut. Hubley.	Arnold Bomberger.
25	Lieut. Bickham.	John Messencope.
26	Lieut. Offner.	Francis Dailey.
27	Lieut. Crawford.	Michael Crawford.
28	Lieut. Hall.	Matthias Young.
29	Capt. Boyd and Ensign Krug.	John Fleiger, John Eppele, & James Kain.
March 1	Capt. Hoofnagle.	Philip Wehner.
2	Lieut. Franciscus.	John Slater.
3	Lieut Graeff.	Daniel Stricker.
4	Ensign Turbert.	Jacob Messencope.
5	Capt. Musser.	John Snyder.
6	Lieut. Moore.	John Weidle.

At about this time the independent company of Capt. Jacob Weaver, which had been raised in Lancaster for the purpose of guarding the prisoners, was assigned to that duty, in place of the militia guards. The company afterwards joined the Tenth Regiment of Pennsylvania, as before mentioned.

In the spring of 1776 it was thought expedient to remove the British officers, prisoners of war, at Lancaster, from that place, and on the 14th of March, 1776, the Council of Safety "*Resolved*, That, agreeable to authority Delegated to this Board by Congress, one-half of the Officers, prisoners of war, who are or have been by any former order stationed in the Burrough of Lancaster, be removed to the Town of Carlisle, and the other half removed to the Town of York; and that the Committee of Lancaster take order in this matter, and have full authority to make the arrangements according to their best judgment. *Resolved*, That Colo. Roberdeau draw up a Letter to the Committees of Lancaster, Cumberland, and York Counties on this subject, and furnish them with the resolution of Congress and this Board, respecting the disposition of the Officers ordered to be removed, agreeable to the resolution of this day; also with a form of the parole said Officers are to take." But at that time the smallpox was raging at York, and the prisoners made strong objections on that account to being sent there.[1] The result was that nearly all who would otherwise have been sent to York were sent to Lebanon, whence, soon afterwards, many of them made their escape in a manner which was for a time regarded as very mysterious, but which was afterwards fully explained.

On the 8th of July, 1776, the Council "*Resolved*, That the Iron Masters employed in Casting Cannon or shot for the publick service in the Counties of Chester, Lancaster, and Berks, be permitted to employ any of the Soldiers, prisoners of war, at Lan-

[1] The following, written by Jasper Yeates, on behalf of the Lancaster County committee, has reference to one of the British officers who objected to removal to York:

"April 17, 1776.

"*To Committee of Safety:*

"Lieut. Dullhanty declines to go to York with the other prisoners, officers of the 26th Regt.—he fears the small pox, now said to be raging in York—having with him a wife & 2 children. The Com. of Lanc. ask if it would be proper for him to remain in Lancaster, where the privates of his Regt. are yet stationed. Lieut. D. requests to be permitted to go with his family to Reading."

caster and Reading, as Labourers in the said Business, giving an Account to the Committees of Lancaster and Reading of the times of such soldiers as they shall so employ." This permission, which had previously been asked by Col. Curtis Grubb and others, and opposed by the Lancaster Committee as inexpedient, was now given in view of the public exigency, requiring additional artillery and war material for repelling invasion by the army of Gen. Howe, who had then recently appeared with the British fleet at New York.

On the 16th of August "permission was given [by the Council of Safety] to one Officer belonging to each of the Battalions of Prisoners confined at Lancaster, now on Parole at Carlisle, to go to Lancaster and continue for such a Space of Time as is Sufficient to muster the Prisoners belonging to their respective Battalions, & directed to the Committee of Inspection of Cumberland."[1]

The number of prisoners at Lancaster was largely increased by the arrival of the Hessians and others captured from Howe's army in the battles of Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776, and Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777. It is stated that during the latter year as many as two thousand of them were held at one time in Lancaster, and there was also a large number confined at Lebanon, which was then in this county. On the 6th of January, 1777, the Council of Safety, having ordered Col. Slough's battalion and a part of Ross' battalion from Lancaster to Philadelphia, "*Resolved*, That the Committee of Lancaster direct a sufficient number of aged or infirm Persons, who are unfit to bear the fatigues of the Campaign, to be enrolled under the Town Major, for the purpose of guarding the Prisoners in the Barracks, the Ammunition and Stores in Lancaster during the absence of the militia;" and Mr. Christian Wirtz was at the same time appointed Town Major of Lancaster for the purpose indicated in the resolution. Jan. 11, 1777, the Council authorized John Hubley, Esq., "to employ all the shoemakers amongst the Hessian Prisoners at Lancaster in making of Shoes for this State; for which purpose the sum of two thousand pounds shall be advanced to him or his order, for the purchase of leather or other materials for working upon; and he is to pay them a small allowance for their labor; for which service Mr. Hubley is to have a reasonable compensation."

On the 2d of July, 1777, when the British fleet was daily expected to appear in the Delaware, "a Letter from Christian Wirtz, Town Major of the Borough of Lancaster in the County of Lancaster, dated June 25, 1777, was read in Council. Among other things, Mr. Wirtz represents that the British Prisoners threatened the destruction of Lancaster, and that it alarmed the inhabitants; and proposing for consideration the removing of the said Prisoners to some other place." The Council referred the matter to Congress, and measures were taken to guard the prisoners more securely. On the 9th of August, in Executive Council, "The Continental Board of War, having made application to the Council for a guard, in case it shall be found necessary to remove the Prisoners from Lancaster; thereupon Ordered, that an application of the Commissary of Prisoners, or his Deputy, the Lieutenant of the County of Lancaster [then Col. Bartram Galbraith] do furnish the Guard which may be necessary for the said purpose." And on the 1st of October following the Council "Ordered that Colo. Galbraith, Lieutenant of the County of Lancaster, do immediately send the [three ?] hundred of the Militia of the County to the Borough of Lancaster, and that he do furnish a guard for Prisoners whenever the same may be necessarily required of him."

Of the British and Hessian prisoners surrendered by Gen. Burgoyne to Gen. Gates at Saratoga, on the 16th of October, 1777, a large number were sent to Lancaster. Some of the prisoners were forwarded from Lancaster to York in the following February,[2] but whether they were of those taken by Gates' army or otherwise does not appear. It is evident, however, that a large number remained in Lancaster, from the nature and extent of the precautions taken to keep them securely guarded. On the 18th of March, 1778, the Executive Council "Ordered that the eighth class of Militia of the County of York be immediately called into service and sent to this [Lancaster] Borough. The Council being informed that John Hubley, Esq^r, has received orders from the Board of War to remove the Powder and other Ammunition from this Borough over the Susquehanna, and as the necessity of keeping a supply of Cartridges for the Guards &ca. is evident; therefore Ordered that John Hubley, Esq^r, be directed to supply Major Wirtz with as much Gunpowder as will fill Twenty thousand Cartridges, & that Maj. Wirtz make up that number of Cartridges for the Guards of this Borough. Ordered that Bart'm Galbraith, Esq^r., Lieut. of this County, be directed to furnish a guard of two hundred Militia to serve in this Borough, to guard the Prisoners & other purposes." And on the 9th of June following the Council (still holding its sessions at Lancaster) "Ordered that the Lieut. of the County of Lancaster do supply two hundred Militia for a

[1] Colonial Records, x. 688.

[2] At a session of the Council at Lancaster, Feb. 13, 1778, "The Hon'ble W. A. Atlee, Esqr., Commissary of Prisoners, informed the Council that there was a number of Prisoners to be now forwarded to York Town, & that Capt. Long, with a Company of the York County Militia, was now in the Borough on their way home, whose term of Service expired this day; and that they were willing to take charge of the Prisoners & conduct them to York Town, on condition that they draw Rations & receive Pay during the time they shall be employed in this service. Thereupon Ordered, That Capt. Long and his Company, employed in conducting Prisoners from this Borough to York Town, be continued in Pay & receive Rations from this day until they shall have performed that Service."

Guard for this Borough, & that he do exert himself to procure them as soon as Possible."

The Saratoga prisoners who were taken to Lancaster remained there until December, 1778, when they were sent South. On the 6th of that month, in Executive Council, "The President laid before the board a Copy of a Letter from the Board of War of this date to Col. Bland, and also a Letter from that Board to the President respecting the escort of the Convention Prisoners: Whereupon *Resolved*, That the Lieut. of York County be directed to call out one Class of the Militia of said County to meet the said Prisoners at Wright's Ferry [Columbia] on the Susquehanna, & escort them from thence to the borders of this State; and if there are not a sufficient number of Arms in said County, application be made to Mr. Henry, at Lancaster, or any other Person having the care of Arms belonging to this State, to furnish the necessary quantity, for which the Lieut. of the County is to give Receipts & to be accountable, unless lost by unavoidable accident." The date of the departure of the prisoners has not been ascertained, but reference to the fact is found in a letter from Edward Shippen to Col. Burd, dated Lancaster, Jan. 2, 1779, as follows: "All General Burgoyne's army are gone over Susquehanna. Happy for this borough they were not detained by the weather all winter."

The Continental Congress passed a resolution March 3, 1781, directing that the Convention prisoners should be removed back from Virginia and Maryland to Pennsylvania, the British to York Town, and the Hessians to Lancaster or such other place as the Council of Pennsylvania might direct, and "that after the said troops shall enter the State of Pennsylvania, they be supplied from the said State. That the Executive authority of the State of Pennsylvania be requested to order the supplies, agreeable to the above resolution, and make the necessary preparations for the reception of the Prisoners at the towns or places assigned as aforesaid, and upon their arrival at those places respectively, the Board of War take order for their future security and supply." Upon which the Supreme Executive Council ordered (March 14th), "That the Honourable Mr. Atlee be requested to give directions to the Barrack Master to have the necessary repairs made in the Barracks at Lancaster, so as to accommodate about twelve hundred men, and report the expense thereof to the Council; that if there is no acting Barrack Master, Mr. Atlee be requested to appoint one, and report the same to the Board. That the Lieutenant of the County of Lancaster be authorized and required to call into service two classes of militia of the said county for the purpose of guarding the prisoners. That the Commissioner of Purchases of the said County of Lancaster be authorized and required to take immediate and effectual measures for supplying the said militia with provisions." And on the same day it was by the Council "*Resolved*, That John Miller be appointed a Commissioner of Purchases for the County of Lancaster, in the room of Christian Wirtz, suspended."[1]

The number of prisoners held at Lancaster at this time was only about eight hundred,[2] instead of twelve hundred, as indicated in the foregoing order of Council. They were principally Hessians, and of the class termed "unconditional prisoners." They were guarded by details of men from the militia, which were changed from time to time; and besides these, a detachment of Col. Moylan's cavalry was stationed at Lancaster[3] to give greater security to the town, the magazine (in which was more than twenty tons of powder), and the large quantities of supplies which were stored there. But between the cavalrymen and the militia guards there was soon developed a feeling of animosity which, on the 19th of May, resulted in

[1] Some of the acts of Wirtz which led to his removal from the office of Commissioner of Purchases in Lancaster County are referred to in letters of William Henry, of Lancaster, to President Joseph Reed. In a letter of March 3, 1781, he said, "Mr. W—— has been bound over for asking a greater Sum in State Money than in Specie for an Article he offered for Sale, and yet he is every day crying down the State Money, saying it is good for nothing and will depreciate, &c.; that the price he gives for Wheat is too little, that it will be dearer, &c., &c. Wheat is now bought from 4*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*. 6*d*. specie per Bushel, and he gives Eight Shillings; he has nearly got the amount of the last Order for £2000. If Slough or Reigart would act in W——'s office they would certainly serve the publick much better. Some time after I wrote you, at the Request of Col. Temple, concerning the Difficulty of procuring Forage, the Forage Master of the Corps went to the most disaffected part of this County and got 22 Tuns of hay by a voluntary Subscription in Two Days and one half Riding, although a Stranger without Credit and Money, and this in the Winter. Mr. W——, who was here at Hay Making, could get none, or at least said so." On the 26th of May, Mr. Henry said in a letter to President Reed, "Mr. Wirtz gives Certificates to the Collectors of the Taxes for the Wheat delivered by the people. I offered to pay his Draughts in favour of the Collectors, but he declines. This, with some other Circumstances, occasions me to think he intends to keep the Grain for his private use; this prevents the Collectors from settling their Accounts with the Board, and gives them much unnecessary trouble and expence."

[2] In a letter from Col. Adam Hubley, county lieutenant, to President Reed, dated Lancaster, May 21, 1781, the writer said, "We have 800 Prisoners here; the number of disaffected people through this County is very considerable, so that our situation is truly alarming when I consider the state in which I find the militia. . . . The farmer will now be wanted in the field to gather his Harvest, and the expenses of quartering Country militia when called upon to perform a tour of duty can be saved, as the Town people have their own houses to go to; besides, should there be a call for militia to march this summer, this town must in a manner be left naked, as the Guards merely would not be sufficient to secure 800 prisoners, exclusive of their Emissaries, which I believe are not inconsiderable."

[3] "From the many and frequent applications, I conceive it my duty to represent to your Excellency the situation of this place. The powder magazine, in which is deposited between twenty and thirty Tun of Powder, is and has been for some time past without Guard. The Militia of this place are unarmed, nor are there any for them in this place, so that little or nothing would be done to oppose any attempt against the magazine or other publick property.

"In consideration of the singular situation of this place application for a Guard from the Corporation was made some time since to the Board of War, who, in consequence thereof, ordered Colo. Mayland's [Moylan's] Reg't (stationed here) to do that duty; but the peculiar state of those Troops I fear they were not acquainted with. I am informed by the commandant they have so few men as scarcely to enable them to furnish a sufficient Guard for the Stables (which is absolutely necessary) and those are destitute of clothing, and some of them sickly."—*Letter of Col. Adam Hubley to President Reed*, dated Lancaster, March 3, 1781.

a collision that was mentioned as follows in a letter written two days afterwards by Col. Adam Hubley, Jr., to President Reed:

"Necessity, as well as duty, obliges me to demand a further indulgence and give Council a short narrative of an unhappy affair which happened on the 19th inst. between the guards and Col. Moylan's Dragoons. It appears one of the Dragoons, for some offence which he had committed, was put into the Goal house; a rescue by the Dragoons was agreed on; they accordingly assembled, armed with pistols and swords, marched to the Barracks, and one more daring than the rest stepped up to the Sentinel, who previously desired him not to advance or he would put him to death; this, however, had no effect, he (the Dragoon), first cocking and presenting his loaded Pistol, attempted to seize the sentinel's arms, who instantly fired and killed him: the deceased's Pistol in his falling went off also and wounded one of the militiamen in the thigh. This gave alarm to the Town, and the Horse, finding their situation rather precarious, made off to their respective quarters. Ever since this affair the Inhabitants have been kept in continual alarm on account of the threats and behaviour of the dragoons, who swear vengeance against the militia, and particularly the Sentinel, who, like a good soldier, did his duty on his post (an Inquest was held on the body of the deceased). He, for his security, has kept in the guard-house ever since; they have threatened to force the Guards and seize him, indeed, last evening (12 o'clock) some attempts were made, but the activity of the out-Sentinel, after Hailing some men who were coming towards him, and receiving impertinent language, fired, and this day, though it is not yet clearly found out, we are informed one of the Horsemen was shot through the arm. I have called on the Commanding officer of the Horse and requested he, with his officers, should exert themselves in putting a stop to this affair: every step by them is taken, I believe, to find out the leaders and have them punished."

"I have no doubt," said Hon. William Atlee, in a letter of May 25th, to President Reed, in which he narrated the incidents of the affair, "but their Officers will do everything in their power to keep them in order, and am persuaded the Militia will be watchful, but should a party of those people attack the Guard in the night (which was apprehended and believed to have been their intention a few nights since) the Prisoners would probably take that opportunity to force their way from the Barracks, and the consequences would be bad. This consideration has induced me to order the Block-Houses at the four corners of the Stockade to be put in order, so that the whole of the militia ordered for Guards, as well those off as those on duty, may live in them, and not be scattered thro' the Town by Billets; they will then be ready at their Posts in case of any alarm, and will have a better eye on the conduct of the Prisoners."

Three days before the above-mentioned affray between the dragoons and militia guards the authorities at Lancaster discovered a well-concerted plot among the prisoners to effect their escape, and which they had intended to put in execution on the 17th of May. The particulars of the affair were narrated as follows by Col. Adam Hubley, Jr., county lieutenant, in a letter to President Reed, dated Lancaster, May 21st:

"A daring plot was discovered on the night of the 16th instant, at the Barracks in which are confined the British Prisoners, which however, by the early intelligence we received, was happily frustrated. About 11 o'clock at night I was called upon by the Officer of the Guard, who informed me a soldier of the 71st Regiment had come to the guard house (one of y Block-houses) desiring admittance, that he had a matter of importance to communicate; he was accordingly admitted, and gave the following intelligence: That the Sergeants of the Prisoners had a private and unanimous meeting that day, and form'd a plan to effect the escape of the whole, viz. They after their meeting broke up, inform'd the Prisoners of their resolution, and gave directions for the whole to be in readiness on the proceeding day to avail themselves of the opportunity when the gates opened for the delivery of their wood the whole to rush out, surprise the Guard, and disarm them; they then would proceed to town, where a certain Inhabitant (his name we cannot find out) would conduct them to a Magazine of arms and ammunition; these they were also to take, then to fight their way thro' the Country and effect their escape.

"Immediately on receiving the information, after making some necessary dispositions of the Guard, entered the Barrack-yard and ordered the whole of the Sergeants (upwards of forty in number) to parade, which after some time was effected. I then gave them in charge of the Guard, and had them conducted to the jail, where they are now safely lodged. . . . If some ways and means could be fallen on to arm the militia of this Town, I should consider it safe from any attempt of the prisoners or their Emissaries."

At the beginning of the summer of 1781, the people of the borough of Lancaster became greatly alarmed by the appearance and rapid spread of a malignant fever among the prisoners in the barracks, and this alarm was increased by the arrival of a body of "convention prisoners" from the South (those previously confined in the barracks being of the class known as "unconditional prisoners," as before mentioned). Strong protests were made by the inhabitants against the quartering of this additional detachment of prisoners in the borough, and with a view to laying the matter before the Council and asking for their removal, Paul Zantzinger, chief burgess of Lancaster, procured from Dr. Houston the following certificate:

"Lancaster, July 14, 1781.

"Sir,—My opinion being desired concerning the State of the Fever of the Prisoners in the Barracks in this Borough, I think it my Duty to assure you that the Jail Fever, attended with the most malignant symptoms prevails very generally among them; that it will be extremely difficult to eradicate it from those already there, without some additional Quarters or Buildings, and morally impossible, if those of the Convention be added; and that the Inhabitants of the Borough, especially those any way concerned in the Cure of them, are in the most imminent danger of contracting the Contagion.

"I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient Servant,

"J. Houston."

This certificate, as also "a Petition of the Corporation of the Borough of Lancaster at the request of the Inhabitants," praying for the removal of the Convention prisoners from Lancaster, was forwarded (July 14th) to President Reed. Another letter, favoring the removal of the prisoners, was addressed to the President by the county lieutenant on the 17th. On the 20th, in Council, "A letter from Col. Adam Hubley, Lieutenant of the County of Lancaster, dated the seventeenth instant was read, and thereupon Ordered: That the Lieutenant of the county of Lancaster do call one hundred and twenty militia for the purpose of guarding prisoners to Easton and Philadelphia. The militia which may be sent to Easton to continue

there on duty until relieved by the militia of the county of Northampton, and on their return to Lancaster to compleat their tour of duty as guards at Lancaster. The militia sent to Philadelphia, on their return to Lancaster, also to compleat their tour of duty there as guards."

No mention is found of the number of prisoners thus sent to Easton and Philadelphia. With regard to those who remained in Lancaster, it does not appear that they suffered very severely from the ravages of the fever, or that the disease spread to any great extent among the people of the town. Later, during the summer and fall of 1781, there were frequent escapes of prisoners, sometimes singly, oftener by twos and threes, and sometimes in larger parties. These escapes were believed (correctly as it was afterwards shown) by the authorities to have been assisted by inhabitants of the town and surrounding region. In Col. Hubley's letter to President Reed (before quoted) he speaks of "a certain Inhabitant" of Lancaster, who was privy to the projected escape of prisoners on the 17th of May, and who, in case of their success, was to guide them to the magazine of ammunition and arms. Various other references are found in public documents of that year to "emissaries," "disaffected inhabitants," and others, suspected of furnishing assistance to escaping prisoners.

The Hon. William Atlee, writing to President Reed, Aug. 6, 1781, urged that more efficient guards be placed over the prison-barracks at Lancaster, "for keeping in order a set of artful fellows who frequently persuade some of those [militia guards] from the country, as well officers as privates, when on duty, to let them pass from the barracks on various pretences; by which means they get opportunities of straggling into the country, and with the assistance of the disaffected, make their escape."

In this situation of affairs the Board of War decided to send a body of Continental troops to supersede the militia detachments in the duty of guarding the prisoners, and, in the latter part of December, 1781, Gen. Moses Hazen—who had served under Washington against Cornwallis at Yorktown—was ordered with his regiment ("Congress's Own") to Lancaster[1] for that purpose. Detachments were sent as guards to York and Reading, but the main body of the regiment was stationed at Lancaster, where there was a larger number of prisoners than at either of the other places named.

Gen. Hazen at once set about the business of ascertaining how, and by means of what assistance, the escapes had been (and still continued to be) effected; but for a time the matter remained apparently as far from explanation as ever. "Many and various were the conjectures as to the means of their escape; the officers inquired and investigated in vain; the country was explored to no purpose; the soldiers shook their heads and told of fortune-tellers, peddlers, and such characters, who had been seen at intervals; and sundry of the more credulous could think of nothing but supernatural agency; but whether man or spirit was the conspirator, the mystery remained unbroken."

Finally Hazen conceived a new plan, which seemed to promise success. He then procured an interview with Capt. Andrew Lee (then on recruiting service at Paxtang), who, on being informed of the project, and the manner in which it was to be accomplished, at once assented to it. The plan proposed was this: It was to be given out that Capt. Lee was absent on furlough or command. He, meantime, was to assume the dress of a British prisoner, and having provided himself with information and a story of his capture, was to be thrown into the barracks, where he might gain the confidence of the soldiers and join them in a plan of escape. It was a dangerous service, one which might cost him his life should he be discovered, but he was brave as a lion and shrewd as he was brave; and how well he sustained his part and maintained his disguise may be understood from the fact that when he had disappeared and placed himself among the prisoners his own officers and soldiers saw him daily, yet none of them had the least suspicion of his identity.

The plan was successful. For many days Lee remained in the barracks among the prisoners without making any discovery, but finally, on a dark night and amid the howling of an autumnal storm, he found himself included, by mistake, in a party of four prisoners (including himself), for whose escape arrangements had evidently been made. They passed the sentinel without discovery, and were then joined by an unknown man and an old woman, who, under the supposition that she was deaf, half-witted, and harmless, had been allowed to pass freely inside the stockade to sell apples and other fruit to the prisoners. She took them to her hut, in a lonely place about a mile from the borough, whence, after partaking of some coarse food, they set out on their journey towards the Delaware River, reaching that stream without molestation, but being there captured by a party of patriot militiamen scouting along its banks. They were sent in irons to Philadelphia, where Capt. Lee disclosed his identity to the Minister of War, Gen. Lincoln, and was of course released. By his dangerous adventure he had gained information which enabled the authorities to bring to justice fifteen persons who had aided in the escape of British prisoners. Among those who were convicted of this offense in the Lancaster County court were Jacob Grove, Chris-

[1] The following is from the Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council, Philadelphia, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1782: "Maj.-Gen. Lincoln, Minister of the War Department, informs the Council that General Hazen's regiment is appointed to guard the prisoners in the counties of Lancaster, Berks, and York; whereupon *Ordered*, that the lieutenants of the counties of Lancaster, Berks, and York, respectively, do discharge the militia now on duty as guards over the prisoners, so soon as the said Continental troops shall take charge of the prisoners in those counties."

tian Grove, Jacob Snyder, and Henry Martin.[1] The names of the others can easily be ascertained, but it has not been thought a matter of much importance. As a result of Lee's daring adventure, the escape of prisoners was afterwards almost entirely prevented.

During the time of Gen. Hazen's command at Lancaster (in the summer of 1782), it was represented to the Supreme Executive Council "that, under pretence of supplying British prisoners with clothing, a store of British merchandise is opened in or near the borough of Lancaster, within this State, whereby a clandestine traffic is carried on between the inhabitants of this county and those who reside within the garrisons, and places therein now in the possession of the enemy, a market is provided for British merchandise, the circulating specie is exported from the United States, the payment of taxes rendered more difficult and burthensome to the people at large, and great discouragement occasioned to honest and lawful commerce." Upon which information the Council, on the 27th of June,

"*Ordered*, That William Henry, Esq., of the said borough, taking to his assistance a Justice of the Peace of Lancaster, do inquire concerning, and inspect the store in the said borough which has been opened on the pretence aforesaid; and if it shall appear that any goods, wares, and merchandise shall be found therein other than made-up uniforms for the said prisoners, to take possession of the said store, with all merchandise therein contained, and report to this Board; placing a sufficient guard to secure the same until further order from this Board. And if any goods, wares, and merchandise other than made-up uniforms shall hereafter be brought into the said borough or county under the pretence aforesaid, to seize and secure the same in like manner and report to this Board."

July 8, 1782, "The Council, being informed that a quantity of merchandise was said to be lodged in the house of John Musser, in the borough of Lancaster, which, from circumstances that have transpired, it appears probable the same are British goods, clandestinely imported; whereupon *Ordered*, That the Attorney-General do issue an attachment in the name of the State against the British merchandise in the house of the said John Musser, supposed to be clandestinely imported, and report his proceedings to this Board.

"On consideration of the circumstances attending the seizure of the store of British goods at Lancaster by William Henry, Esquire, *Ordered*, That the said William Henry, Esquire, be authorized and directed to seize and secure the books and papers relative to the store aforesaid and report to this Board. *Ordered*, That the Secretary desire Mr. Henry not to deliver the wine or goods, but to seize the wine if brought from New York, and if not from New York, to inquire if the duty be paid, and seize it if not paid the duty."

The Continental troops, under Gen. Hazen, remained on the duty of guarding the prisoners at Lancaster until the fall of 1782. On the 9th of September, in that year, the Minister of War notified the Council of Pennsylvania that a detachment of Hazen's troops were to be moved to Fort Pitt, and that upon their departure it would be necessary to have one hundred and forty-five militiamen (besides officers) ready to take their places as guards over the prisoners at Philadelphia, York, Lancaster, and Reading, viz.: one hundred men at Lancaster, and fifteen at each of the other places named. Upon which the Council ordered that the lieutenants of the counties of Philadelphia, Berks, and York each call into service one subaltern, one sergeant, one corporal, and fifteen privates; and "That the Lieutenant of the county of Lancaster be directed in like manner to call into service two captains, four subalterns, eight sergeants, eight corporals, and one hundred rank and file of the militia of said county next in order of duty, for the purpose of guarding the British prisoners of the said county, to be in readiness to mount guard on the twenty-fifth instant."

Gen. Hazen's troops had been ordered to Fort Pitt for the purpose of joining an expedition (composed mainly of militia of Westmoreland and Washington Counties) to start from the fort on the 6th of October and march against the hostile Indians at Sandusky. But immediately after the troops left Lancaster for Fort Pitt (September 25th), the War Department was notified that the British had called in their Indian allies.[2] The Sandusky expedition was therefore abandoned, and the Continental soldiers returned to Lancaster,[3] where they remained until the early part of November following. On the 2d of that month, on the eve of the departure of Hazen and his command, the burgesses of the borough of Lancaster, in accordance with the request of "several reputable inhabitants, who desired that the thanks of the corporation should be given to Gen. Hazen and the officers under his command, for their good and uniform behaviour to them and the inhabitants during their residence in it," agreed on and adopted the following address, which was presented to Gen. Hazen by William Parr and John Hopson, appointed a committee for that purpose:

"SIR,—We, the Burgesses and assistants, &c., of the Borough of Lancaster, do, with the utmost satisfaction, return you and your officers our most sincere and warmest thanks for the many distinguished proofs of your regard and attention to them and the inhabitants. Your generous undertaking of erecting Barracks for the reception of your Troops and others that may require hereafter quarters in this place, and thereby easing the inhabitants; your faithful and steady attention as Superintendent of the Prisoners of War, and your spirited conduct in general in promoting the public weal merits the highest approbation and thanks of this incorporated body.

"To Brigadier-General Hazen.

"Signed by order of the Burgesses,

"LEWIS HECK, *Clerk*."

[1] Colonial Records, xiii. 442, 495, 512.

[2] The Secretary at War at this time wrote Gen. Irvine, the commandant at Fort Pitt, as follows:

"WAR OFFICE, Sept. 27, 1782.

"DEAR SIR,—From late accounts, forwarded by his Excellency General Washington, we learn that the Indians are all called in. This has induced the resolution to lay aside the expedition I mentioned in my last.

"I am, dear Sir, your ob't serv't

"B. LINCOLN."

[3] On the 28th of September it was, by the Council, "*Ordered*, That the militia of the Counties of Lancaster, York, and Berks, called into service on the 9th instant for guarding the British prisoners in the said counties, be discharged as soon as the Continental troops shall return to that duty."

It does not seem entirely clear whether the whole body of prisoners left Lancaster at this time or whether some remained under guard of the militia.[1] No record is found of the subsequent calling out of militia for that service at Lancaster. In the spring of 1783 another small body of Continental troops was stationed in the borough, but it is not shown that they were there as guards. Many of the Hessian prisoners never returned to Europe or to the British army, but settled in Lancaster County and other parts of Eastern Pennsylvania, where their descendants are still found.

The preliminary articles of the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain were signed on the 30th of November, 1782, the treaty to take effect on the 20th of January following. The cessation of hostilities was formally proclaimed on the 16th of April. Then arose the question of how the army could be disbanded in safety, for Congress was without means to pay the soldiers, and there was on that account a deep and general dissatisfaction among both officers and men, and this was accompanied in many quarters by open threats of mutiny and violence.

It was found to be next to impossible to hold together under discipline the men enlisted for the war (who composed the greater part of the army), after the proclamation of an indefinite cessation of hostilities, but at the same time it would be an act of amazing folly for America to disarm entirely until the articles of the provisional treaty were carried into execution. This consideration caused Congress to adopt the expedient of offering furloughs to such of the soldiers as chose to return to their homes, to be mustered out and discharged upon the ratification of the definite treaty. The furlough was accepted by all, or very nearly all who had enlisted for the war, except those of the Pennsylvania line who were then in the State. These refused the furloughs, and became violent and insubordinate (especially the detachments at Philadelphia and Lancaster), and openly threatened mutiny in case they did not receive in full the arrears of their pay.

At this time there was stationed at Lancaster a body of Continental troops under command of Col. Richard Humpton. With regard to these troops the Minister of War, Gen. Lincoln, instructed Gen. St. Clair (June 14, 1783) as follows: "Should any of the men now at Lancaster decline receiving their furloughs, you will please to form them in complete corps, and cause them to be marched to barracks at Carlisle." The orders were sent to Gen. [illegible]

[1] Maj. James Gordon, of the Eighth British [illegible] ed as being in Lancaster, and writing from there, D[illegible] ecutive Council "requesting the Board to orde[illegible] made concerning certain goods seized by William [illegible] (*Col. Records*, xiii. 453.) It is not shown, how[illegible], whether h[illegible] there as a prisoner, under guard, or on parole and [illegible] on account of the seizure of the goods as mentioned.

at Lancaster. But the soldiers (in particular those who were recent recruits) demanded an immediate settlement. There was no one at Lancaster who was empowered to make settlement with them, and had it been otherwise their demand must have been refused, as it was. Upon refusal, a body of about eighty of the soldiers, with their non-commissioned officers, set out, June 18th, on the march for Philadelphia, with the avowed purpose of obtaining justice from Congress or the Executive Council, by force if necessary.

On the 19th of June the war office in Philadelphia received by express the intelligence that "the troops at Lancaster have mutinied, and are now on the march to this city." On the same day in Council "Letters from William Henry, Esq., and Col. Richard Butler, containing information of the march, temper, and intentions of part of the troops stationed at Lancaster, were read, and transmitted to the delegates of this State in Congress." A conference was then had with a committee of Congress "on the subject of the preceding advices from Lancaster. In this conference the idea of reducing the [insurgent] party by force, or of preventing them from crossing the Schuylkill (the next desirable object) was suggested, and the probability that their confidence would increase with their numbers, and that under their uncorrected example, the remaining part of Butler's and all Armand's corps would take the same steps. Maturely considered, the result of which was that the committee and Council concurred in the opinion that from the good order observed in their march, the tranquil temper of the troops already here [in Philadelphia], and the measures pursued by government to make them all easy and contented, the language of invitation and good humor became more advisable than any immediate exertion of authority." On the same day orders were issued from the war office, that the soldiers should on their arrival be received into the barracks and supplied with rations.

The insurgent party from Lancaster arrived in Philadelphia on the 20th of June and marched to the barracks, where, as had been anticipated, they were joined by soldiers of the detachments stationed in the city, augmenting the force of the mutineers to about three hundred men. On Saturday, June 21st, a party of thirty soldiers under arms marched from the barracks to the State-House, where both Congress and the Executive Council held their sessions, and sent in to the Council a written message, as follows:

"May it please your Excellency,—

"We, the non-commissioned officers and soldiers now in this city, demand of you and the Honorable Council authority to appoint commissioned officers to command us, and redress our grievances, which officers to have full power to adopt such measures as they may judge most likely to procure us justice. You will immediately issue such authority and deliver it to us, or otherwise we shall instantly let in those injured soldiers upon you and abide by the consequence. You have only twenty minutes to deliberate on the important matter. The officers in general have forsaken us, and refuse to take any further command. This I presume you all know.

"We are, in behalf of ourselves and the men,

"Yours, etc., etc."

The terms of this message were immediately and unanimously rejected by the Council, who about an hour later sent the secretary to inquire of the soldiers at the door (whose numbers had in the mean time been increased to fully three hundred) whether the message sent to the Council was approved by the soldiers in general. The secretary reported that he had been answered insolently by some of the leaders that it was approved by all, and that the Council should hear more from them. The Council adjourned at four o'clock P.M., at which time the soldiers marched back to the barracks.

No regular session of Congress was held on that day, it being Saturday, the usual day of recess. But on learning of the gathering of the troops, the President summoned the members to meet in special session. They left at about three o'clock P.M., having had an informal conference with the Council, and having also passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the President and Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania be informed that the authority of the United States having this day been grossly insulted by the disorderly and menacing appearance of a body of armed soldiers about the place in which Congress were assembled, and the peace of this city being endangered by the mutinous disposition of the said troops now in the barracks, it is, in the opinion of Congress, necessary that effectual measures be immediately taken for supporting the publick authority."

At an extraordinary session of Council, held on Sunday the 22d, the foregoing resolution of Congress was read by a committee of that body, who explained that it meant a demand by Congress that the Council should immediately call out a militia force sufficiently strong to disarm the mutineers, reduce them to obedience, and place them within the power of Congress. The Council was not disposed to carry out such a measure, giving as one of the reasons to the contrary "that the State Magazine was in the hands of the soldiery, and the Commissary of Military Stores had but a very inconsiderable quantity of fixed ammunition in his possession, . . . that this was not so much to be considered as an insurrection of citizens of Pennsylvania as a mutiny of Continental troops; that if the rest of the army could be relied on it appeared advisable that intelligence of this disturbance should be immediately dispatched to the Commander-in-Chief, and a body of men put in motion towards this city," etc. The committee replied that the army *could* be relied on, and that Congress was determined on coercion, and a force would at once be ordered here from the Continental Line; and that as to the matter of insufficiency of ammunition, the Council might be assured that any quantity of musket and cannon cartridges could be supplied in fifteen minutes, "one of the committee having pointed his inquiries to that subject, and his information being derived from a person whose business it was to know." Whereupon the Council desired "that the ammunition mentioned by the committee might be secured, lest it might be discovered and seized by the soldiers."

The result of the conference of Sunday, the 22d, was to show that while Congress was determined to use strong measures, the Council was equally determined to temporize with the insurgents. At a meeting held on the morning of the 24th, at which several officers were present by invitation, Col. Shee gave the following opinion, as senior officer present, viz., "That it would be imprudent to call upon the militia now, as we are convinced that it would be ineffectual," etc., and the Council in effect concurred in the opinion. But in the afternoon of the same day, "Information having been received that the soldiery meditate an immediate attack upon the Bank," the Council thereupon "ordered that the militia officers be directed to call for as many of their respective commands as possible, and, repairing thither, take such posts as may be best calculated for its defense. That Capt. Joseph Stiles, Commissary of Military Stores, repair immediately to the old work-house, and deliver to the militia such publick arms and ammunition as he may be possessed of."

The Council, having finally committed themselves to the policy of using force to compel the mutineers to submission, continued their energetic efforts to that end; in the session of June 25th, ordering an increase of the force in the city to five hundred, and the issue of the necessary arms and ammunition. "We then adjourned," says the Council's record, "and were severally employed in engaging the militia and citizens in general to take arms immediately." These preparations, together with the intelligence which just then reached the city that a Continental force, ordered by Congress from New Jersey, was then marching towards Philadelphia, caused the mutinous troops to realize the danger of the position in which they had placed themselves. At this crisis President Dickinson requested Col. Humpton to go to the barracks and reason with the leading ones among the soldiery. "He did so, and some citizens went to assist, by advising the soldiers to behave prudently in the present exigency. After some time they were prevailed on to leave their arms under guard at the barracks, to come to the President's, and hear what he should say to them. They came, and paraded before his house. He addressed them on the subject of their late and present behaviour, insisted on their giving a further evidence of their good disposition, and of their duty full submission to the offended Majesty of the United States, by compelling the soldiers lately arrived from Lancaster to lay down their arms, or begin their march for that place, under the command of their officers at the end of twenty-four hours, unless in that time those unhappy men should return to a sense of their duty. At the conclusion of the address they were ordered to repair to the Barracks under command of their officers, then present, and behave themselves as soldiers ought to do, and they instantly obeyed. The next day [June 26th], at twelve o'clock, the soldiers from Lancaster submitted, and soon after began their march for that borough."

The Continental Congress, thinking themselves grossly insulted in Philadelphia by the occurrences above mentioned, resolved to leave the city; and, accordingly, on the 24th of June, adjourned at the State-House, to meet in Princeton, N. J. Pursuant to the adjournment, they convened on the 26th in the library-room of Nassau Hall, in Princeton, where their sessions were continued during the remainder of the season. Some time after the removal to Princeton, Congress wrote to Gen. Washington, then at Newburg, N. Y., asking his attendance before that body, to consult on the arrangements for peace, the disbandment of the army, and other public concerns. Leaving the army on the Hudson in command of Gen. Knox, he at once repaired to Princeton, reported to Congress, and established his headquarters in a mansion at Rocky Hill, about four miles from the town. There he remained until November, in attendance upon Congress, and in consultation with its committees; and there he wrote his farewell orders and address to the armies of the United States. In that address, which was issued from the headquarters at Rocky Hill on the 2d of November, 1783, he referred to the proclamation of Congress of the 18th of October applauding the armies for their virtue, fortitude, and magnanimity, giving them the thanks of the country for their long and faithful services, and ordering their discharge from service after the 3d of November, and said,—

"It only remains for the commander-in-chief to address himself once more, and that for the last time, to the armies of the United States (however widely dispersed the individuals who composed them may be), and to bid them an affectionate, a long farewell. But before the commander-in-chief takes his final leave of those he holds most dear, he wishes to indulge himself a few moments in calling to mind a slight review of the past; he will then take the liberty of exploring with his military friends their future prospects,—of advising the general line of conduct which, in his opinion, ought to be pursued; and he will conclude the address by expressing the obligation he feels himself under for the spirited and able assistance he has experienced from them in the performance of an arduous office. . . . And, being now to conclude these his last public orders, to take his ultimate leave in a short time of the military character, and to bid a final adieu to the armies he has so long had the honor to command, he can only again offer in their behalf his recommendation to their grateful country and his prayers to the God of armies. May ample justice be done them here, and may the choicest of Heaven's favors, both here and hereafter, attend those who, under the Divine auspices, have secured innumerable blessings for others! With these wishes, and this benediction, the commander-in-chief is about to retire from the service. The curtain of separation will soon be drawn, and the military scene, to him, will be closed forever."

Continental Money.—Inseparable from the history of the Revolutionary struggle is the story of the Continental currency (issued as the only resource for keeping the patriot armies in the field), and its remarkable depreciation. The Continental dollar, which at first passed for its face value, was in September, 1777, reduced to seven shillings and sixpence.[1] In October it had fallen to seven shillings; November, six shillings and three pence; December, five shillings and eightpence; January, 1778, five shillings and twopence; February, four shillings and eightpence; March, four shillings and threepence; April, three shillings and ninepence; May, three shillings and threepence; June, two shillings and tenpence; July, two shillings and sixpence; August, two shillings and twopence; September, one shilling and ten and one-half pence; October, one shilling and seven and one-half pence; November, one shilling and fourpence; December, one shilling and twopence; January, 1779, one shilling; February, ten and one-half pence; March, ninepence; April, eightpence; May, seven and one-half pence; June, six and one-third pence; July, sixpence; August, five and one-half pence; September, fivepence; October, four and one-half pence; November, fourpence; December, three and one-half pence; January, 1780, threepence; February, threepence; March, two and one-half pence; and up to the 18th of May, 1780, two and one-tenth pence, and then nothing. In Pennsylvania, however, as late as Feb. 1, 1781, the Executive Council resolved that Continental money should be received for public dues at the exchange of seventy-five dollars for one in specie. This continued till the 1st of June in that year, when an act of Assembly went into effect that only specie, or bills of credit equivalent thereto, should be received for taxes or other public dues. This was the end of all value to Continental money in this State. In some other States it had become worthless nearly a year earlier. How the people ever managed, with such a currency, to buy, sell, or traffic at all, or how the government ever succeeded in carrying the war to a successful issue with such a currency seems a mystery. It could never have been done but for the assistance of the great financier, Robert Morris, who more than once placed his immense fortune at the disposal of Congress to save the patriot cause. As it was, the depreciation of the Continental currency brought great hardship, loss, and ruin to multitudes of people; and those who suffered most were the brave men who had borne the toil and privation of the march and the camp, and risked their lives in battle, to make their country free.

[1] New York currency, eight shillings to the dollar.

CHAPTER IX.

SLAVERY IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

Early Slaveholders—The Abolition Law of 1780—The Underground Railroad—Operations under the Fugitive Slave Law.

THE first white settlers along the Delaware River were slaveholders, and when William Penn founded his colony in 1682, he not only found slavery established along the northern shore of the lower river, but some of his followers were not averse to owning negro slaves themselves.

The system which permitted slaves to be held for

life was no more rigorous, nor were they treated any more severely than were the "redemptioners," who were sold into servitude to pay the cost of their passage from Europe to America. The records of our courts fully attest the frequency of runaway redemptioners, who, in many cases, were harshly treated. Slavery as it existed in Pennsylvania was rather of a mild type, and her citizens did not care to carry on a traffic in slaves, and make profit by breeding them for another market. No follower of George Fox, who believed sincerely in his precepts, could look upon human bondage with approval, hence we find that the Quakers in England and America were the first to make a public protest against the system. Societies were formed to promote the gradual abolition of slavery in many of the States. Occasionally a person advocated immediate emancipation or abolition of slavery, who found followers, and these gradually increased in numbers, and began to awaken a kindred sentiment in the breast of every lover of the entire freedom for the human race.

The Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery was founded in 1775, and was in existence up to the period when Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, in 1863, gave slavery in the United States its death-blow. The first president of this society was that great philosopher, statesman, and philanthropist, Benjamin Franklin. The first secretary was Benjamin Rush. In 1790 this society sent a memorial to Congress, bearing the official signature of Benjamin Franklin, president, asking that body to "devise means for the removing the inconsistency of slavery from the American people," and to "step to the very verge of its power for discouraging every species of traffic in the persons of our fellow-men."

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, by an act dated the 1st day of March, 1780, entitled "An Act for the gradual abolition of slavery," provided and declared that all servitude for life, or slavery of children in consequence of the slavery of their mothers (in case of children born within the State after the passing of the act), should be utterly taken away, extinguished, and forever abolished. But such negro or mulatto children born within the State after the passing of the act as would have been slaves in case the law in question had not been made were liable to be held to service as bound children or servants were, until they attained the age of twenty-eight years. All slaves who were such at the time of passing the act were required to be registered in books provided for the purpose in the city of Philadelphia and in the several counties in the State before the 1st day of November then next ensuing, and none to be deemed slaves or servants until thirty-one years unless thus recorded. To prevent the evasion of this law it was provided that no negro or mulatto should be held to service by indenture for a longer time than seven years, unless the person so bound was, at the commencement of the term, under twenty-one years of age, in which case an obligation to serve until twenty-eight, but no longer, was declared.

The tenth section of the act contained a proviso excluding from the benefit of the law the domestic slaves of members of Congress, foreign ministers, and sojourners not becoming resident within the State, limiting the slaves of the last-mentioned class of holder to a period of six months. In a few years it was found that there were frequent evasions of the tenth section. Slaves were brought into the State, and held nearly but not quite six months, then removed for a few minutes beyond the line of the State, and brought back to remain another term of nearly six months.

This law was so modified in 1788 as to prevent parties from taking their slaves to another State and bringing them back again, as in the cases cited above. Under this law one of the most exciting cases occurred in Lancaster County. On the 9th day of January, 1804, Charles S. Sewell, of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, was married by the Rev. James Latta to Miss Catharine Keagy, a granddaughter of James Patterson, the old Indian trader and pioneer, who settled in Manor township in 1717. Sewell removed to Manor township, and settled upon a tract of land containing about five hundred acres, divided into several farms. He brought several of his slaves with him from Maryland, and kept them for a period longer than six months. William Wright, who resided at Columbia, and a grandson of John Wright, the pioneer, made application to the court in Lancaster for an order discharging Sewell's slaves. When summoned to appear before the court, Sewell was enraged at Wright for interfering with a personal matter which, he alleged, concerned him alone.

Like a majority of the old-time abolitionists, Mr. Wright had a good share of moral courage, and could not be moved from the position he chose to take upon this question, yet he lacked physical courage. Sewell had made threats to do personal violence to Wright, and after the court ordered his slaves to be set free, he went to his hotel, and ordered his horse to be brought out immediately. Anticipating this movement, Wright mounted his horse and started for his home, but he had gone but a short distance when he observed Sewell riding after him upon a fleet horse. Wright was a good rider himself, and, although a birthright member of the Society of Friends, he frequently, when a young man, engaged in the chase, and he happened on this occasion to be mounted upon a very fleet and blooded horse. Sewell had a raw-hide in his hand, ready to lay it over the back of Wright. The chase commenced at the western limits of West King Street, Lancaster, and was kept up for six miles, with only a few yards intervening between the pursued and pursuer. When they arrived in front of the Bear Tavern (afterwards kept by Klugh), near Mountville, Sewell was close enough to reach Wright, and gave him a cut with his raw-

hide, when the latter suddenly sprang from his horse and ran into the tavern. Sewell stopped to hitch his horse, and the time thus lost enabled Wright to effect his escape. Sewell kept a number of race-horses and a pack of hounds, but he found few congenial spirits in Lancaster County, and removed back to Maryland, where his wife died shortly afterwards.

When the act of 1780 was under discussion in the Legislature, Col. Alexander Lowry, a member from this county, who was himself a slaveholder, took strong ground against the separation of slave families, and made most urgent appeals to the Legislature to insert a clause in the law, then under discussion, to prevent families from being divided and sold to different masters.

The old iron-masters were the principal slaveholders in the country, Curtis Grubb being the largest holder. A number of slaves were held by the Scotch-Irish settlers in Drumore, Little Britain, Colerain, Bart, Donegal, Mount Joy, Rapho, and Hempfield townships, by the Welsh settlers in Caernarvon, and the Episcopalians in Salisbury township. Earl, Leacock, and Lampeter townships also contained a number of slaveholders. Many slaves were manumitted by these early inhabitants of the county, and ample provision was made in their wills for their comfort during life. Small houses with patches of ground for gardens were provided for them in a number of cases.

Considerable efforts were made in Pennsylvania to bring the question of the constitutional existence of slavery before the courts for its final decision, but that tribunal made no decision. Slavery in Pennsylvania was of such a mild type that it caused comparatively little opposition.

Matters went along quite smoothly until about the year 1825, when a number of free colored children were suddenly missed from the city of Philadelphia. They were supposed to have been drowned, but as their number increased it began to be thought that they had been kidnapped and taken to the South and sold into slavery. Some of these children were taken to the State of Mississippi and offered for sale to John M. Thompson and John Henderson, of Rocky Springs, in that State. Suspecting something wrong, they wrote to the mayor of Philadelphia, when the newspapers took up the matter. Great indignation was aroused throughout the State, and public sentiment was thereby set strongly against the institution of slavery, though few at that time advocated its immediate abolition.

William Wright, of Columbia, was perhaps the first person to suggest a system and concert of action among the friends of the slaves to help them in their flight from Southern bondage to a land of freedom by establishing a number of "stations" along this route, where friends could direct and pass the fugitives from one friend to another. Owing to the secrecy of those who had charge of the fugitive slave it was very rarely indeed the case that any of them were discovered and prosecuted. Hence it came to be known as the "Underground Railroad." This led to a great deal of irritation between the North and the South. Unawed by threats and the terrors of the law, the small band of abolitionists pursued the even tenor of their ways.

In 1850 Congress enacted the "Fugitive Slave Law," which imposed severe penalties for refusing to assist in the arrest of a fugitive slave when called upon by a deputy marshal. If a crust of bread was given, or the slightest assistance rendered to a slave fleeing from his master, the act was construed under this law as coming within its penalties. The case of Mr. Kauffman, of Cumberland Valley, was one in point. Two or three fugitive slaves took refuge in his barn at night, where some member of Mr. Kauffman's family, without his knowledge, gave them food. The owner or reputed owner of these men, who were fugitives from slavery, brought suit against Mr. Kauffman to recover the value of these slaves. The case was a long and interesting one. The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens was employed by Mr. Kauffman, and he contested every inch of ground. Finally, when the case came before the United States Court in Philadelphia, two Lancaster County men were on the jury, viz.: Edward Davies, of Churchtown, and Abraham N. Cassel, of Marietta. The members from this county "hung" the jury for six weeks, and prevented a verdict in favor of the slaveholder. Although Mr. Kauffman was not convicted, it cost him a large sum of money, and he was forced to sell his farm in consequence.

The first conflict and bloodshed under this law took place in Lancaster County. At and in the neighborhood of the Gap there was a gang of kidnappers, whom not all the vigilance and cunning of the negroes and their friends could prevent from carrying free black men to a slave State and selling them into bondage. In September, 1850 Henry Williams was seized at night, taken into Maryland and sold into slavery. In March, 1851, a colored man was taken from Mr. Chamberlin's and sold into slavery. The anti-slavery friends and the colored people in Sadsbury township became more vigilant, meeting frequently and taking counsel with each other. Every stranger who came into the neighborhood was watched and his movements reported, and if he was suspected the fact was communicated to some friend, and the colored people were cautioned. Those who resided in dwellings of their own were armed, and measures were adopted to give an alarm to the neighborhood if their premises were invaded at night by the kidnappers.

The great Chester Valley, the most beautiful and lovely one in the State, suddenly diverges when it reaches Penningtonville, and leads in a southwesterly direction through Sadsbury township. When about two miles south of the town of Christiana, in Sads-

bury township, the valley is about one mile wide, the Great Valley road running through its centre. The southeastern side was bounded by hills covered with chestnut and oak timber. A long lane ran at right angles with the great road to that hill, and at some distance up its slope; another lane ran a short distance in a northerly direction about forty yards to a one and a half-story log house which was occupied by a colored man named William Parker, who worked for the farmers in the neighborhood and cultivated a few acres of ground. A fine growth of timber ran to within a few yards of the house. The place was secluded, but overlooked the valley below.

On the 9th and 10th of September, 1851, a number of suspicious-appearing persons were seen at Penningtonville, at the Gap and other points, and the fact was reported by Samuel Williams, a colored man, who had watched their movements. Every colored person in the township was warned to be on their guard, and their friends were not idle. In Parker's house there were three fugitive slaves named Noah Buley, Nelson Johnson, and Joshua Hammond. Edward Gorsuch, a slaveholder, who resided in Maryland, claimed to own these slaves, and obtained a warrant from one of the United States commissioners in Philadelphia for their arrest. It was placed in the hands of a deputy marshal, named Henry H. Kline, for execution. He selected a few men of the vicinity to assist him, who, with Edward Corsuch, Dickinson Gorsuch, his son, J. M. Gorsuch, a cousin, Joshua Gorsuch, Dr. Thomas Pearce, also a relative, John Agen, Thomas Tully, and several others, arrived at the Gap in the afternoon of Sept. 10, 1851.

The party proceeded down the railroad towards Christiana about a mile, where they met a professional kidnapper, who was to act as their guide. They remained concealed in the neighborhood until a late hour in the night, when they proceeded to Parker's house, and arrived there about daylight on September 11th. When the party arrived at the bars, in the short lane leading to Parker's house, they met Nelson Gorsuch's alleged slave, who was going to work for one of the farmers in the neighborhood. He suspected no danger, and was humming a negro ditty when they came upon him. He turned and ran into Parker's house and ascended to the loft before any of Gorsuch's party could catch him. Gorsuch was the first one of the pursuers to enter the house. He went to the foot of the steps which led to the loft, and attempted to go up, but he was driven back by some one of the party, who was armed with a pitchfork. He first resorted to threats of violence, and failing in that, he undertook to coax his alleged slaves downstairs, but in this he also failed. He then went outside of the house, and attempted to parley with those in the loft; the answer was the report of a gun. The shot injured no one, but the sound was carried across the valley to the hills beyond, where there were many who understood what it meant, and they hastened in the direction of Parker's house. An old-fashioned dinner-horn was blown by one of the colored men out of the loft window, and the sound was an alarm-signal to their friends in the valley. No bugle was ever sounded to call men to battle who responded more promptly than did the black man's friends to this call for help. Kline, who was not a brave man, at once realized their peril, and fled to a corn-field where he hid himself. Gorsuch and his party slowly retreated down the short lane to the bars.

By this time succor for the negroes had arrived. Castner Hanway rode up the long lane. Elijah Lewis and Joseph Scarlet, all anti-slavery friends, came about the same time. Colored men armed with guns, scythes, and clubs, were seen running from every direction to Parker's house. Hanway and Lewis advised the slave-owners to leave at once if they desired to save themselves, when Edward Gorsuch suddenly turned in the direction of Parker's house and said he would "have his property dead or alive." His sons and nephews followed him, but he had gone but a few steps when he was met by Parker with the fugitive slaves and some others, who fired several shots at the slaveholder's party. Edward Gorsuch fell mortally wounded at the first fire, and one of his slaves sank a cornstalk-cutter deep into his brain. Dickinson Gorsuch stood bravely by his father, and was very seriously wounded. Dr. Pearce and Joshua Gorsuch were both wounded. Dr. Pearce's life was saved by Castner Hanway, who told him to catch the stirrup of his saddle, and he rode down the long lane amidst a shower of missiles.

There was great excitement in the neighborhood, and when the facts became known, it created a profound sensation throughout the country. It happened in the midst of a political campaign in the State for Governor, and the unexpected turn which it brought about defeated William F. Johnston for Governor by a few thousand votes.

The negro Johnson, who shot his master, was taken through to Canada on the "underground railroad" in three days. Constables from Lancaster were sent to the neighborhood, and they entered every house for many miles around, and treated the colored inmates with great severity, many of them being dragged to jail and confined there without a particle of evidence against them.

Castner Hanway, Elijah Lewis, Joseph Scarlet, and a number of colored men were arrested for their participation in the affair, and were indicted for *treason*. Hanway was the first one arraigned. His trial commenced Nov. 24, 1851, before Judges Grier and Kane in Philadelphia, and terminated Dec. 20, 1851, in his acquittal. The other prisoners were not tried. There were three members on the jury from Lancaster County in this memorable trial, viz., Peter Martin, James M. Hopkins, and James Cowden. Peter Martin resided in Ephrata township, near New Ephrata. He was afterwards (1860) elected pro-

thonotary and (1866) associate judge of the county. He died before the expiration of his term. James M. Hopkins, iron-master, resided in Drumore township, and is now living, at an advanced age, upon his Conowingo farm. James Cowden resided at Columbia, and had been a member of the Legislature in 1850.

The Grand Jury was composed as follows:

"*Grand Inquest for the United States, inquiring for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. August Term,* 1851.

"Thomas B. Florence, Foreman; John H. Diehl, John Dolby, Benjamin Mifflin, Isaac Myer, Andrew Scott, Ambrose J. White, and Gerhard B. Wilstach, Samuel Castor, Waters Dewees, Abraham L. Gerhard, Nathan L. Keyser, Isaac Lamplugh, Charles T. Long, William G. Mentz, Adam Mintzer, Simon Mudge, George C. Rickards, Charles Stockton, and Alan Wood.

"Who having retired under the charge of the Court, found true bills for treason against certain persons, viz.:

"No.	1.	United States	*vs.*	Castner Hanway.
"	2.	"	"	Joseph Scarlet.
"	3.	"	"	Elijah Lewis.
"	4.	"	"	James Jackson.
"	5.	"	"	George Williams.
"	6.	"	"	Jacob Moore.
"	7.	"	"	George Reed.
"	8.	"	"	Benjamin Johnson.
"	9.	"	"	Daniel Caulsberry.
"	10.	"	"	Alson Pemsley.
"	11.	"	"	William Brown(2d).
"	12.	"	"	Henry Green.
"	13.	"	"	Elijah Clark.
"	14.	"	"	John Holliday.
"	15.	"	"	William Williams.
"	16.	"	"	Benjamin Pindergrast.
"	17.	"	"	John Morgan.
"	18.	"	"	Ezekiel Thompson.
"	19.	"	"	Thomas Butler.
"	20.	"	"	Collister Wilson.
"	21.	"	"	John Jackson.
"	22.	"	"	William Brown.
"	23.	"	"	Isaiah Clarkson.
"	24.	"	"	Henry Sims.
"	25.	"	"	Charles Hunter.
"	26.	"	"	Lewis Gates.
"	27.	"	"	Peter Woods.
"	28.	"	"	Lewis Clarkson.
"	29.	"	"	Nelson Carter.
"	30.	"	"	William Parker.
"	31.	"	"	John Berry.
"	32.	"	"	William Berry.
"	33.	"	"	Samuel Williams.
"	34.	"	"	Josh Hammond.
"	35.	"	"	Henry Curtis.
"	36.	"	"	Washington Williams.
"	37.	"	"	William Thomas.
"	38.	"	"	Nelson Ford.

"Which indictments were on Oct. 6, 1851, remitted from the District Court to the Circuit Court, under the Act of Congress, approved Aug. 8, 1846."

The counsel in the case were: for the United States, John W. Ashmead, George L. Ashmead, James R. Ludlow; for the State of Maryland, Robert J. Brent, James Cooper, R. M. Lee; for the defendant, John M. Read, J. J. Lewis (of Westchester), Theodore Cuyler, Thaddeus Stevens (of Lancaster), W. Arthur Jackson.

Castner Hanway was born in the State of Delaware, and at the age of five went with his father to Chester County, from whence he removed to the State of Maryland. From there he went to one of the Western States, and returned to Chester County about three years before this affair, and in the spring of 1851 he married, and rented a grist-mill in Chester Valley, a short distance from Parker's house. He lost everything, but he never regretted having taken part in this affair. He died since 1880.

The first martyr under the fugitive slave law was sacrificed at Columbia. On the 30th of April, 1852, Albert G. Ridgely, a slave-catcher, of Baltimore, Md., and a one-armed man named Snyder, who pretended to be a deputy marshal, made their appearance in a lumber-yard between Front Street and the river, below Perry Street, in the borough of Columbia, where they arrested a colored man named William Smith, (claimed as a slave by George W. Hall, of Harford County, Md.), who was there at work. Smith said nothing, but struggled to get away from Ridgely and Snyder, and was forcing his way towards an opening in a paling fence along Front Street. If he could have reached this opening, which was only large enough to admit the passage of one person at a time, he doubtless would have escaped, but when within a few feet of it, Ridgely drew a pistol and shot Smith in the side of the head or neck, killing him instantly. Ridgely fled and crossed the bridge to Wrightsville, thence he took the old Baltimore road and passed to the south of York, where the sheriff and his *posse* were watching, and expected to arrest him. Ridgely became so overheated and exhausted by the headlong haste of his flight that when he arrived in Baltimore he was taken sick and died a few months later.

This affair created a profound sensation in the community. Application was made to Governor William Bigler for a requisition on the Governor of Maryland for Ridgely. Governor Lowe, of Maryland, appointed Otho Scott and James M. Buchanan commissioners to inquire into the particulars of the shooting of Smith. They came to Columbia and took some testimony, with closed doors, at the "Sorrel Horse Hotel," kept by Parsons. After this, Governor Bigler, who had at first promised to grant a requisition, refused to do so, and the attempted kidnappers, Ridgely and Snyder, were never brought to justice. Mrs. Smith, the wife of the murdered man, a respectable colored woman, died in Columbia a few years ago.

The pioneer settlers at Wright's Ferry, now Columbia, were friends of the slave. William Wright, the grandson of John Wright, was not only the black man's friend, but was an aggressive opponent of Southern slavery, and dealt that institution a blow whenever he had an opportunity.

In 1816, Israel Bacon, a wealthy slaveholder, who resided in Henrico County, Va., on the bank of the Chickahominy (not far from the place where the battle of Mechanicsville was fought, June 26, 1862), manumitted fifty-six slaves. Some of the heirs tried to hold them in slavery, and after a long litigation the courts pronounced them free on the 15th day of June, 1819. Charles Granger, a nephew of Bacon, gathered up these emancipated slaves (of both sexes and all ages), and procuring wagons, loaded them and their goods, and started for the Northern States, with the view of settling in Canada. They wended their way slowly along in their rickety wagons, and after several days they found themselves at Columbia, Pa. For several days they were quartered in a stone warehouse belonging to Samuel Bethel, Esq., which stood where the canal basin is, after which the Wrights gave them land in the northeastern section of the town, upon which they erected small cabins. The Pleasants, Randolphs, Greens, Haydens, and others, were of this party.

Two years later one hundred manumitted slaves from Hanover County, Va., came to the place, and drove into the yard of the old "Lamb Tavern," on Locust Street, in Columbia, where they remained several days, until places could be provided for them near those who came in 1819. The men found ready employment along the river among the lumber-merchants, and earned good wages.

Columbia being the most important place along the river which was spanned by a bridge, runaway slaves sought to cross the river at this point. Some remained among the colored people. Their masters often followed, and arrived before their slaves, and caught and returned them to slavery. William Wright conceived the idea of passing these fugitive slaves from one friend to another, located at intervals of ten and twenty miles. After these stations were established, friends were selected, who would pilot or direct these fugitives from one to another. The principal stations in this county were Columbia and Daniel Gibbons' place, one mile west from Bird-in-Hand, in Lampeter township. Sometimes half a dozen or more runaways were placed in the care of these agents, and they were almost invariably carried through in safety on the "underground railroad" when placed in charge of its agents.

It was not always an easy task, when the fugitive slaves found themselves among friends of their own color, and where they could earn good wages, to induce them to go beyond Columbia. Just prior to the passage of the fugitive slave law, in September, 1850, there were several hundred of them in Columbia, many of whom fled to Canada and settled at Chatham. The first successful attempt at the rendition of a fugitive slave under the law occurred in Columbia in the fall of 1850. William Baker, while sawing wood in front of Mr. Shenberger's, in Locust Street, Columbia, was arrested and taken to Philadelphia before a United States commissioner, who remanded him into slavery, but a number of the colored man's friends in Columbia collected several hundred dollars and purchased his freedom. He is now residing in Columbia, a respectable and well-to-do citizen. There were many cases of hairbreadth escapes and a number of captures of fugitive slaves in Columbia. One case which happened more than seventy years ago is here noticed.

Stephen Smith, the successful lumber-merchant, in Columbia, who removed to the city of Philadelphia forty-five or more years ago and became very wealthy, was bought, when five or six years old, by Gen. Thomas Boude from a family named Cochran, who lived on Paxtang Creek, near Harrisburg. Gen. Boude brought him to Columbia, where he had been but a short time when his mother ran away from her master and came to Gen. Boude's. Soon afterwards a lady arrived in Columbia on horseback and stopped in front of Gen. Boude's dwelling, on Front Street. She at once proceeded to go through Gen. Boude's dwelling to the kitchen, where she seized hold of Mrs. Smith and attempted to drag her to the street and tie her to the back of the horse. Mrs. Smith and the ladies of Gen. Boude's household made such a vigorous resistance and outcry that Gen. Boude, who was engaged in his lumber-yard some distance away, heard them, and came to the woman's rescue. Miss Cochran, the lady who attempted the capture, was forced off the premises, and, remounting her horse, returned to Paxtang. Fearing that a more successful attempt would be made to kidnap Mrs. Smith, Gen. Boude went to Paxtang and purchased her.

CHAPTER X.

LANCASTER COUNTY IN THE WAR OF 1812-15, AND MEXICAN WAR.

Opening of the War of 1812—Prompt tender of Services by Lancaster County Companies—March of Lancaster County Men to Maryland in 1813—Troops from Lancaster County in Campaign of 1814—Rolls of Companies—Lancaster County Men in the Mexican War.

In the war of 1812-15, between the United States and Great Britain, a large number of soldiers from Lancaster County entered the service, and honorably performed the duties required of them, though none of the companies sent from this county were brought into actual battle. War was formally declared by the United States on the 18th of June, 1812, but more

than a month earlier (May 12th), Governor Snyder, of Pennsylvania, had issued his proclamation or general orders, twenty-two regiments to be formed in four brigades and to aggregate (officers and privates) fourteen thousand men, which was the quota called for from this State by the proclamation of the President of the United States. The men required as the quota of the State were to be drafted from the militia organizations, except where drafting should be rendered unnecessary by the offer and acceptance of volunteers.

In less than two weeks from the date of Governor Snyder's proclamation ordering out the troops, the services of the "Lancaster Phalanx," sixty-five strong[1] (including officers), were offered to the Governor by the following letter:

"LANCASTER, 25th May, 1812.

"*His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief:*

"SIR,—During the long space of time wherein other nations, under the scourge of ambitious and profligate princes, have been the victims of destructive wars, our favored country, by a judicious policy, has been sustained in the almost undisturbed enjoyment of happy peace. But in this singular age of revolutions, the convulsed state of the world at length threatens to involve our peaceful regions in the general vortex; and the hostile encroachments on our sovereignty by nations arrogantly presuming power, and unmindful of right, as well as past events yet too recent to have been forgotten, has rendered it necessary that the republic be placed into an attitude to support its dignity and maintain its independence.

"To contribute to this end the Lancaster Phalanx, commanded by Captain James Humes, under the impulse that led their ancestors of glorious memory into an arduous and then almost hopeless contest, have this day unanimously resolved on a voluntary tender of their service to their country.

"We, the undersigned, having been appointed a committee for the purpose, hereby, in the name and on behalf of the said corps, with pleasure tender their services to the Governor, as part of the quota to be detached from this Commonwealth, and as such are prepared to march, completely armed and equipped, at the required notice.

"Felicitating the Commander-in-Chief on the patriotic ardor that pervades our country at this eventful crisis, we remain,

"Your Excellency's most obedient,

"GEO. MAYER,
"JNO. F. STEINMAN, JR.,
"JNO. JEFFERIS, *Lieut.*,
"*Committee of the Lancaster Phalanx.*"

At about the same time sixty other companies in the State (including the company of Capt. John Hubley and the company of Capt. Youse, of Elizabethtown) offered their services to the Governor, but it does not appear that any of the companies of Lancaster County were put into the field at that time. But in May of the following year, when there was a general apprehension that the British were preparing to invade Maryland and Delaware, with a strong force landed from their fleet, a Lancaster County battalion of several companies marched on the 13th of that month, and proceeded to the vicinity of Elkton, Md., but returned soon afterwards, without having met an enemy. Among the troops who marched on that expedition was the above-mentioned Lancaster Phalanx, commanded by Capt. James Humes.[2] George Mayer (whose name appears in the letter offering the services of the Phalanx in May, 1812) was adjutant of the battalion, and afterwards became lieutenant-colonel of one of the regiments (the Sixty-ninth) which were called out in the fall of 1814.

In the summer of 1814 the presence in Chesapeake Bay of a British fleet of war-vessels and transports created a general alarm and fear (which proved well founded) that the enemy was preparing to at-

[1] The letter offering the services of the company was accompanied by the following

"Abstract from the muster-roll of the Lancaster Phalanx (light infantry), under the command of Capt. James Humes, attached to the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania militia

"Officers—Commissioned	3
Non-commissioned	2
Musicians—Drummer, fifer	2
Privates	58
Total, including officers	65

"I certify the foregoing a true return of my company, this 25th day of May, 1812.

"JAMES HUMES,
Captain."

[2] The following letter (*Pa. Arch.*, xi. 639) has reference to the march of the troops from Lancaster to Elkton, Md., at this time:

"HARRISBURG, May 13, 1813.

"TO CAPT. JAMES HUMES.

"SIR,—Yours to the Governor of yesterday was received by this day's mail. The Governor highly applauds the patriotism of the volunteer companies of Lancaster, in marching to assist their fellow-citizens of Maryland in repelling the wanton aggression of a cruel and vindictive enemy. Acting, as you have done, under the impulse of patriotic feeling, you merit and must assuredly have the applause of your country. But it is to be regretted that under existing laws the meed of virtue can be your only reward, except it be received from the State of Maryland or the United States. The Governor not being competent upon his own authority to order militia out of the limits of the State. It is presumed you did not conceive yourselves as acting under the provisions of the second section of the supplement to the militia law passed 29th March last.

"Accept assurances of my most ardent desire for your success, honor, and personal safety.

"N. B. BOILEAU,
"*Secretary.*"

The following is from one of the Lancaster newspapers of May 22, 1814:

"The Lancaster volunteer companies, which marched from this place last week for the defense of Elkton, Md., were joined on the road by the Pequea Rangers, a rifle corps, commanded by Capt. John Slaymaker, Jr., who volunteered their services. The three companies arrived at Elkton in good health and spirits, where they are in excellent quarters and mean to remain two or three weeks, or longer if necessary."

One week later (May 29th) the same journal said, "Our patriotic volunteers returned home on Thursday last, having been honorably discharged. Their services being considered no longer necessary."

tack Washington City or Baltimore, or both. In this exigency the President, through the general commanding the Tenth Military District, made the following call on Governor Snyder for additional troops:

"WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 18, 1814.

"His Excellency SIMON SNYDER, *Governor of Pennsylvania:*

"SIR,—In consequence of the arrival of a large reinforcement to the enemy at the mouth of the Potomac, I am authorized and directed by the President to require from you immediately the whole number of the militia of Pennsylvania designed for this district out of the requisition of the 4th July last, to wit, five thousand men.

"The letter of Secretary Boileau (see August 11th) has just reached me. It is to be deplored that the situation of the militia of your State is such as Boileau represents. The spirit, however, of the people will, I hope, in this awful crisis, supply all defects of the laws by voluntarily rallying them around the standard of their country.

"The danger to the capital of our country is extreme, and I am authorized by the President, without regard to the designated quotas of the late requisition, to call such militia aid as may be necessary. In the present state of things, therefore, and the imminent danger which threatens my district, I must beg you to call out and send to me, from the counties nearest my district, either as volunteers or in any other manner, all the force you can detach. This requisition, from the situation of your militia and the pressing urgency of the occasion, is not clothed in the form which more leisure and a better arrangement of the militia would permit and require; but since we must rely, it seems, principally upon the voluntary form, I have been unlimited, because I fear, with all the efforts which can be made, the number obtained will be short of the demand.

"I am, sir, with very great respect,

"Your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM H. WINDER.

"*Brigadier-General Commanding Tenth Military District.*"

Pursuant to this requisition, the Governor, on the 26th of August, ordered out, to a general rendezvous at York, Pa., "five thousand men, Pennsylvania militia, from the Second Brigade, Third Division, and from the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Divisions, which detachment is to consist of volunteers who have, or who may tender their services, of flank companies, infantry, and riflemen, who are to march in companies, and of drafted militia designated for service under general orders of the 22d July last past, which shall be organized into one division and two brigades (if not otherwise directed), on the 5th day of September next, agreeably to law, and conformably to the regulations prescribed for the United States army." Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel Watson was placed in command of the division, and Brig.-Gens. John Forster and John Addams, respectively, of the two brigades. "The major-general and the officers and men under him to obey the commands and execute the orders of Gen. William Winder, commandant for the United States within the Tenth Militia District."

In his general orders of the 26th of August the Governor said, "The militia generally within the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, Berks, Schuylkill, York, Adams, and Lancaster, and that part of Chester County which constitutes the Second Brigade of the Third Division, and those corps particularly who, when danger first threatened, patriotically tendered their services in the field, are earnestly invited to rise (as on many occasions Pennsylvania has heretofore done) superior to local feelings and evasives that might possibly be drawn from an imperfect military system, and to repair with that alacrity which duty commands, and, it is fondly hoped, inclination will prompt to the several places of brigade or regimental rendezvous that shall respectively be designated by the proper officer, and thence to march to the place of general rendezvous."

On the day of the issuance of Governor Snyder's order for the rendezvousing of five thousand troops at York, Capt. William Hamilton, of Lancaster, tendered the services of his company, which the Governor accepted in the following terms:

"HARRISBURG, Aug. 27, 1814.

"TO CAPT. WILLIAM HAMILTON:

"SIR,—The tender of service by you and the other gentlemen composing the corps is cheerfully accepted by the Governor, who directs me to express to you, and through you to the company, the high sense he feels of your patriotism exhibited at this alarming crisis. You are hereby authorized to purchase the requisite number of rifles to supply the company, the expense of which will be immediately paid at the treasury, on the production of the necessary vouchers for their having been delivered to you. The earlier you march the more gratifying it would be to the Governor. The commissions will be made out with the least possible delay and forwarded to you. A letter was written to Maj. Light yesterday, requesting his immediate attention at this place, for the purpose, among other things, of furnishing him with the means of defraying any expenses that may be incurred in the performance of his duties. By him I hope to have the opportunity of sending the commissions.

"Very respectfully, sir,

"Your obedient servant,

N. B. BOILEAU,

"*Secretary.*"

On the same day (August 27th) the Governor issued General Orders, in which, after reciting that "the recent destruction of the capital of the United States, the threatened and probable conflagration of

the metropolis of sister States [Baltimore], and the general threatening aspect of affairs warranting the opinion that an attack is meditated by the enemy on the shores of the Delaware," he proceeded to direct the calling out of the militia generally, within the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, Dauphin, Lebanon, Berks, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton, and Pike (in addition to those drafted and designated for the service of the United States, under orders of the 22d of July), "to be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning to such place as may be named in subsequent orders, that will issue if the exigencies of our country shall require." These orders, together with the intelligence of the destruction of the city of Washington, brought to Governor Snyder the proffer of additional volunteer companies from Lancaster County; to which secretary Boileau made reply for the Governor as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 1814.

"TO JOHN REITZEL, Esq.:

"SIR: Your letter of the 31st ult. was not delivered to the Governor till yesterday, consequently you could not have an answer within the period requested.

"As the militia that are drafted, as part of the detachment which are ordered to rendezvous at Yorktown on Monday next, will have marched before this reaches you, it is not now necessary to answer that part of your letter which relates to those that have been drafted. I shall, therefore, only observe that, if the contemplated volunteer corps bring themselves within the provisions of the militia law, commissions will be granted to the officers that may be elected.

"The patriotic feeling of you and your associates is highly and justly appreciated by the Governor, and he trusts that your example, and that of others in Lancaster, will have the happy effect to excite in many more *the like spirit* which has influenced your conduct.

"I am, sir, respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"N. B. BOILEAU."

The Lancaster County troops who rendezvoused at York under the orders of August 22d and 26th were the companies of Capts. William Hamilton[1] (before mentioned), Adam Diller, George Hambright, Jacob Snyder, George Heitzelberger, Thomas Huston, Thomas R. Buchanan (from Maytown) Jacob Grosh[2] ("Marietta Grays"), John Robinson, and Henry Good. It was supposed that the troops to be collected at York would immediately move from that place to the defense of Baltimore, and a detachment of them did march to that city, but within two weeks from the time of rendezvous, and before a complete organization had been effected, the following advices were sent to the Governor by the Secretary of War:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, September 19, 1814.

"HIS EXCELLENCY SIMON SNYDER, Governor of Pennsylvania:

"SIR: The enemy having left Baltimore, and passed down the bay, I have deemed it advisable to alter the destination of the Pennsylvania militia assembled at York. Gen. Watson has been ordered to march those troops to the neighborhood of Philadelphia, and dispose of them, agreeably to such arrangements as may have been made for the defence of that city, should it be attacked by the enemy. It is hoped, however, that our late brilliant success on Lake Champlain and pressure on the enemy, on that frontier generally, may contribute to relieve our eastern frontier.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir,
"Your Excellency's obedient servant,
"JAMES MONROE."

Under the orders referred to, the detachment at Baltimore,[3] and the troops still at York, prepared to

[1] Capt. Hamilton was soon after promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and Lieut. George Musser became captain of the company.

[2] Harris, in his "Biographical History of Lancaster County," says of Capt. Grosh and the raising of his company, "When Washington City was captured, the capitol and its records burned, and other cities threatened, his blood boiled within him, and he contributed liberally to send a company of drafted men to Baltimore. Soon after, Governor Snyder issued a proclamation calling for volunteers, and sent a copy with a letter, appealing to Mr. Grosh to give it his influence. He at once hired the town crier to go through the streets, read the proclamation, and call a town meeting that evening. At the meeting he made a warm appeal and called for volunteers. Over eighty gave their names on the spot; uniform and name ('Marietta Grays') were agreed on, and money subscribed to equip the men and provide for needy families. The principal work and cost soon rested on Mr. Grosh, who was unanimously chosen captain; John Pedan, first lieutenant; John Huss, second lieutenant; and J. Albright, ensign. On the fourth day after receiving the Governor's proclamation one hundred and seven men were uniformed and marched for their destination."

[3] Governor Snyder, in a letter to Gen. Watson, dated Sept. 22, 1814, said,—

"I had not a doubt but that at York, as at places heretofore assigned for rendezvous, the United States would have provided tents and other camp equipments. That they were not furnished at York, I did not know until the day before yesterday, the evening after the arrival of the adjutant-general; but at Baltimore I had hoped every necessary provision would have been abundantly made. It is a lamentable fact that your letter from Baltimore, dated the 20th inst., which I have just received, is the only letter, and contains the only information that I have received relative to the troops that you command from yourself, or from any general or other officer belonging to your division, since the day appointed for rendezvous at Yorktown. It pains me much to learn that you are destitute of camp equipments and of money, but I trust that enthusiastic feeling which has impelled the troops under your command to march to meet and punish our implacable foe will strengthen their hearts for yet a short period, until supplies can be sent on. I cannot prevail on myself to believe that any possible privation short of starvation, at this season of the year, would induce a hardy Pennsylvanian to desert the standard of his country. A sense of grateful feeling, I trust, will actuate our Baltimore brethren to sustain and shelter you for a few days and nights, on your road towards the shores of the Delaware, until money and tents can be forwarded.

"Permit me to advise your immediately marching your troops by small detachments. If you apprehend danger on the Havre-de-Grace road (which I think cannot now exist), I would suggest your marching on the Baldfriar road. Some tents, say two hundred, will be sent to meet you on the Havre-de-Grace road, as many more as will cover the whole detachment will follow. I hope your advance will meet the wagons at Havre-de-Grace."—*Pennsylvania Archives*, xi. 765.

move to the Delaware below Philadelphia, but the orders were countermanded a day or two later,[1] and Col. Watson was directed to move his division towards Washington. The danger at that point, however, was past, and the Pennsylvania troops were again ordered to the vicinity of Philadelphia. They (or a large part of them) rendezvoused at Marcus Hook, there holding themselves in readiness to march against the British, should they move up the Delaware and attempt to land their troops for an attack on Philadelphia, which was then thought probable. But this did not occur, and the services of the troops were not required for actual fighting. They remained in the field until it was certain that they were no longer needed. Some of them were mustered out in December, 1814, and some remained in service until the following March.

Rolls of the Lancaster County companies serving in Gen. Watson's division in the fall campaign of 1814, are here given, viz.:

Capt. William Hamilton's Company.

Muster-roll of a company of riflemen in the actual service of the United States, commanded by Capt. George Musser,[2] in the rifle regiment of the Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Col. William Hamilton, from the 5th of September to the 5th of December, 1814. Formed in the borough of Lancaster, and marched therefrom for Baltimore on the 3d day of September, 1814. Returned to Lancaster on the 8th of December in the same year.

Captains.

Hamilton, William, appointed lieutenant-colonel.
Musser, George.

First Lieutenants.

Musser, George. — Hill, Frederick.

Second Lieutenants.

Hill, Frederick. — Wein, George.

Ensigns.

Wein, George. — Eichholtz, Leonard.

Orderly Sergeants.

Eichholtz, Leonard. — McKinzie, Daniel.

Sergeants.

McKinzie, Daniel. — Mayer, Jacob.
Huffnagle, George. — Musser, Abraham.
Huffnagle, Peter. — Backenstose, William.

Corporals.

Mayer, Jacob. — Barton, Matthias.
Musser, Abraham. — Colsher, Peter.
Backenstose, William. — Briceland, Benjamin.
Bomberger, John. — Frailey, Jacob.
Elliot, Robert.

Drummer.

Garber, Jacob.

Fifer.

Bowen, Jacob.

Bugler.

Fordney, Samuel.

Privates.

Albright, Jacob. — Brunner, Casper, Jr.
Albright, William. — Brenner, Henry.
Algier, Michael. — Brenner, Jacob.
Barton, Matthias. — Burg, Christian.
Bomberger, George H. — Burg, John.
Bonnet, John. — Carson, Robert.
Buckis, John. — Colsher, Peter.
Block, John. — Danner, Jacob.
Brislin, Benjamin. — Daub, George.
Brubaker, Henry. — Davis, Samuel.
Brunner, Casper, Sr.
Davis, Thomas R., appointed quartermaster.
Diller, William. — Ferree, John, Jr.
Delander, Jacob. — Ferree, William.
Dellet, Adam. — Frail, Jacob.
Deitrich, George. — Fitzgerald, Thomas
Duchman, H. John. — Fordney, Samuel.
Ealer, Lewis. — Greaff, Matthias.
Ehrman, Michael. — Green, John.
Evans, Jacob. — Green, Neal.
Elliot, Robert. — Hiuny, William.
Ferree, John.
Holmes, Norman, paymaster assistant.
Hoover, John.
Hupbert, John, died Nov. 5, 1814.
Hoover, George. — Keller, John.
Huffnagle, Peter. — Kirk, Isaac.
Huffnagle, Michael. — Kitch, Jacob.
Jones, Samuel. — Krider, Paul.
Jordan, Michael. — Kline, Michael.
Jordan, Casper. — Kuhn, Augustus, transferred.
Lightner, Isaac, appointed adjutant.
Lind, John. — McLean, Andrew.
Lyon, James. — McLenaghan, Samuel.
Mackey, Benjamin. — McGreanagan, Alexander.
Metzgar, Philip. — Nagle, George.
Miller, William. — Palmer, Moses.
Muldoon, Charles. — Patterson, John.

[1] Referring to the change of plan, and the orders of the War Department, moving the troops towards Washington instead of the Delaware, Governor Snyder wrote to his aide-de-camp, Col. Binns, as follows:

"Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1814.

"To Col. John Binns:

"Dear Sir,—Yours of the 24th inst. was handed to me this morning, previous to the receipt of which I had learned by a letter from the Secretary at War, under date of the 21st of this month, that he had issued counter orders to which you allude, directing the division of Pennsylvania militia, under the command of Gen. Watson, to march towards Washington instead of the shores of the Delaware, and which has excited much sensation here.

"If his division are not, nor likely to be, furnished by the United States with provisions, and any other thing that may be necessary for their comfort in camp, or to sustain them on their march wheresoever they may be ordered, you will not withhold the money entrusted to your care, but apply it, under a sound discretion, to those objects. If they cannot be furnished with tents by the United States, they must be supplied out of the four hundred lately forwarded from this city, and the balance returned by the wagons that were employed to transport them thither.

"The journey which you have undertaken to Washington, at the instance of Gens. Smith and Watson, though not originally contemplated, has my entire approbation, and I trust you will succeed in executing their commission, and that the marching of the Pennsylvanians to a point at which I think danger cannot exist, and at which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to procure supplies, may be legally prevented.

"Believing the appearance of the enemy in the Patuxent to be merely a feint, I hope the Pennsylvania troops may be ordered to an intermediate point between this and Baltimore, so as they may be ready to act in defence of either, as circumstances may require.

"I early intimated to Mr. Monroe the propriety of such an arrangement, and I am pleased to find that Gen. Smith accords with me in sentiment, and that he is willing to co-operate in any measure which may be adopted for the mutual defence of both cities against our common enemy.

"Respectfully, sir,

"I am your obedient servant,

"Simon Snyder."

[2] On Capt. Hamilton's promotion to lieutenant-colonel, he was succeeded by Capt. Musser.

Mulford, Jonathan.
Musketnuss, Adam.
McCann, Francis.
McClure, Robert.
McClure, Samuel.
McCoy, Stephen.
McGonigal, John.
Powell, John.
Peil, Henry.
Reese, John.
Reinhart, Jacob.
Reitz, Jacob.
Rexroth, Peter.

Ritter, John, claimed by the United States as a deserter Sept. 18, 1814.

Rollinson, George.
Rotharmel, Adam.
Siesholtz, George.
Shertzer, Philip.
Smith, Jasper, appointed paymaster.
Snodgrass, George.
Spyker, Peter.
Stake, George.
Stoy, Gustavus.
Tindall, William.
Titus, William.
Tripple, Joseph.
Trissler, John.
Shubrooks, Edward.
Shufflebottom, Josiah.
Simpson, William.
Smith, Jacob, transferred.
Wallace, Thomas.
Weidle, Adam.
White, Christian.
White, Levi.
Wise, John.
Winter, Stacy.
Zeller, Ephraim.
Jordan, Joseph, waiter.

Capt. Adam Diller's Company.

Muster-roll of Capt. Adam Diller's company of infantry in the Second Regiment, Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Col. John Lutz, at York, Pa. In service from Sept. 1, 1814, to March 5, 1815, from Lancaster County.

Captain.

Diller, Adam.

Lieutenant.

Musser, William.

Ensign.

Muckey, Christian.

Sergeants.

Jonas, David.
Nowman, Christian.
Wagner, William.
Zell, Adam.

Corporals.

Getz, John.
Leyman, John
Olds, John.
Wheelen, Adam.

Privates.

Bovig, Daniel.
Brobst, Henry.
Butcher, Thomas.
Cooper, George.
Dannavon, Timothy.
Fay, James.
Fix, George
Fubs, Peter
Gerstbeck, George.
Grill, Wilham
Hagenzee, Henry.
Harnish, Samuel.
Herbst, Peter.
Hess, Henry
Heyne Ber, Henry
Hood, John
Kalbach, Henry
Gerhart, Henry
Kyle, George
Kyne, William
Kraft, Jacob
Leinbacher, John, Jr
Leisey, George
Leisey, Peter
Leinbiger, John, Jr
Ludwick, Philip
Lutz, Samuel
Manning, William
McVay, James.
Mengle, George.
Metzgar, Joseph
Miller, Philip.
Mull, John.
Nawton, John.
Nice, Henry
Overly, Adam
Rath, Daniel
Razer, Michael
Ream, Peter
Regart, Henry
Reinsnyder, Benjamin.
Roth, George.
Ruch, John.
Russel, Joseph.
Sander, John.
Seaber, Philip
Shank, Jacob
Shappart, John
Shide, John
Sneeze, Abraham
Smith, Conrad.
Snyder, Henry
Todd, John
Trossil, John.
Wallorn, Adam.
White, John.
Zimmerman, Peter

Capt. John Robinson's Company.

Muster-roll of Capt. John Robinson's company of the Fifth Battalion, First Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, under command of Maj. McFarland, at York. In service from Sept. 5, 1814, to March 5, 1815, from Lancaster County.

Captain.

Robinson, John.

First Lieutenant.

Robinson, William.

Ensign.

Pennel, Benjamin.

Sergeants.

Miller, David.
Persley, Bertholomew.
Curren, William.
Zink, Samuel.

Corporals.

Miller, John.
Orr, James.
Weaver, George.
Zink, John.

Privates.

Adair, John.
Angel, John.
Armstrong, John.
Arnold, Joseph.
Aaron, John.
Babb, Samuel.
Boley, Valentine.
Baker, Abraham.
Barefoot, William.
Barge, Philip.
Bower, Jacob.
Bowman, Henry.
Browbender, Andrew.
Brown, John.
Chambers, David.
Clark, John.
Clendenin, William.
Close, Charles.
Cole, Rudolph.
Cummins, Jonathan.
Cummins, William.
Douten, John.
Evans, Caleb.
Evans, Samuel.
Evits, John.
Fickley, Jacob.
Frame, Jesse.
Frazer, James.
Frey, Peter
Fritz, John.
Gambell, William
Gormly, John.
Gilkison, William
Graham, Thomas.
Greenfield, John.
Greer, Samuel.
Henderson, John.
Haring, Jacob.
Harmon, Jesse.
Hughs, Robert.
Humpshire, John.
Hunter, Abraham.
Johnston, James.
Kimbell, Thomas.
Kirkwood, Samuel.
Landers, George.
Line, Jesse.
McDonald, John.
McGowan, Philip.
Mekilips, Samuel.
Megroty, Charles.
Moore, John.
Murry, William.
Nelson, James.
Powel, John.
Quin, Thomas.
Reed, John.
Shaw, David.
Snyder, Adam.
Stephon, Peter.
Stoutzenberger, David.
Strome, Erhart.
Sulons, Richard.
Swiner, Alexander.
Tangert, Jacob.
Taylor, Francis.
Weaver, Adam.
Weaver, John.
White, Clempson.
Wolf, Daniel.
Woods, Thomas
Wright, Samuel.
Yeger, John

Capt. Geo. Heitzelberger's Company.

Receipt-roll of a company of drafted militia commanded by Capt. George Heitzelberger, of the ——— regiment, performing a tour of duty under the command of Col. Lutz, who rendezvoused at York, under the general order of the Governor, dated 26th of August, 1814. Commencement of service, 2d of September, 1814. The men were from Lancaster borough, New Holland, Churchtown, Litiz, and the township of Manheim, Lancaster County.

Captain.

Heitzelberger, George.

Lieutenant.

Singer, Abraham.

Ensign.

Kruther, Samuel.

Sergeants.

Renshaus, Robinson T.
Sheffner, Henry J.
Good, John.
Dieffenderfer, Samuel.

Corporals.

Wright, Samuel.
Gardner, George.
Meyers, John.
Lomax, James.

Privates.

Hutson, John.
Stringfeller, Thomas.
Johnson, David.
Entrichen, Samuel.
Huntwork, Henry.
Jones, John.
Burges, William.
Robinson, James.
Manx, Jacob.
Geshelman, Christian.
Eley, Abm.
Gable, Concord.
Miller, Jacob.
Richwine, Samuel.
Lightner, William.
Kline, Abm.
Bodenstant, Henry.
Fendall, Alexander L.
Lawrence, Thomas.
Zimmerman, John.
Wortz, Henry.
Powel, Matthias.
Long, Isaac.
Garmen, John.
Mushetmess, John.
Denison, Matthew.
Travise, Peter.
Davis, William.
Sylbert, Andrew.
Neff, Henry.
Seisholtz, George.
Underman, Henry.
Detrich, John.
Henwood, Vachel.
Backenstose, George.
Detrich, Michael.
Holsworth, William.
Read, Robert.
Yeatholtz, John.
Garrison, Joseph.
Disert, Andrew.
Rickseker, Frederick.
Glans, Jacob.
Blinckensderfer, Benjamin.
Moir, Jacob.
Howistine, Peter.
Jety, Jacob.
Moist, Stephen.
Wolf, George.
Seisholtz, George, Jr.
Arndt, John.
Syder, William.
Kuitz, Joseph.

CAPT. GEORGE HAMBRIGHT'S COMPANY.

Muster-roll of Capt. George Hambright's company of volunteers in the First Regiment, Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Jeremiah Shappell, at York. In service from Sept. 1, 1814, to Dec. 4, 1814, from Lancaster County.

Captain.

Hambright, George.

First Lieutenant.

Musser, Matthias.

Second Lieutenant.

Jordan, Thomas R.

Ensign.

Hambright, Frederick.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Haverstick, George.

Sergeants.

Wentz, Christopher.
Upperman, John.
Hambright, William.
Hauman, Peter.

Corporals.

Nelson, David.
Clark, John
Mason, John.
Boyd, Matthew.

Drummer.

Forrey, Joseph.

Fifer.

Husselman, Gotlieb.

Privates.

Ball, Dayton.
Beamer, Andrew.
Boyle, Philip.
Brown, Thomas.
Chambers, Joseph.
Crossen, William.
Cummings, William.
Davis, Joseph H.
Dieffenbach, Henry.
Diehl, Francis.
Dougherty, Hugh.
Doyle, Sylvester.
Emanuel, Joseph.
Foesig, William.
Frick, Jacob.
Frick, William
Glatz, William.
Graefl, Jacob.
Greider, Godfried.
Gross, Michael.
Haines, Daniel.
Hale, George.
Hassan, John.
Haverstick, George.
Heitz, Charles.
Hentsel, William.
Hughs, James.
Hyser, James.
Kingry, Benjamin.
Levi, Lewis.
Marsh, John.
McDevitt, William.
Michlin, Matthew.
Menial, Joseph.
Messenkope, Adam.
Miller, James.
Miller, John.
Moyers, Philip.
Overman, Henry.
Pugh, William.
Reed, George.
Reitzel, George.
Roberts, Matthias.
Rudisill, William.
Rysinger, George.
Seiner, Jacob.
Scott, Andrew.
Shaw, John.
Shubert, William.
Smith, Christian.
Smith, Thomas.
Strine, Michael.
Swem, Stacy.
Thomas, James.
Thompson, Thomas.
Turner, John.
Watson, Hugh.
Whiteside, John E.
Worrell, Lewis.
Young, James.
Zahm, Daniel.

CAPT. JACOB GROSH'S COMPANY.

Roll of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of Capt. Grosh's company in the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers Light Infantry, in the service of the State of Pennsylvania:

Captain.

Jacob Grosh.

First Lieutenant.

John Pedan.

Second Lieutenant.

John Huss.

Ensign.

J. Albright.

Orderly Sergeant.

George Wolfley.

Second Sergeant.

William Pierce.

Third Sergeant.

Edward Williams.

Fourth Sergeant.

John J. Cothinger.

First Corporal.

John Myers.

Second Corporal.

William S. Parker.

Third Corporal.

Matthias Chamberlain.

Fourth Corporal.

John Jones.

Drummer.

Joel Keller.

Fifer.

George Stedum.

Privates.

Zachariah Moore
J. W. Ebell.
John Porter.
Jacob Nicholas.
Peter Nagle.
Matthias Rank.
John Ehler.
Abraham Bellows.
Henry Fetter.
Henry Serbbart.
Edward Bell.
Joseph Robinson.
Mahlon Gregg.
John Serfoss.
James Griffin.
James McCarry.
Henry Dieffenderfer.
Daniel Toland.
Moses Ingles.
Stephen St. John.

William Temple.
William D. Miller.
Stephen Fetterer.
Joseph Bucher.
James Black.
Joshua Amos.
James Gorrell.
Augustus S. Kunitz.
William Fonlk.
Lewis Selman.
John Saw.
Tim Caldwell.
John Sherer.
John Foltz.
John Teatsorth.
Abraham Gregg.
Francis Hager.
John Heckrotte.
John Cramer.
William McCormick.
Col. Chamberlin.
David Rinehart.
Richard Robinson.
John Curry.
Willis Davis, Jr.
William Brandt.
Peter Heistand.
John Grider.
Christopher Shirk.
Thomas Johnson.
Felix Hughs.
Henry Donley.
Henry Sanus.
William Leonard.
Samuel Cather.
John Seader.
Joel Henry.
John Shanks.
John Wyott.
Andrew Bonner.
Joseph McFall.
John McFall.
Edward Tuchill.
Richard Olewine.
James Gribbin, Jr.
Andrew Brooks.
William Frazer.
Jacob Gorbet.
James Glarnen.
Roger Sweeny.
Daniel Mullin.
James Campbell.
Henry Forringer.
Horatio Cushman.
Charles Manwaring.
Jacob Cummins.
John Heck.
James Osman.
William Disman.
Jacob Johnson.
Francis Hughes.
Alexander Black.
Daniel Sonny.
James D. Ringold.
Samuel Mansel.

Capt. Jacob Snyder's Regiment.

Muster-roll of Capt. Jacob Snyder's company in the Second Regiment, Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Lutz at York, Pa. In service from Sept. 2, 1814, to about the 15th of December of the same year, from Lancaster County.

Captain.

Snyder, Jacob.

First Lieutenant.

Scott, John E.

Second Lieutenant.

Fordney, Casper.

Ensign.

Welsh, George.

Sergeants.

Sansom, Bonam.
McGovern, Patrick.
Scott, Archibald.
Fordney, Philip.
Lehman, Josiah.

Corporals.

Hartley, Nicholas.
Jackson, John G.
Miller, Henry.
Nagle, Rudolph.

Drummer.

Lechler, Anthony.

Privates.

Bennett, Isaac.
Bortle, Jacob.
Brown, John.
Brown, William.
Bruner, George.
Buckley, John.
Campbell, Robert.
Christ, John.
Collins, Andrew.
Dannor, Jacob.
Ferree, Henry.
Fetter, Frederick.
Finfrock, George.
Garlack, Henry.
Geider, Christian.
Goldsmith, Charles.
Hainy, James.
Hamilton, Robert.
Hart, Lewis.
Hatz, John.
Hauntsch, Nathaniel.
Hauntsch, William.
Hoover, Jacob.
Jourdon, Joseph.
Kauts, Joseph.
Kee, William.
Keiler, Henry.
Kitch, John.
Kreamer, George.
Kreamer, John.
Lampart, John.
Lawrence, John.
Leinback, Joseph.
Leouhard, Philip.
Lithgow, Alexander.
Lutz, Coleman.
McCurdy, Archibald.
McGinniss, John.
McLaughlin, Barney.
Menda, James.
Miley, John.
Nauman, Jacob.
Osten, William.
Pickel, Isaac.
Roth, George.
Roth, Jacob.
Russel, Thomas.
Schucker, Peter.
Seider, John.
Slauter, John.
Smith, Matthias.
Spreaker, Andrew.
Stace, Charles.
Wagner, John.
Waters, Richard.
White, Joseph
Wineland, Emanuel.
Young, Adam.
Young, John.
Young, Daniel.

Capt. Thomas Huston's Company.

Muster-roll of Capt. Thomas Huston's company, in the Second Regiment, Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Col. John Lutz, at York. In service from Sept. 1, 1814, to March 1, 1815, from Lancaster County.

Captain.

Huston, Thomas.

Lieutenant.

Karr, David.

Ensign.

Shimp, John.

Sergeants.

Crawley, William.
Harvey, John.
Knopsker, Henry.
Maxwell, Robert.

Corporals.

Applegate, Annanias.
Oneal, Daniel.
Trimble, John.
Todd, Joshua.

Privates.

Adams, William.
Alford, Frederick.
Atwood, Cornelius.
Baker, John.
Barns, Killon.
Beiler, Philip.
Bell, John.
Berryhill, Stephen.
Bird, John.
Blowers, Henry.
Campbell, Moses.
Clark, Andrew.
Clipper, Nicholas.
Cross, William.
Dixon, Patrick.
Dunwoody, John.
Eshelman, Benjamin.
Feltiberger, Jacob.
Fritzlin, Andrew.
Garman, John.
Gelgare, William.
Gehen, John.
Gollaher, James.
Hacket, James.
Hamler, Alexander.
Hays, William.
Hide, Nicholas.
Hollinger, Christopher.
Hubley, Henry.
Huston, John.
Jameson, Elias.
Johnson, Robert.
Killgore, William.
Kock, John.
Kapp, John.
Kurtz, Israel.
Leighty, Jacob.
Mantell, Jacob.
McClellan, John.
McGloughlin, Francis.
McGrady, Samuel.
Meldrem, James.
Miller, Abraham.
Miller, Lawrence.
Miller, Martin.
Morgan, Jesse.
Morgan, John.
Masey, John.
Nagley, Leonard.
O'Donal, Charles.
Otto, John.
Oxer, George.
Peterson, Mark.
Readyon, Jacob.
Robeson, Anthony.
Robeson, Theodore.
Sanders, Daniel.
Shank, Robert.
Shaffer, Jacob.
Sheetz, Matthias.
Smith, Adam.
Thatcher, Amos.
Vaughan, John.
Welshhons, Reuben.
White, John.
Weilen, Samuel.
Williams, John.
Wilson, James.
Yeider, John.
Young, John.

Capt. Thomas R. Buchanan's Company.

Muster-roll of Capt. Thomas R. Buchanan's company of rangers, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Shappell (in service from Sept. 26, 1814, to Dec. 4, 1814, from Lancaster County).[1]

Captain.

Buchanan, Thomas R.

First Lieutenant.

Miller, John.

Second Lieutenant.

Gibb, Henry.

Ensign.

Gorner, Jacob.

Sergeants.

Brown, John.
Albright, Joseph.
Sink, Henry.
Cochran, John.

Corporals.

Gilman, Matthias.
Mockert, John.
Gorner, George.
Miller, Peter.

Drummer.

Hucey, John.

Fifer.

Parker, Alexander.

Privates.

Albright, Conrad.
Anderson, Jordan.
Barnes, David.
Betts, Frederick.
Bundle, Jesse.
Clinton, Joseph.
Clinton, Robert.
Clipper, Jacob.
Clipper, John.
Cover, John.
Cunning, Alexander.
Daily, William.
Elliot, John G.
Fisher, George.
Fitch, John.
Fitsgerald, Thomas.
Foster, Joshua.
Foulk, John.
Gallaugh, Frederick.
Galligher, Thomas.
Gorner, John.
Grant, Benjamin.
Hawk, Abner.
Inloes, Samuel.
Miller, Barney.
Morrison, John.
Mourer, Samuel.
Murry, John.
Nicholas, Frederick.
Nicholas, John.
Norris, John.
Reppard, John.
Shaffner, Philip.
Shearer, Jacob.
Shiff, Jacob.
Smith, Samuel R.
Stape, Barney.
Swords, Smith.
Swords, William.
Vastine, John.
Witmer, Boston.

Capt. Henry Good's Company.

Muster-roll of Capt. Henry Good's company, in the Second Regiment, Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Col. John Lutz, at York, Pennsylvania. In service from Sept. 1, 1814, to March 1, 1815, from Lancaster County.

Captain.

Good, Henry.

Lieutenant.

McMillan, Robert.

Ensign.

Tuttle, Henry.

Sergeants.

Michall, Joshua.
Michall, Abner.
Dickover, Jacob.

Corporals.

Donaly, James.
Dickover, Samuel.
Kinsel, Jacob.
Tovel, George.

Privates.

Albert, Martin.
Baum, William.
Bird, Martin.
Brady, Jacob.
Brenner, Jacob.
Carpenter, Lewis.
Cochrin, Oliver.
Comes, Thomas.
Cowick, Samuel.
Crist, John.
Culverson, John.
Dabllor, Henry.
Daugherty, James.
Douthet, Jonathan.
Eberly, John.
English, Asa.
Farley, Peter.
Fisher, Henry.
Fisher, John.
Flesh, George.
Frankford, Conrad.
Frederick, Abraham.
Fultz, Henry.
Gotshall, David.
Grady, Henry.
Graft, John.
Groover, Samuel.
Haleman, Conrad.
Hoffman, George.
Hoffman, Henry.
House, John.
Kaley, John.
Kauffman, Joseph.
Kipp, Henry.
Knight, Henry.
Lahr, John.
Lemaneer, Elisha.
Locard, John.
Longenaker, John.
Loots, John.
Lorance, John.
Lorman, John.
Lucob, Adam.
Martin, David.
Maus, Henry.
McAlbry, James.
McDarrah, James.
McGonickal, Alexander.
McGowin, Patrick.
McHarty, David.
McMackin, Benjamin.
Murphy, William.
Myars, Isaac.
Newcomer, Christian.
Nicholas, George.
Page, David.
Pagles, John.
Parker, William.
Peter, Henry.
Phillips, George.
Plain, George.
Rafsnider, Andrew.
Robeson, William.
Shaffer, Frederick.
Shallenbarger, Henry.
Shaum, Jacob.
Shickley, George.
Smith, John.
Starmbaugh, Joseph.
Still, Aaron.
Stoner, Christian.
Straum, Michael.
Sumy, Henry.
Swagard, George.
Taylor, James.
Tetrich, Michael.
Troutman, Joseph.
Withers, Jacob.
Worffle, John.
Ziegler, George.

[1] Another roll found of this company is headed "A list of officers and soldiers, volunteers at Maytown, Lancaster Co., Pa., who offered their services to Governor Snyder in the year 1814, and was accepted and called on to march immediately, which call was promptly obeyed on the 24th August, 1814, took up the line of march to Baltimore, and was transferred from Col. Vensey's regiment to First Regiment, Second Brigade, commanded by Col. Shapell."

Lancaster County in the Mexican War.—In the war with Mexico—1846–48—Lancaster County furnished a considerable number of men for the armies of Gen. Scott and Gen. Taylor, but there was no company formed in the county for that service, and those who went from here joined different commands at Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other places. From Lancaster City, H. A. Hambright (afterwards a captain in the war of the Rebellion) and about ten others joined the Cameron Guards at Harrisburg. A number of other men from different parts of the county joined companies in Philadelphia. Of course, under these circumstances, no rolls of Lancaster County men serving in that war can be given. Some of them served under Taylor at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey, and others (including those who joined the Cameron Guard), under Scott, at Vera Cruz, and the campaign which closed with the capture of the city of Mexico. Lieut. Roland A. Luther and Lieut. John F. Roland (both natives of New Holland, in Lancaster County, and both graduates of West Point) were officers in the Second United States Artillery, and served in Mexico, winning honor and promotion. Lieut. Luther (who had seen service in

the Florida war) was wounded at Palo Alto, and promoted to captain for gallantry on that field. His health was ruined in Mexico, and he died in 1853. Lieut. Roland fought at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, was promoted to captain for services there, and afterwards brevetted major for gallantry at Monterey. Afterwards he was with Gen. Scott at the city of Mexico. He died in September, 1852.

CHAPTER XI.

LANCASTER COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Opening of the War—Public Meetings and Raising of Troops—Emergency Troops of 1862 and 1863—Action of County Authorities during the War—Patriot Daughters of Lancaster—Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Lancaster—First, Second, and Third Pennsylvania Regiments.

In this county, as in other portions of the loyal North, the thrill of patriotism which was aroused by the attack on Fort Sumter, completely silenced for the time the mutterings of disloyalty that had previously been heard. Although there existed here a disloyal feeling, which afterwards manifested itself again, the spontaneous uprising of the loyal masses awed it to silence for the time, and apparently the determination to defend the Union against the assaults of its traitorous enemies was unanimous. Although this was the home of President Buchanan, who saw in the Constitution no authority "to coerce a sovereign State," it was also the home of Thaddeus Stevens and others, whose patriotism and loyalty were unquestioned.

At the meeting of the Court of Quarter Sessions, on the 15th of April, 1861, a resolution was offered by Judge Champneys that the members of the bar be called on to renew their oaths of fidelity to the Union. At the recommendation of Mr. Stevens this was amended so as to include the jurors, the students-at-law, and the county officers. It was adopted, and the oath was administered accordingly.

In the same day a call was issued for a public meeting at the court-house. This call was signed by about one hundred of the first citizens of the county, representing every shade of political opinion. At this meeting, which was held on the 17th, the utmost enthusiasm was manifested, able addresses were made, and patriotic resolutions were adopted. A similar meeting was held on the same day at Columbia, and the proceedings there were marked by the same determination to uphold the institutions of the country.

The enrollment of volunteers commenced at once. Military companies then existing were quickly filled to the maximum, and many applicants were necessarily rejected. Other companies were formed, meetings were held in all parts of the country, and volunteers everywhere offered their services. The Lancaster Fencibles and the Jackson Rifles went to Harrisburg on the 20th, and were made part of the First Regiment, as elsewhere stated.

At the April sessions, 1861, the grand jury recommended to the commissioners to appropriate twenty thousand dollars for the relief of needy families of volunteers, which was done.

As early as May, 1861, the following companies were formed or forming in Lancaster County: Lancaster Fencibles, Jackson Rifles, Lancaster Infantry, Union Guards, Steuben Rifles, Lancaster Rifles, Garibaldi Sharpshooters, Mounted Rifles, German Sharpshooters, American Infantry, Lancaster Cadets, Lancaster Home Guards, Columbia Infantry, Columbia Rifles, Marietta Cameron Guard, Hempfield Rifles, Safe Harbor Artillerists, Mount Joy Infantry, Maytown Rifles, Salisbury Infantry, Manheim Guards, Fulton Rifles, Martic Rifles, Manor Infantry, Earl Guards, Pequea Rifles, Strasburg Guards, Strasburg Cavalry, Donegal Rifles, Colemanville Guards, Manheim Home Guard, and Millersville Home Guard. Companies were afterwards organized under many other names in different parts of the county. These companies, when they entered the service, lost their local names, and were designated by the letters of their companies and the numbers of their regiments.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment was recruited and went to the West with a larger number of men from this county than any that had preceded it, and its movements were watched with interest by more of the citizens at that time than any of the others.

In the latter part of 1862 the need of more men, both in organizations that were already in the field and in new regiments, became apparent, and the war spirit revived in this county as elsewhere. Meetings were held in all parts of the county, and the quotas of the different districts were rapidly filled. The One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment was quickly recruited, and four companies of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth, both nine months' regiments, were as quickly ready for the field.

On the occasion of the threatened invasion of Pennsylvania by Gen. Lee, in the summer and autumn of 1862, after the second battle of Bull Run, Governor Curtin called on the people throughout the State to form companies and regiments. Six days later, or on the 10th of September, Lee having crossed the Potomac with his army and commenced his march through Maryland, an order was issued for all able-bodied men to enroll, arm, and hold themselves in readiness to move at an hour's notice. The next day a call was made for fifty thousand to report for orders. With such alacrity did the people respond to these calls that in an incredibly short time the number asked for were in the field, on their way thither, or in readiness awaiting transportation. A portion of these were in line of battle while the important en-

gagements of that campaign were being fought, ready to advance if necessary.

The emergency that had arisen passed away with the defeat of the enemy at South Mountain on the 14th and Antietam on the 17th of September, and his retreat into Virginia, and the citizens who had thus suddenly transformed themselves into soldiers returned to their homes. Though they were not required to shed their blood in defense of their country, the moral support which they gave to the army in the field was potent.

In the emergency occasioned by the invasion of the State in the summer of 1863 by the army of Gen. Lee, the people were again called on to rally in defense of their homes, and as soon as the reality and magnitude of the danger became apparent they responded to the call with a promptness that dissipated all doubts of their patriotism, which previous mutterings of dissatisfaction among a few had created.

The first call by the Governor was made on the 12th of June, 1863. On the 15th a call from the President for fifty thousand emergency troops in this State was made, and sent forth in a proclamation by the Governor, asking all able-bodied men to enroll for the defense of the State and the country. Although at first the people were slow to believe that the enemy contemplated an invasion of the State, the fact soon became apparent to all, and the same alacrity was manifested in responding to the country's call that was shown when danger appeared to be imminent a year previously. Troops poured into Harrisburg, where they were organized and quickly disposed for defense against the invasion. Col. Emlen Franklin, who had just returned from the campaign of the One Hundred and Twenty-second, was requested by Gen. Couch, the commander of the Department of the Susquehanna, to organize and place on the line of the river, in Lancaster County, companies for defense against this invasion. For this purpose he appealed to the captains and other officers who had been with him in the One Hundred and Twenty-second, and on the 16th of July issued the following:

"HEADQUARTERS OF DEFENSES OF LANCASTER COUNTY,
"June 16, 1863.

"GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.

"The citizens of the townships of Fulton, Little Britain, Colerain, Bart, Salisbury, Eden, Paradise, Salisbury, Drumore, Providence, Strasburg, Lencock, Earl, Earl East, and Earl West shall rendezvous at Peach Bottom Ferry.

"The citizens of the townships of Martic, Pequea, East and West Lampeter, shall rendezvous at McCalb's Ferry.

"The citizens of Conestoga and Lancaster townships shall rendezvous at Shenk's Ferry.

"The citizens of Manor and Millersville shall rendezvous at Safe Harbor.

"The citizens of Columbia Borough, East and West Hempfield, Manheim, Manheim Borough, Mount Joy township and Borough, Warwick, Elizabeth, and Rapho shall rendezvous at Columbia.

"The citizens of Marietta, East and West Donegal, and Conoy shall rendezvous at Marietta.

"The citizens of Caernarvon, Brecknock, East Cocalico, West Cocalico, Clay, Ephrata, and Lancaster City shall rendezvous in Lancaster City.

"Each citizen shall provide his own arms and ammunition, until a sufficient supply of arms reaches this department, also his own rations for three days to be carried with him. Also intrenching tools, either an axe, shovel, or pick.

"Officers will be assigned to the command of the several points and will give the necessary directions.

"The line of the river from the Chester County line to York Furnace Bridge is placed under the command of Maj. Thaddeus Stevens, Jr., One Hundred and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

"The line of the river from York Furnace Bridge to the line of Columbia borough is placed under the command of Maj. R. W. Shenk, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, headquarters at Safe Harbor.

"Columbia borough and the line of the river to Marietta is placed under the command of Maj. Haldeman, headquarters, Columbia.

"The line of the river from Marietta to the Dauphin County line is placed under the command of Lieut. Johnson, Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

"Citizens equipped and ordered as above are designed for the defense of the county, and may arrive at the places of rendezvous singly, in squads or companies, and report to the commanding officer of the line, who will report the same direct to the officer commanding defenses.

"*As the honor and safety of Lancaster County depends upon a prompt obedience to this order, the commanding officer trusts that it may be forthwith respected.*

"By command of
"EMLEN FRANKLIN,
"*Colonel commanding Defenses of Lancaster County.*"

To this order the people responded with the utmost promptness, and at once the work of fortifying vulnerable points along the river was commenced and prosecuted with energy. At Columbia, which, by reason of the bridge between that place and Wrightsville, was believed to be a point more liable to be attacked than any other, such fortifications as were thought to be effective were quickly constructed on both sides of the river. On the Columbia side works were built to command the breast of the dam, which could easily be crossed by an army at low water.

On the 27th of June a force under the rebel Gen. Early, reached York, and the next day a brigade was sent to hold the bridge at Columbia. Four companies from Columbia, three white and one colored, with other troops, amounting in all to less than fifteen hundred, crossed to Wrightsville and fortified themselves on the heights, half a mile from the town. Having no artillery, they were soon driven from their position and compelled to cross the bridge. Col. Frick, who was in command, made preparations to blow up a span of the bridge, but, not succeeding in this, he was compelled to fire it, and thus prevent it from falling into possession of the enemy.

At this time very great alarm was felt by the people here, and this feeling was not without foundation. Had the enemy been successful in the battle which was then impending, the people would have been at the mercy of the enemy. Their houses would have been plundered; their fields, then yellow with an abundant harvest, would have been ravaged; their horses seized; their cattle driven away; their barns burned; and this garden of the State would have been laid waste.

Many of the people in Lancaster, Columbia, and elsewhere in the county put their valuable effects in readiness for removal, and the public records at the

county-seat were packed and held in readiness to be taken to a place of safety, if necessary.

Following the defeat of the hostile army at Gettysburg, and its retreat from the State, came a feeling of security. Visions of rapine and plunder no longer haunted the slumbers of the people, and those who had rushed to the borders to repel the invaders returned to their offices, workshops, and fields; business resumed its ordinary course, and society recovered its accustomed tone.

As in the case the year previous, the emergency troops, though not many of them were led into actual combat, did their part toward the achievement of the grand result, and showed, by the promptness with which they left the walks of civil life to face the stern realities of grim-visaged war, that, in a country like this, reliance on its citizens for defense in times of peril is not misplaced.

In the summer of 1863 an enrollment was made, and a draft ordered to fill the depleted ranks of the regiments in the field. The names of the drafted men appear in the regimental lists. Another draft took place in the summer of 1864.

Although here, as in other parts of the country, there were all shades of opinion, from radical loyalism down to secession sympathy, the loyal feeling was so largely in the ascendant that treason dared not show itself, and the readiness with which people laid aside former differences of opinion and united on the great question of maintaining the integrity of the Union, proved that in the hands of the people here, as elsewhere, the free institutions of the country are entirely safe in a time of real peril.

Action of the County Authorities during the Civil War.—No better history can be given of the action of the county officials in the war of the Rebellion than the following extracts from the records of the commissioners:

April 15, 1861:

"WHEREAS, within the last few days the country's flag has been torn from Fort Sumter by the hands of traitors; and whereas, it is not only right but proper for all good and loyal citizens, and especially for those who hold official stations, to express in most unqualified terms their disapprobation of an act, the parallel of which has not been witnessed in the annals of crime, from the formation of our government to the present time.

"*Therefore, Resolved*, That we, the commissioners of Lancaster County, sincerely regret that we are compelled to record the fact that the government, which acknowledged no equal or feared no foe, should be assailed by an intestine enemy, those who have been reared and educated beneath its protection and shield.

"*Resolved*, That while the stars and stripes have been insulted and dragged in the dust, we will raise them to the breeze above the citadel of justice, so that all may behold that we and all those we represent are true to the constitution and laws of our country."

April 22, 1861:

"WHEREAS, The grand jury, acting for the body of the county of Lancaster at April sessions, 1861, recommended to the undersigned commissioners of said county to appropriate the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the relief of the families of the patriotic citizens who have left their homes, families, and friends, to protect the stars and stripes of our country, which have been torn down and trailed in the dust by a band of traitors.

"*Therefore resolved*, That we, the commissioners, give a hearty response to the said request, and appropriate the said sum of twenty thousand dollars for the purpose mentioned.

"*Resolved*, That in addition to the executive committee appointed and referred to by the grand jury in their report, the following-named persons be appointed to act in conjunction with them, viz., Col. Samuel Shock, J. W. Cottrell, and J. R. Long, which same committee, as it is now constituted, is respectfully requested to ascertain the names of all those needy families whose fathers, brothers, and sons have volunteered to fight in defence of their country, together with the amount which may be necessary to relieve their weekly wants, and report the same to this board as soon as convenient.

"JOSEPH BOYERS.
"LEVI S. REIST.
"JOHN DONER."

Resolutions were also adopted prescribing the manner in which the wants of families were to be ascertained, and relief administered.

May 6, 1861:

"WHEREAS, The undersigned commissioners of Lancaster County are informed that there are many good and loyal citizens in our midst who, while they are prevented from taking an active part upon the field of battle in defence of the constitution and laws of their country, are nevertheless anxious to sustain the same by those means which a kind Providence has placed in their hands; and whereas, it is believed that many a patriotic heart would in this way have responded to the command of its country could it have been known when, where, and how that response could have been made; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That for said purpose a subscription-book be opened in this office, so that an opportunity may be presented to every person residing in the county, who may desire to make a donation, to be applied to the sustaining of the government and free institutions in this hour of darkness, of difficulty, and danger."

The board agreed to proceed to Harrisburg for the purpose of obtaining arms for the use of the citizens residing in the townships bordering on the Maryland line.

March 17, 1862:

"The commissioners have resolved to vote another appropriation of ten thousand dollars, to meet the necessities of the families of our brave volunteers who have given their lives to their country for the purpose of upholding the constitution and laws."

June 23, 1862, the commissioners appointed a commission, consisting of James Black, Esq., John D. Hubley, and Daniel H. Heitshue, to proceed to the vicinity of Richmond, Va., "to look after and attend to the soldiers who enlisted from this county, and who may be wounded in the daily-expected approaching battle, with authority to engage assistance and secure transportation from there here," etc.

On the 23d of July, 1862, the commissioners, in accordance with the requests of numerous committees from various parts of the county,

"*Resolved*, That we, the commissioners of Lancaster County, do hereby appropriate . . . the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

"*Resolved*, That fifty dollars of the above sum be paid to each man who may volunteer."

On the 18th of August, 1862, it was, in compliance with the request of the grand jury,

"*Resolved*, That the commissioners of Lancaster County pay a bounty of fifty dollars to each volunteer (when mustered into the United States service) from this county, until the quota of the county, under the call of the President for six hundred thousand men, be filled."

Sept. 13, 1862:

"*Resolved*, That an appropriation, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, be made to relieve the present wants of the families of destitute,

able-bodied, and patriotic men who may now volunteer in the service of the State to check the rebel raid which now threatens the invasion of the Commonwealth."

A commissary committee was at the same time appointed to provide, at the expense of the State, subsistence for volunteers.

A resolution was also adopted "that the Patriot Daughters be allowed to purchase material for cartridge-boxes for volunteers now leaving the county, to be paid for by the county."

On the 15th of June, 1863, a bounty of twenty dollars was offered to each volunteer for six months, and a committee of sustenance, to subsist troops while in the city of Lancaster or on the Susquehanna, was appointed.

On the 25th of July, 1863, it was

"*Resolved* by the commissioners of Lancaster County, That the sum of seventy-five cents per day be allowed out of the county funds to each person who connected himself with one of the different companies that were formed for the defense of the county when it was threatened by the last rebel raid.

"*Resolved* by the commissioners of Lancaster County, That a bounty of twenty dollars be paid to each individual, without respect to color, who is a resident of said county (whether they go into the infantry, cavalry, or artillery service), that may enlist in the service of the United States for the period of three years or during the war, immediately upon their being respectively mustered into said service."

June 29, 1863,

"*Resolved*, That the sum of two dollars per week be paid out of the county funds to each and every resident of Lancaster County who will volunteer his services, under the last proclamation of the Governor of the State, for the space of three months, or during the period in which they are in actual service, or until they are finally discharged."

Sept. 28, 1863,

"*Resolved* by the county commissioners, That a weekly allowance, not exceeding two dollars per week, be allowed to the families of persons who have been drafted and now in the service of the United States, and who in the opinion of this board are in necessitous circumstances, provided that this resolution shall not be in force any longer than the time when the said drafted man shall receive his first payment from the government."

On the 30th of December, 1863, a committee was appointed in each township and borough "to visit all needy families, and ascertain and report the names of all persons who are in actual want in consequence of their dependence on their husbands, parents, and friends, being volunteers and drafted men in the service of the general government. No persons shall receive relief but those who are in absolute need."

On the 10th of July, 1864, the Governor of the State called for troops to protect the State against invasion, and on the 11th the commissioners

"*Resolved*, That a bounty of fifty dollars is hereby offered to each and every one of her citizens who will enlist as a private or non-commissioned officer, under said call, for a period of one hundred days; provided that the individual has not received the same sum from any district in the county.

"*Resolved*, That this board will pay for the subsistence of said recruits sworn into the service, not exceeding one thousand men, under the said call of the Governor, for the period of two days, at an expense not exceeding fifty cents per day."

Aug. 1, 1864:

"*Resolved* by the commissioners of Lancaster County, That agreeably to the recommendation of a county meeting, held this day in the court-house, a donation of ten thousand dollars be made to relieve the sufferings of the people of Chambersburg, Franklin Co., occasioned by the late rebel raid, by which the greatest part of the town was laid in ashes."

Relief committees for the townships and boroughs in the county for the year 1865 were appointed Dec. 20, 1864.

Patriot Daughters of Lancaster.—To the ladies of Lancaster belongs the honor of organizing the first society for ministering to the wants of the volunteers who went forth to fight in defense of the honor and integrity of the nation. Similar societies subsequently came into existence in all parts of the country, but, so far as is known, none preceded the one formed here.

On the 22d of April, ten days after the attack on Fort Sumter, a meeting of the ladies of Lancaster was held in the court-house, at which it was "Resolved, that an association of ladies be formed under the style and title of 'The Patriot Daughters of Lancaster,' for the purpose of ministering to the wants of our heroic volunteers from Lancaster city and county, and that the following ladies act as officers: President, Mrs. R. Hubley; Vice-President, Mrs. E. E. Reigart; Secretary, Miss Annie A. Slaymaker; Treasurer, Mrs. J. F. Long." The necessary committees were appointed, and all the details for the successful working of the association were arranged at this meeting. Without delay it entered on its benevolent and patriotic work, which it prosecuted so efficiently during the entire period of the war. Other associations that came into existence afterward sought to make this society their auxiliary, but while its members always manifested a willingness to aid these associations in their benevolent work, they felt a laudable pride in the fact that they were the first to inaugurate the system which, in its practical operations, was so eminently successful, and proved to be so great a boon to those who went forth to do battle in defense of the institutions under which they were prosperous and happy. They also felt a confidence in their ability to carry on this work, and their success proved that this confidence was well founded.

During the entire period of the war they labored assiduously to provide the soldiers in the field and the sick in distant hospitals with those comforts and luxuries which the government was unable to furnish, and many a poor soldier, as he languished on his cot, far away from home and friends, had reason to bless his unknown benefactress in Lancaster County for some luxury which would not have come to him but for the efforts of these patriotic and benevolent women.

Soldiers passing through Lancaster were fed, bodies of troops quartered near the city were supplied with food, and agents bearing supplies were sent to the distant battle-fields, camps, and hospitals, where soldiers from this county were to be found.

The records of the society have been destroyed, because of some mistaken notion on the part of their custodian, but it is known that thousands of dollars in money and supplies were collected and disbursed. The proceeds of one fair held by these ladies were about fourteen thousand dollars.

It must not be supposed that while the patriotic women of Lancaster City and vicinity were thus active in this benevolent work, their sisters in other parts of the county were forgetful of the needs of those who were fighting the battles of their country. Ladies' aid societies were organized in almost every borough and township, and according to their abilities and opportunities, the women in all parts of the county labored with equal earnestness, and while too much gratitude cannot be bestowed on those who went forth to endure the hardships and incur the dangers of war, the sacrifices and benevolent labors of their mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters should not be forgotten.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument of Lancaster County.—The surviving veterans of the Union army had scarcely returned from the field to resume their peaceful callings, when the project of erecting a monument in honor of the soldiers and sailors of Lancaster County who fell in the Union army and navy began to be discussed. The patriotic spirit of the people recognized a sacred duty to the memory of the fallen heroes, and various plans and methods were devised and proposed. The first practical step toward raising funds was taken by the ladies of Lancaster, with the "Patriot Daughters" as a nucleus for organization. Under their auspices a successful fair was held for one week in Fulton Hall during December, 1867, and a fund of about three thousand five hundred dollars was realized.

Among the ladies prominently engaged in the work were the following, who had charge of the different tables: Mrs. Bartram Sheaffer, Mrs. May Kendig, Mrs. G. M. Kline, Mrs. O. J. Dickey, Mrs. Dr. Ehler, Mrs. John Metzgar, Mrs. J. W. Hubley, Mrs. M. Shreiner, Mrs. J. H. Pearsol, Mrs. George Snurrier, Mrs. Christian Yost, Mrs. M. Kline, Mrs. D. W. Patterson, Mrs. James Hopkins, Miss Kate Reitzel, and the Misses Carson.

The amount, however, was not sufficient to warrant the friends of the project to proceed, and various plans and means were devised to raise more money, but all resulted in failure, and for several years it seemed as if the attempt would have to be abandoned. About this time the attorney of a military company, afterwards the solicitor of the Monumental Association, in proceedings against the county commissioners to compel payment of militia funds for the support of the military company, in the legal investigations ascertained that every year there was collected about three thousand dollars under the old militia assessments of fifty cents *per capita* tax. This was exclusively for militia purposes, and not being used for military companies, the fund had accumulated for many years, was collected annually, and covered into the fund for county purposes, although not warranted by law. The idea suggested itself to the attorney that here was a fund, accumulating every year for military purposes, which, if diverted to the fund for building a monument, would furnish ample means for the erection of a testimonial to the fallen heroes creditable to the county, and without being a burden to a few. The fund was here. There were no living soldiers to use what was collected for them. Why not apply it to commemorating the valor of the dead heroes of Lancaster County? The plan was soon practically crystallized into a charter, prepared by him, for the incorporation of the Lancaster County Monumental Association. An act of Assembly was passed Feb. 10, 1871, and Edward Edgerly, H. R. Breneman, John P. Rea, R. W. Shenk, William H. Wiker, William D. Stauffer, Charles Dennes, Frederick S. Pyfer, A. C. Reinoehl, S. E. Wisner, Samuel Evans, John Peart, D. P. Rosenmiller, Henry Mullen, John H. Dulabon, Dr. S. P. Grey, Justus F. Diehm, W. T. McPhail, Hiram Stamm, Dr. Alexander Craig, and Joseph McGowan were constituted commissioners to contract for and superintend the erection of a monument to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of Lancaster County who were killed or died in the military or naval service of the United States during the Rebellion, to be erected in the city of Lancaster. By section six of the charter the county treasurer was authorized and required to pay over to the treasurer of the Monumental Association all military funds which had accumulated, or which might hereafter accumulate, from the assessment and collection of militia or military taxes or fines, and not required by existing laws or laws which might be enacted for the support and maintenance of military companies of the county. The only existing military company disbanded shortly after the granting of the charter, and left the association free to claim the militia funds. On the 24th of July, 1871, the association formally organized by electing the following officers: President, Hiram Stamm; Vice-President, F. S. Pyfer; Secretary, H. R. Breneman; Treasurer, R. W. Shenk; Solicitor, A. C. Reinoehl.

Formal demand was made by the association upon the county treasurer and county commissioners for the militia fund, and payment was refused. In January, 1872, the association presented their petition to the court for a mandamus to compel the payment of $230.88, the tax accumulated for the year 1870, which was granted by the court, and an order made upon the county treasurer for the payment of the same to the association. Not content with the decision of the court of Lancaster County, the county officials, through their solicitor, B. C. Kready, Esq., appealed to the Supreme Court, and endeavored to reverse the court below. They attacked the charter of the association, and with a zeal worthy of a better cause

sought to have the act of incorporation declared unconstitutional and void. Upon the Supreme Court depended the fate of the monument that is now a thing of beauty and a joy forever to the people of Lancaster County, and that tribunal, after the close of the argument by counsel, settled the question by promptly affirming the action of the court below. In July, 1872, the county treasurer paid over the militia fund which had been collected for two years, $5187.43. This sum, with the accumulations of the fair funds in the hands of Mrs. M. A. Ehler, the lady treasurer, under whose careful management the original amount had increased over one thousand dollars by interest, and one hundred and fifty dollars in the hands of J. W. Jackson, made nearly ten thousand dollars with which to begin. The highest court of the State having decided the legal rights of the association to a certain accumulation of funds yearly, the way was open for the commission to proceed. A number of plans and proposals were presented, and after considering all, the contract for the monument was given to Batterson, Canfield & Co., of Hartford, Conn., and Mr. Lewis Haldy, of Lancaster, for twenty thousand dollars, to be placed on foundation prepared by the association. The location of the monument had long been a vexed question. Some favored a park with the monument in the centre, the park to be laid out in walks and drives, and ornamented with fountains. Public sentiment was, however, decidedly in favor of placing the monument in Centre Square, and the association decided on that location, provided the consent of Councils could be obtained. Select and Common Councils, on the 5th of June, 1872, promptly granted the right of thirty-five feet square, and the location being finally settled the work began. A substantial foundation of rock and cement over nine feet deep was laid, and upon this foundation the monument, in the summer of 1874, was erected. The work is best described in the language of the contractors in their proposal and specification. "It has been our endeavor to present an original and artistic design, yet so simple in its character that, without explanation, it will to every beholder commemorate the brave men, both living and dead, through whose sacrifices the glorious results of the war were attained, and peace and prosperity secured to our country. The style of ornamentation is of the Gothic order throughout, in accordance with the general design. The platform, or lower base course, is eighteen feet square; the total height of the monument, including the crowning statue, is forty-three feet. Upon the four corners of the platform are four pedestals, upon which stand four statues six feet high, representing respectively the different branches of the service,—the infantry, artillery, cavalry, and navy. Upon the plinth in the centre of the platform is a richly-moulded base, on which rests a massive die with frieze and moulded cornice. From the heavily-moulded column base rises a graceful shaft, with richly-moulded bands containing in high relief, polished on the face, the names of the following battle-fields: Gettysburg, Antietam, Malvern Hill, Vicksburg, Wilderness, Chaplin Hills, Chickamauga, Petersburg. The capital of the shaft is richly carved and ornamented. The capital is surmounted with a magnificent statue eight feet high, representing the Genius of Liberty, with the shield of victory, bearing the arms of the United States, held in the left hand, the right hand grasping a drawn sword." Upon the die is the following inscription:

"Erected by the people of Lancaster County to the memory of their fellow-citizens who fell in the defense of the Union in the war of the Rebellion, 1861–65."

The entire monument, including the statues and coping of the fence, is executed in the white granite of Westerly, Rhode Island, the same as was used for the national monument at Gettysburg, and numerous other valuable monuments, public and private. This granite is distinguished for its great beauty and durability, its purity and freedom from discoloration. The whole work is surrounded by a wrought-iron fence of beautiful design, the work of Richard Blickenderfer, contractor. The complete cost of the monument was twenty-six thousand dollars. The dedication of the monument on the 4th of July, 1874, was one of the most imposing demonstrations ever witnessed in Lancaster. The entire management was under the charge of the following committee: Maj. A. C. Reinoehl, Capt. H. R. Breneman, Dr. Alexander Craig, Capt. S. E. Wisner, Capt. Edward Edgerly, Capt. John P. Rea, Maj. R. W. Shenk, Capt. W. T. McPhail, Capt. D. P. Rosenmiller, of the monumental association. Ex-Governor A. G. Curtin was the orator on this occasion.

The care and control of the monument is perpetually in the Monumental Association, which has a snug sum of one thousand dollars invested in mortgage, the interest being applied annually to keeping the monument and inclosure in repair. The board of commissioners at this time is composed of the following gentlemen, all veterans of the Union army: Edward Edgerly, H. R. Breneman, W. D. Stauffer, Charles Denues, A. C. Reinoehl, S. E. Wisner, Samuel Evans, D. P. Rosenmiller, Henry Muller, Hiram Stamm, Dr. Alexander Craig, Marriott Brosius, E. K. Martin, James H. Marshall, J. W. Yocum; the officers being E. K. Martin, president; Charles Denues, vice-president; H. R. Breneman, secretary; J. H. Marshall, treasurer; A. C. Reinoehl, solicitor.

First Pennsylvania Regiment.—Companies F and K of this regiment were recruited at Lancaster, and both were mustered April 20, 1861. The regimental band was also from Lancaster, and the following musicians constituted it: Daniel Clemens, leader, Joseph M. Cogley, George P. Bruederly, Herman Newmyer, Joseph A. Bruederly, Charles Hepting, John Chambers, George G. Myers, George F. Rote, Jacob H. Norbeck, Jacob Adams, Charles Streich,

John P. Shindle, Frederick Wettig, Henry Schenck, and Benjamin F. Adams.

On the night of the 20th of April the regiment left Harrisburg under command of Brigadier-General George G. Wynkoop, and proceeded first to a point near Cockeysville, Md., then to Camp Scott, near York, Pa. Clothing and camp equipage were received here, and on the 14th of May it entered on the duty of guarding the Northern Central Railroad from the Pennsylvania line to near Baltimore. May 25th it was ordered to Cantonville, Md.; on the 29th to Franklintown, and on the 3d of June to Chambersburg, where it was assigned to the Second Brigade; from there it was ordered with its brigade to Hagerstown, and thence on the 21st of June to Frederick, Md. It then went to Martinsburg, Va., where it did garrison duty till July 17th. It was then, with its brigade, engaged in making demonstrations in front of the enemy till after the battle of Bull Run. On the 21st it was ordered to Harper's Ferry, and on the 23d it took passage for Harrisburg, where the men were discharged and mustered out of the United States service.

Following are given rolls of Companies F and K of the First Regiment:

COMPANY F.

Mustered in April 20, 1861.

Emlin Franklin, captain; Michael H. Locher, first lieutenant; James P. Dysart, second lieutenant; David Miles, first sergeant; John Druckamiller, second sergeant; Charles Heitshu, third sergeant; John J. Hartman, fourth sergeant; George Musser, first corporal; Andrew McGinnis, second corporal; John P. Deiker, third corporal; William W. Hess, fourth corporal.

Privates.

Atlee, William A.
Altick, Joseph.
Ball, Ambrose.
Baer, Samuel C.
Baer, Andrew.
Bigge, Henry C.
Bowman, Joseph.
Boring, Edward.
Bair, David, Jr.
Blickensderfer, William.
Chamberlain, John B.
Conn, Benjamin.
Connor, John.
Cross, John F.
Coyle, Michael.
Duncan, William.
Dustman, William.
Duchman, Jacob S.
Derby, George W.
Eicholtz, Andrew.
Eberman, Edward.
Felter, Hannan.
Greiner, Michael.
Gundaker, Emanuel.
Gerke, Herman L.
Hager, Edward.
Hartman, William H.
Hubley, Chester S.
Haldeman, Clifford C.
Hayes, Charles E.
Hogendobler, John.
Holbrook, Samuel S.
Jack, George W.
Kuhn, William.
Leibley, Andrew.
Markley, Samuel B.
Murphy, William W.
Meyers, Edward.
Miller, David J.
McGonigal, John T.
Musselman, Samuel.
Madden, John, Jr.
McCaskey, William S.
Ober, Benjamin H.
Powell, John.
Pesterly, George.
Rowe, Samuel W.
Rote, William T.
Redsecker, James F.
Rote, Henry D.
Rote, John.
Rife, William P.
Strine, James B.
Stevens, Thaddeus, Jr.
Schenk, Rudolph W.
Swentzel, Henry F.
Steigerwalt, Samuel C.
Snyder, Jacob K.
Strickler, Wilson.
Springer, John A.
Stubbs, John T.
Tredwell, James B.
Tumey, James.
Witmer, Henry C.

COMPANY K.

Mustered in April 20, 1861.

Henry A. Hambright, captain; Mitchel J. Weaver, first lieutenant; John Reese, second lieutenant; Lyman G. Bodie, first sergeant; William Gable, second sergeant; William Sheets, third sergeant; William Garvin, fourth sergeant; Samuel Shroat, first corporal; James Benson, second corporal; George W. Beck, third corporal; John C. Shroad, fourth corporal; George A. Huber, Robert Huey, musicians.

Privates.

Albright, Amos.
Allen, John M.
Barton, George W.
Biechler, Jacob H.
Benedict, Edgar H.
Boone, Samuel S.
Buckius, Henry H.
Bernard, John.
Christ, Francis.
Christ, Charles.
Carr, George.
Dean, John.
Dianan, Thomas.
Druckenmiller, C. E.
Dorwart, Emanuel.
Dewert, Amos D.
Forrest, Joseph.
Frecht, Joseph.
Fisher, Wilson.
Groff, Amos C.
Gast, William.
Groff, Charles M.
Greiner, Jacob.
Gunion, William L.
Gable, Jacob.
Gable, Ambrose.
Huffnagle, Michael.
Huffnagle, George W.
Huber, Joseph H.
Haas, James A.
Huffnagle, John W.
Kendig, Charles H.
Kautz, John.
Killinger, John.
Kendig, John.
Kempher, Frederick C.
Langan, Thomas.
Lutz, William.
Long, Henry.
McCaffrey, Edward.
Marion, James R.
Miller, Henry.
Metzgar, Philip.
Myers, Thomas T.
Miller, John R.
Nagley, John.
Powell, William.
Pyfer, Frederick S.
Reed, Henry.
Rinehart, Amos.
Shaum, William.
Shirk, Jacob R.
Sylvius, John.
Sturges, William.
Springer, David R.
Shultz, David, Jr.
Showers, William H.
Swenk, Samuel.
Shaub, Francis.
Strasbach, Frederick.
Schauers, Samuel W.
Trisler, John A.
Troast, Albert H.
Taylor, George W.
Waltz, William M.
Waltz, Frederick.
Weaver, William.

COMPANY K

Mustered in April 26, 1861.

Adolphus W. Bolemus, captain; James P. Schooley, first lieutenant; Benjamin Lichty, second lieutenant; Henry Weber, first sergeant; Rudolph Kuhn, second sergeant; Charles Sponholtz, third sergeant; Henry Becker, fourth sergeant; Henry Swenck, first corporal; Christian Fueler, second corporal; Lewis Heidecker, third corporal; Alexander Getz, fourth corporal; Frederick Conrad, James McCue, musicians.

Privates.

Bovenz, Lorentz.
Brugger, John.
Deitzel, John H.
Dunges, George.
Dornan, Peter.
Elliott, Jacob.
Fort, Charles.
Fuehrer, Andrew.
Fetter, Jacob.
Fetter, Isaac.
Groff, Henry.
Goss, Martin.
Goss, Simon B.
Guildner, Charles.
Hoffman, Michael.
Herman, Christian.
Hatz, George.
Kochrain, Joseph.
Kollman, Henry.
Kirch, Wendell.
Konig, Charles.
Kasey, Jacob.
Kaiser, Francis I.
Luther, John.
Lanich, Henry.
Leppich, Martin.
Max, Andrew.
Miller, Frederick W.
Muhlheim, Abraham.
Meiknecht, Conrad.
Minnich, John B.
Minnich, Michael.
Milley, Edward.
Norman, Anton.
Oks, Jonathan.
Person, Christian.
Reiman, Wendell.
Roth, John.

Rhode, Jacob.
Roth, Thaddeus.
Schneider, Andrew.
Schwaner, August.
Shaz, Martin.
Shoemaker, Henry.
Schnauffer, George.
Schultz, Charles.
Smith, Henry.
Stewart, David.
Shaller, Jacob.
Shulter, Peter.
Schupp, George.
Smith, Joseph.
Smith, Gerhard.
Stauszenberger, Jeremiah.
Shute, Andrew.
Spindler, Nathaniel.
Thies, Ernest.
Wiseman, Henry.
Weber, John.
Wunderlin, Francis.
Westerman, Adolph.
Weekesser, Henry.
Wolf, Anton.
Wunderlich, Gustav.

Second Regiment.—Company F of this regiment was recruited at Columbia, Lancaster Co., April 21, 1861. The regiment left Harrisburg for Washington, but finding the railroad bridge at Cockeysville destroyed, it returned to York, Pa., where it remained till the 1st of June. It was then ordered to Chambersburg, where it became part of the Second Brigade. On the 16th it broke camp and went to Hagerstown, and thence, on the 23d, to near the Potomac River, which it crossed on the 2d of July, and went with its brigade to Martinsburg, whence, on the 17th, it was transferred with the rest of the command of which it formed a part to Charlestown. It returned to Harrisburg, where, on the 26th of July, it was mustered out of the service.

COMPANY F.

Mustered in April 20, 1861.

Thomas Welsh, captain; Edward A. Kelsey, second lieutenant; Amos Mullon, third sergeant; Cyrus Bruner, fourth sergeant; Albert B. Brown, first corporal; George A. Souders, second corporal; John Peart, third corporal; James McCan, fourth corporal; William Mintzer, Eli T. Derrick, musicians.

Privates.

Anwerter, Jerome.
Anwerter, Hiram.
Bartel, Robert.
Bruner, John W.
Denny, Barclay M.
Davis, William L.
Dunn, Edward.
Davis, William.
Duck, Washington.
English, William.
Eshleman, David.
Fisher, David.
Fullerton, George.
Gault, Joshua J.
Griffin, Henry.
Grubb, John L.
Harris, Samuel.
Haines, John.
Humble, Henry.
Harmon, Jacob.
Hammaker, George.
Hippe, Henry.
Hogentogler, William A.
Harris, Robert.
Hardneil, George.
Hogentogler, Samuel J.
Hogentogler, Joseph.
Hogentogler, George.
Heck, Israel L.
Hinkle, Samuel.
Jones, William.
Kline, Frederick C.
Kline, George A.
Koch, Charles H.
Lightenberger, Baltzer.
Long, Charles.
Lowring, Charles.
Lanigan, Cornelius V.
Miller, Edward T.
Morgan, David.
Richard, Samuel B.
Sheets, Jeremiah.
Sourbeer, Jacob.
Smith, Henry W.
Sourbeer, Joseph.
Sullivan, Timothy.
Sanger, Jacob.
Small, Lary M.
Thaler, Henry.
Thomas, John.
Tyler, Jacob W.
Tyler, John E.
Updegraff, Julius.
Worley, Lewis.
Wike, Henry.
Wolfe, James.
Wolfe, Jacob.
Werner, George.
Wilson, William.
Wergant, William H.
Zeckley, Andrew.
Zell, John.

COMPANY B.

Miller, Shoerer.

COMPANY I.

Wolfe, Joseph W.

COMPANY K.

Faust, Emanuel.
Williams, John F.

THIRD REGIMENT, COMPANY B.

Cashier, Albert.
Delaney, Daniel.
Staub, John.
Staub, Stephen.

COMPANY E.

McFadden, John E.

Fifth Regiment.—In the Fifth Regiment: Eli Crammer, Henry M. Foltz, Charles W. Wiley, William E. Flagg, Charles S. Flagg, William H. Ihling, Robert M. Jeffries, John Crashbach, Cyrus Dyer, G. W. Lithgow, Michael Walterius, Frederick Munson, Andrew Ulrich, John Wandler, Henry Good, George D. Strawbridge, Jos. Dalzeit, M. Snyder.

CHAPTER XII.

LANCASTER COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—(*Continued*).

The Tenth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-third Regiments—First, Second, and Fifth Reserves.

Tenth Regiment.—Of this regiment Oliver J. Dickey, of Lancaster, was the lieutenant-colonel, and Companies A, E, and K were recruited in Lancaster County. It was organized on the 26th of April, 1861, and on the 1st of May it went to Camp Slifer, near Chambersburg, where it was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division. On the 8th of June it marched for Greencastle, and on the 25th of the same month it joined in the forward movement of Gen. Patterson's army. On the 2d of July it crossed the Potomac, and on the 3d reached Martinsburg. It participated in the demonstrations before the enemy at Manassas, and was ordered to Charleston on the 17th. On the 23d it went to Harper's Ferry, and on the 24th moved to a point opposite Antietam Creek, whence it marched to Hagerstown, and thence went by rail to Harrisburg, where on the 31st of July the men were mustered out of service. Following are given lists of A, E, and K companies of the Tenth:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Oliver J. Dickey, lieutenant-colonel; Daniel H. Heitshue, adjutant.

COMPANY A.

Mustered in April 24, 1861.

Henry A. Haines, captain; Henry S. Book, first lieutenant; Abraham N. Breneman, second lieutenant; Walter D. Carpenter, first sergeant; John Brown, second sergeant; John M. Kline, third sergeant; John Fritz, fourth sergeant; George M. Book, first corporal; John A. Eagle, second corporal; William Bowers, third corporal; George A. Klugh, fourth corporal; John L. Jacobs, Abraham Reiff, musicians.

Privates.

Armstrong, William F.
Albright, Peter V.
Backman, Joseph.
Buller, William W.
Bostick, Samuel R.
Bonjey, Daniel.
Bowers, George W.
Breneman, George W.
Brenner, Joseph.
Carroll, Robert, Jr.
Cassel, Abraham.
Clodfelter, Martin.

Carlton, William D.
Dibeler, John B.
Drabenstadt, Samuel.
Dany, Frederick.
Fields, James.
Filbert, Isaac S.
Feltenberger, Jacob D.
Finley, John.
Finley, James.
Galbrath, Jefferson.
Green, Edward H.
Gorner, Jacob.
Hipple, John.
Hipple, Henry.
Hinkle, William.
Haines, George B.
Howard, Daniel.
Hoff, Isaiah.
Lightner, Charles.
Myers, Emanuel.
Mather, Frederick J.
Morton, Aaron.
McAdams, John.
Mullen, Moses S.
Muller, Archibald.
Nye, Henry.
Nixon, William.
Ness, James A.
Nophsker, Samuel M.
Paules, John A.
Rumbaugh, Benjamin.
Rhodes, Abraham W.
Roth, Harrison.
Roth, Albert M.
Rinehold, John H.
Shirman, Henry B.
Seifred, George H.
Stephens, Henry C.
Stilgen, William.
Sprow, William.
Seitz, Jacob.
Snaveley, Andrew W.
Shroll, John.
Trout, John F.
Wolfensberger, Isaac.
Weitmer, William C.
Wilgus, Samuel.
Welty, George.
Weyer, Adam.
Wisnor, Sigmond E.
Young, Joseph.
Zohn, John Calvin.

COMPANY E.

Mustered in April 29, 1861.

David W. Patterson, captain; Daniel H. Heitshue, first lieutenant; William M. Whiteside, second lieutenant; Waller G. Evans, first sergeant; Jacob Simpson, third sergeant; Uriah E. Frank, fourth sergeant; William P. Leonard, first corporal; William D. Steigewalt, second corporal; George D. Cornell, third corporal; Isaac H. Kieth, fourth corporal; John Glazier, William Reim, musicians.

Privates.

Anne, Alonzo C.
Bender, Daniel.
Bair, Israel.
Bohle, Albert J.
Brock, John R.
Balmer, William H.
Bowman, William.
Bowman, George.
Carney, Thomas.
Carney, John.
Curry, John.
Curry, Albert.
Clark, Samuel.
Connelly, Barnard.
Carpenter, John C.
Dummell, Adam.
Dummell, Peter.
Dean, James.
Doderick, Jacob.
Daily, William H.
Dennis, Henry.
Engle, Frederick.
Folsick, Franklin J.
Fisher, Henry.
Frick, John J.
Gable, John B.
Gumph, John J.
Gish, Addison.
Grosh, Israel.
Good, Isaac.
Harrison, George R.
Hess, Clinton.
Houser, Peter.
Hamilton, George.
Killian, John D.
Long, John H.
Leonard, George.
Metzgar, Amos.
McEvoy, John.
Miller, George.
Mocke, William.
Morrisey, Charles.
Mulholland, Joseph.
Pastel, Peter.
Phillips, William.
Redy, Michael.
Rote, George S.
Suiter, John F.
Souber, Conrad.
Suydam, Jacob.
Suydam, William.
Sherwood, Benjamin.
Seiber, Peter A.
Samey, Lawrence.
Spindler, James.
Smith, George.
Smith, Charles.
Shat, John.
Shearer, Benjamin.
Sturges, Nathan.
Shertz, John.
Tumlow, Samuel.
Toles, George S.
Weidle, William.

COMPANY K.

Adolphus W. Bolemus, captain; Benjamin Lichty, second lieutenant; Henry Weber, first sergeant; Rudolph Kuhn, second sergeant; Christian Fueler, second corporal; Lewis Heidscher, third corporal; Alexander Getz, fourth corporal; Frederick Conrad, James McCue, musicians.

Privates.

Dunges, George.
Doman, Peter.
Eliott, Jacob.
Fuehrer, Andrew.
Fetter, Jacob.
Fetter, Isaac.
Groff, Henry.
Goss, Simon B.
Goss, Martin.
Guildner, Charles.
Hatz, George.
Kasey, Jacob.
Lauich, Henry.
Leppich, Martin.
Meiknecht, Conrad.
Minnich, John R.
Minnich, Michael.
Milley, Edward.
Norman, Anton.
Oks, Jonathan.
Person, Christian.
Roth, John.
Rhode, Jacob.
Roth, Thaddeus.
Smith, Henry.
Stewart, David.
Shaller, Jacob.
Stutter, Peter.
Smith, Joseph.
Smith, Gerhard.
Stantzenberger, Jeremiah
Shute, Andrew.
Spindler, Nathaniel.
Thies, Ernest.
Wunderlich, Gustav.

Fifteenth Regiment.—On the 1st of May, 1861, this regiment, of which Company F was recruited at Mount Joy, and Company K at Marietta, Lancaster Co., was organized at Camp Curtin. On the 9th it was ordered to Camp Johnston, near Lancaster City, where many kind attentions were bestowed on the men by the people of that place and vicinity. June 3d it went to Chambersburg, where it became a part of the Fifth Brigade, Second Division. Thence it went on the 16th to Hagerstown, and on the 2d of July crossed the Potomac with its brigade. On the 3d it went to Martinsburg, where it remained till the 15th, when it moved to Bunker Hill, and two days afterward to Charlestown. On the 26th it reached Hagerstown, and on the following day encamped at Carlisle, where it was mustered out of the service on the 7th of August. Following are given rolls of Companies F and K:

COMPANY F.

Mustered in April —, 1861.

Jacob R. Waltman, captain; Andrew Eigenrode, first lieutenant; David H. Nissley, second lieutenant; James H. Raymond, first sergeant; Michael Drabenstodt, second sergeant; Lewis Mahlen, third sergeant; George Tshudy, fourth sergeant; George Stiffler, first corporal; Jeremiah Gettle, second corporal; Leonard P. Heiligh, third corporal; Joseph Dunlap, fourth corporal; Lewis Hoke, musician.

Privates.

Barlow, James.
Beam, John.
Brandt, Abraham R.
Barnes, Joseph
Blancy, Emanuel.
Boyer, Samuel.
Blake, John.
Beam, Joel.
Buckius, William.
Bane, Amer.
Bowersack, George.
Cover, John.
Collins, James.
Caracher, David.
Eberman, George D.
Eby, Peter L.
Funk, Henry.
Fry, David.
Frank, Penrose.
Forrest, William B.
Grow, Philip.
Green, Jesse.
Gunter, Charles.
Hoffman, Christian B.
Hartman, Herman.
Hamilton, Albert.
Hess, Jacob.
Herr, John M.
Irving, Thomas.
Kaylor, Abraham.
Kling, Jacob W.
Keller, John.
Kapp, John.
Lenox, Samuel H.
Lawrence, William J.
Layton, Samuel.
Lutz, George.
Lynch, Patrick.
McDonald, Frank Y.
Mac, Augustus.
Maloney, Thomas.
Musser, John.
Mitchell, James.
Martin, Andrew.

Naylor, Levi.
Nelson, Peter.
Phillips, John T.
Peroy, Daniel.
Rose, Henry.
Reed, John.
Rife, Abraham.
Stoner, Amos.
Seaman, William.
Shaymaker, James A.
Swonds, William.
Smead, Joseph.
Shriner, George.
Souders, Cornelius.
Trayer, David.
Tall, Joseph.
Walten, William.
Wulmer, Israel.
Wanbaugh, Levi.
Wine, John.
Waltondorf, William.

COMPANY K.

Mustered in April 24, 1861.

James A. Congdon, captain; H. H. Sawyer, John L. Jacobs, first lieutenants; Scott J. Patterson, second lieutenant; Abraham Alstead, first sergeant; George W. Carather, second sergeant; Andrew J. Mills, third sergeant; David Coble, fourth sergeant; John McFarlane, first corporal; John Galebough, second corporal; Israel Hanlen, third corporal; Jacob Dale, fourth corporal; James Sanders, Potter D. Rapp, Charles T. Whitcomb, musicians.

Privates.

Adkins, Henry D.
Allison, W.
Brown, James.
Baker, John.
Bink, Frederick.
Bowman, Henry.
Campbell, James.
Cummings, Eli.
Cochran, Martin.
Carather, Edward.
Crumb, Austin.
Dale, William T.
Dale, George W.
Darman, George (1st).
Dingman, Dennis.
Defrance, Charles.
Drake, Henry.
Darman, George (2d).
Evans, John.
Eiker, John.
Eisenberger, Martin.
Ford, Charles W.
Fellinger, Adam.
Fisher, George.
Grove, Daniel W.
Hart, Harly W.
Henice, A. A. C.
Haden, Peter.
Hair, Stran Augustus.
Hass, John W.
Hildebrand, Franklin.
Haughey, Patrick.
Jones, William.
John, Cyrus.
Langdon, John N.
Leader, Lewis A.
Leahy, Thomas.
Mast, John.
Murphy, Benjamin.
Michael, Cyrus.
Moss, Madison.
Mickey, Christopher H.
Martin, Lewis.
Michael, Henry.
Maloney, Stephen.
Naylor, James.
Overland, D. W.
Omit, Christopher.
Pierce, Jonathan.
Rhul, H. A.
Richard, Henry.
Rowan, Ephraim.
Rumner, William T.
Stein, Frederick.
Shilt, Lorenzo.
Shields, Leonard.
Shriner, George.
Stein, George.
Sanders, Simon.
Simmers, Stephen D.
Shields, Martin.
Stein, Frederick.
Stratton, Jackson.
Spang, Franklin.
Tebo, Lewis.
Vanlace, Peter.
Vanhouser, George.
Wiseman, John.
Wilson, Alvin H.
Wisemen, Andrew.
Welsh, Louis.
Whitcomb, Charles T.

Twenty-third Regiment.—This was originally a three months' regiment, and was raised almost wholly in Philadelphia. It was mustered out on the 31st of July, 1861, and was at once reorganized for three years or during the war, retaining its old number. Nearly all of one company were from Lancaster County.

During the first four months after it went to Washington it was engaged in drill, picket, guard, and fatigue duty. Early in March, 1862, it marched toward Vienna, and in the latter part of the same month went to Fortress Monroe, and thence it moved with the army to the Peninsula. Although it was frequently engaged in skirmishes, it was first under heavy infantry fire at the battle of Fair Oaks, on the 31st of May. It participated in the operations of the Peninsular campaign, and then, with other troops, went to the support of Gen. Pope on the Rappahannock, arriving in season to take a part in the battle of Chantilly, on the 1st of September, 1862. It went on the Maryland campaign of that autumn, but was not actively engaged, either at South Mountain or Antietam. After this campaign it did picket duty along the Potomac River, near Hancock, till Nov. 1st, when it went forward. It was not actively engaged at Fredericksburg. In the campaign and battle of Chancellorsville it had an active part, and lost seventy-one killed and wounded. Its next active duty was in the Gettysburg campaign, and in the battle on the 3d of July it was engaged, but its loss was not heavy. It joined in the pursuit of the retreating rebel army, and during the remainder of the summer and autumn it participated in the operations of the army in Virginia.

In December a portion of the regiment re-enlisted and received a furlough. The balance went, in January, 1864, to Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, where they guarded rebel prisoners.

It took an active part in the campaign of the summer of 1864, and at the battle of Cold Harbor suffered a loss of nine officers and one hundred and eighty-eight men killed and wounded. It continued on active duty till the expiration of its term of service, when it returned to Philadelphia, and on the 8th of September, 1864, it was mustered out.

The following Lancaster County soldiers served in the Twenty-third Regiment:

COMPANY D.

Wein, John L., Feb. 10, 1862; served out time.

COMPANY I.

Albright, Jacob F., corp., Sept. 1, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 8, 1864.
Zimmerman, Henry, private, Sept. 4, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864.
Aston, Isaac, July 1, 1863; trans. to 119th Regt.
Brown, John E., Aug. 1, 1861; wounded June 1, 1864, at Cold Harbor; hospital.
Christy, John, Sept. 1, 1861; wounded at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864; hospital.
Dunbar, Thomas, Sept. 4, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 8, 1864.
Dean, Joseph, Sept. 4, 1861; trans. to 119th Regt.
Dunkle, John, July 11, 1863; trans. to 119th Regt.
Eisenberger, Martin, Sept. 1, 1861; absent sick.
Fry, Jacob B., Aug. 11, 1863.
Fullerton, Joseph, Aug. 14, 1864; not accounted for.
Grubb, Jacob A., Aug. 20, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 8, 1864.
Hambright, Charles K., Aug. 19, 1861; disch. by order of War Department.
King, John, Aug. 3, 1863; trans. to 119th Regt.
Markley, Samuel, Aug. 13, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 8, 1864.
Nolen, Patrick, Sept. 4, 1861; trans. to 119th Regt.
Rodgers, John B., Sept. 4, 1861; trans. to 119th Regt.
Rhoades, Henry, Aug. 13, 1863.
Roth, Beneville S., July 10, 1863; trans. to 119th Regt.
Shue, George, Sept. 1, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 8, 1864.
Shaffer, Jacob, July 11, 1863; trans. to 119th Regt.
Wike, George W., Sept. 4, 1861; trans. to 119th Regt.

Waggoner, William, Sept. 4, 1861.
Yinger, Abraham, July 12, 1863; trans. to 119th Regt.

COMPANY K.

Daily, Hiram, Aug. 30, 1864; not accounted for.

Thirtieth Regiment (First Reserves).—The First Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps was organized at Camp Wayne, near West Chester, June 9, 1861. Companies B and E were recruited in Lancaster County, and Company D in the counties of Lancaster and York.

At daylight, July 22d, the regiment started for Baltimore, through which city it marched on the following morning regardless of threats of violence by an excited populace. It was mustered into the United States' service on the 26th, at Camp Carroll, in the suburbs of Baltimore, and on the 27th it moved to Annapolis, Md., where its headquarters were in the naval school. Here the regiment was engaged in guard and provost duty, and it was very efficient both in enforcing order in the city and in suppressing the contraband trade and intercourse that was carried on between rebels and their sympathizers.

On the 30th of August it proceeded to Washington, and the next day to Tenallytown, Md., where it was made a part of the First Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. In October it marched to Langley, Va., where it encamped, and, with the exception of an armed reconnoissance to near Dranesville, remained till March, 1862. It then moved to Alexandria, Fairfax Seminary, Manassas Junction, and Fredericksburg, in the vicinity of which it remained till the next June. On the 8th of that month it left its camp at Falmouth for the Peninsula, where it participated in the operations conducted by Gen. McClellan against Richmond. It was heavily engaged at Mechanicsville and at Gaines' Mill. It was again engaged on the 30th of June at Newmarket Cross-Roads, where it fought gallantly, and lost eleven killed and eighty-five wounded.

The regiment moved north in August, and participated in Gen. Pope's disastrous campaign, during which it was engaged with the enemy at Centreville.

It was again engaged at South Mountain, Md., where it made a gallant charge and drove the enemy from a stronghold, for which it was particularly commended by Gen. Hooker. Three days later it was again engaged at the battle of Antietam. It moved forward with its brigade, and was again engaged at the battle of Fredericksburg.

The regiment participated in the "mud" campaign of January, 1863, but was not again engaged till July 2d, at the battle of Gettysburg, in which it made a spirited charge. On the 3d it was again in action. It participated in the battle of Bristoe Station, and in the many manœuvres and skirmishes till the close of 1863.

The regiment wintered at Bristoe Station, and in the spring of 1864 engaged actively in the Wilderness campaign, fighting at the battle of Spottsylvania, and even on the last day of its service, at the battle of Bethesda Church.

It left the field on the 1st of June, 1864, and was mustered out of the service at Philadelphia on the 13th of the same month. On their arrival at Lancaster a grand reception was given to the companies from this county by the Patriotic Daughters of Lancaster. Bates says, "The whole number mustered into the regiment was one thousand and eighty-four. Of these, one hundred and thirty-nine were killed or died in the field, two hundred and thirty-three were wounded, two hundred and fifty-eight were discharged for disability contracted in the service, and one hundred and forty-eight re-enlisted as veterans."

The following is a list of Lancaster County soldiers in the First Reserve Regiment:

COMPANY B.

Captains.

Thomas B. Barton, June 4, 1861; res. Jan. 24, 1863.
William L. Bear, June 4, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. Aug. 23, 1862; to capt. March 1, 1863; to brev. maj. March 13, 1865; must. out with company July 13, 1864.
Harry Hook, 1st lieut., June 4, 1861; dismissed Aug. 23, 1862.
Milton Weidler, 1st lieut., June 4, 1861; pro. to sergt. Aug. 1, 1861; to 1st sergt. July 15, 1862; to 1st lieut. March 1, 1863; to brev. capt. March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
William E. Murray, 2d lieut., July 26, 1861; pro. to sergt, to 1st sergt., to 2d lieut. Nov. 25, 1861; must. out with company March 4, 1862.
Philip L. Sprecker, 2d lieut., June 4, 1861; pro. to sergt. Oct. 18, 1861; to 2d lieut. March 1, 1863; to brev. 1st lieut. March 13, 1865; absent in the field at muster out.
William J. Cake, 1st sergt., June 4, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 12, 1862; to 1st sergt. Feb. 1, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.

Sergeants.

Theodore Wenditz, June 4, 1861; pro. to sergt. Jan. 13, 1862; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Emanuel C. Metzgar, June 4, 1861; pro. to corp. Aug. 1, 1861; to sergt. Jan. 24, 1863; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Peter M. Heiser, June 4, 1861; pro. to sergt. Feb. 1, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.
Lewis A. Rauch, June 4, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. Feb. 1, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.
John C. McCracken, June 4, 1861; died July 14, 1862, of wounds received at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862.

Corporals.

William D. Stauffer, June 4, 1861; pro. to corp. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
John L. Nauman, June 4, 1861; pro. to corp. July 15, 1862; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
John K. Rutter, June 4, 1861; pro. to corp. July 15, 1862; must. out with company July 13, 1864.
George M. Bauman, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Thomas S. Black, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
George K. Swope, July 10, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 24, 1863; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
John M. Wertz, June 4, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 24, 1863; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Lewis S. Hartman, July 10, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 24, 1863; mustered out Sept. 9, 1864.
George A. Cox, June 4, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 28, 1863.
John Weidle, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 20, 1862.
August C. Duchman, June 4, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; mustered out Aug. 15, 1864.
Thomas Judge, musician, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

F. D. Haines, musician, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 9, 1862.
John J. McGrann, musician, March 8, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 10, 1862.

Privates.

Affiebach, William, Oct. 30, 1863; died of wounds received in action May 8, 1864.
Benedict, Benjamin T., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Bitzer, Thomas J., July 10, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Bance, George, July 10, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Bear, Abraham E., June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 18, 1862.
Barr, Edward F., Aug. 28, 1862; disch. by order of War Department June 7, 1863.
Bitner, Albert H., June 4, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 24, 1863.
Bowman, Charles, Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 25, 1863.
Buford, W. H. H., Nov. 20, 1863; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864.
Bear, Nathan S., June 4, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mills June 27, 1862.
Bubb, William H., June 4, 1861; died at Richmond, Va., of wounds received in action June 30, 1862.
Childs, Charles A., July 10, 1861; must. out with company July 13, 1864.
Coffey, James, June 4, 1861; must. out with company July 13, 1864.
Cox, William W., June 4, 1861; died June 27, 1862, of wounds received at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862.
Dellet, William L., June 4, 1861; must out with company June 13, 1864.
Danier, Thomas J., Sept. 18, 1862; pro. to hosp. steward June 1, 1863.
Davis, Charles, July 10, 1861.
Engle, George W., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Evarts, Strickler R., June 4, 1861; pro. to hosp. steward Aug. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 17, 1862.
Eichholtz, John C., June 4, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps U.S.A. Nov. 1, 1863.
Friday, Frederick, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Fisher, James G., Aug. 29, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 13, 1863.
Frankfort, Edward, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 30, 1861.
Freeland, Edward D., June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 31, 1863.
Feller, Henry, June 4, 1861; died of wounds received in action June 30, 1862.
Forney, Isaac H., June 4, 1861; killed at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862.
Greenawalt, A. B., June 4, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
Gable, Jacob F., July 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 11, 1863.
Hine, Jacob E., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Heistand, Henry J., June 4, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
Hoffmier, William M., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Holt, Robert, June 4, 1861; wounded in action, date unknown; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Harner, George W., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Hackman, Henry, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 21, 1861.
Hart, Matthias, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 15, 1862.
Harvey, John C., June 4, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. and adjt. Oct. 1, 1862.
Humes, James G., June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 25, 1861.
Hamp, William H., Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V., June 1, 1864.
Harman, William B., June 4, 1861; trans. to gunboat service Feb. 17, 1862; died at Cairo, Ill., Nov. 12, 1862.
Kendig, George W., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Killian, Henry M., June 4, 1861; wounded at Wilderness May 8, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Kieffer, Thompson, July 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 27, 1862.
Keller, M. V. B., July 10, 1861; disch. Feb. 13, 1863, for wounds received in action.
Kline, Christian, June 4, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863, for wounds received in action.
Kurtz, Obadiah H., June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 6, 1861.
Leonard, William, July 10, 1861; disch. by order of War Department Sept. 6, 1861.
Leedars, Charles, Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.
Lutz, James A. H., Aug. 28, 1862; died Dec. 22, 1862, of wounds received at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
Marshbank, R. B., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Metzgar, Henry, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Miller, George B., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Moss, John A., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Myer, Gabriel R., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Myers, Gilbert C., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Mishler, Henry, July 10, 1861; disch. by order of War Department Dec. 19, 1862.
Mohon, Jacob, July 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 20, 1862.
Miller, Samuel S., Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 13, 1863.
Miller, Jacob M., June 4, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1863.
Moffit, James, July 10, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.
Murphy, Calvin L., Aug. 28, 1861; trans to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864.
Murray, William E., Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864.
McCaulley, H. C., July 10, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
McClain, John C., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
McClain, William G., June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 20, 1862.
McCully, Thomas G., June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 9, 1862.
McGinnis, Peter L., June 4, 1861; disch. July 26, 1861.
Nyman, Ambrose F., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
O'Rourke, Washington, July 10, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Ochs, George H., July 10, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 12, 1863.
Parvin, Theodore C., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Price, Thomas P., July 10, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
Pinkerton, C. R. C., June 4, 1861; not mustered into U. S. service.
Powers, Ambrose C., Aug. 28, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 4, 1863.
Quinn, Patrick, July 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 19, 1863.
Robinson, John, July 10, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Benner, John B., June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 26, 1863.
Rock, Miles, June 4, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps Aug. 14, 1863.
Rooney, Joseph C., July 10, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 15, 1863.
Rutter, Joseph S., Aug. 28, 1862; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.
Steers, Isaac B., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Strachan, James E., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Steinheiser, George F., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Sanders, Daniel L., June 4, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. K, 36th Regt. P. V., Aug. 1, 1862.
Strachan, Samuel S., June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 15, 1863.
Seltley, Samuel, Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864.
Shaffer, John, Oct. 31, 1863; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864.
Speice, Frederick, Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864.
Steers, Thomas J., Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864.
Stone, August, July 26, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 15, 1863.
Statley, William H., June 4, 1861.
Thomas, Joseph R., June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 8, 1862.
Varnes, Henry C., July 10, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Whittock, Franklin, June 4, 1861; died in general hospital, date unknown.
Zellers, Jacob F., June 4, 1861; died of wounds received in action June 30, 1862.

COMPANY D.

Captains.

George H. Hess, June 8, 1861; died at Richmond, Va., July 4, 1862, of wounds received at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.
William G. Wasson, June 8, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Nov. 12, 1861; to capt. March 1, 1863; brevet maj. March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Calvin Kendig, 1st lieut., June 8, 1861; disch. Nov. 12, 1861.
William H. Trapnel, 1st lieut., June 8, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. March 1, 1863; to brevet capt. March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
David Warfel, 2d lieut., June 8, 1861; disch. Oct. 31, 1861.
Amos W. Sourbeer, 2d lieut., June 8, 1861; res. Aug. 12, 1862.
Samuel Pickel, 1st sergt.; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Sergeants.

Charles K. Wasson, June 8, 1861; com. 2d lieut. Oct. 1, 1863; not mustered; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Abraham J. Taylor, June 8, 1861; pro. to sergt. June 30, 1862; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

George M. D. Lemmon, May 31, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Charles Funk.

Elias Funk, June 8, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

John R. Courtney, June 8, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.

Corporals.

Lindley McClune, June 8, 1861; pro. to corp. April 1, 1863; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Franklin Sourbeer, June 8, 1861; disch. Nov. 16, 1862, for wounds received at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.

Jacob Shanb, June 8, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864.

John Gilbert, July 11, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

William Bruce, June 8, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Jacob Finney, June 8, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

John F. Dablor, June 8, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Henry Pickel, June 8, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.

William Lafferty, June 8, 1861.

Musicians.

William Klineyoung, June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Jacob Diffenderfer, June 8, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Privates.

Allison, William, July 12, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Boyle, James, June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Brady, Miller, June 8, 1861; absent, wounded, at muster out.

Beichall, John, June 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Bechtold, John, June 8, 1861; trans. to Battery G, 43d Regt. P. V. (1st Penna. Artillery), Sept. 12, 1861.

Bowers, William J., June 8, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 15, 1864.

Brown, William, June 8, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Brubecker, Abraham, Dec. 29, 1863; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Briggles, Barzilles, Nov. 3, 1863; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.

Barbew, James, June 9, 1861; died at Camp Pierpont, Va., Nov. 15, 1861.

Bushorn, Amos, June 8, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1861.

Beatty, Mark, June 8, 1861; died Aug. 2, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

Byers, Jacob, June 8, 1861.

Clark, E. M., June 8, 1861; not must. into U. S. service.

Cresswell, James, Feb. 13, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.

Cres-well, James, Feb. 13, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.

Campbell, Samuel, June 8, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Davis, Frederick, June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Deitrick, Joseph, June 8, 1861; not must. into U. S. service.

Dern, Charles, June 8, 1861; not must. into U. S. service.

Flick, Joseph, June 8, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.

Fralick, Aaron, Sept. 8, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.

Ferguson, John, June 8, 1861.

Grosh, Charles R., June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Graham, T. L., June 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 1, 1861.

Groff, Samuel P., June 8, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Gordon, Samuel, June 8, 1861; killed at New Market Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.

Garner, Gottlieb, June 8, 1861; killed at New Market Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.

Hoffman, Valentine, June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Huges, Hirman, June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Hill, John, June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Houk, Amos, June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Heble, John B., June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Harner, Amos, June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Heiney, David, June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Herr, Samuel, June 8, 1861; absent, on detached duty at headquarters 3d Div., 5th Corps, at muster out.

Hawthorne, Aldus, June 8, 1861; disch. July 12, 1862, for wounds received in action.

Hiller, Jacob, June 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Hornberger, Charles, June 8, 1861; disch. Feb. 26, 1863, for wounds received in action June 30, 1862.

Heiney, George, June 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 13, 1863.

Hamilton, David, June 8, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Haverstick, Amos, June 8, 1861; died of wounds received in action June 30, 1862.

Harnish, Jacob, June 8, 1861; missing in action June 30, 1862.

Henninger, Christian, June 8, 1861.

Jacobs, Israel, June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Johnson, Amos, June 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 4, 1862.

Johnson, Jacob, June 8, 1861; trans. to 2d U. S. Cav., date unknown.

Kise, John W., June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Kelborn, Francis, June 8, 1861; disch., date unknown, for wounds received in action June 30, 1862.

Knight, Joseph, June 8, 1861; disch. Jan. 30, 1863, for wounds received in action June 30, 1862.

Kline, Lemon, June 8, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.

King, Charles B., June 8, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Kauffman, Daniel, July 12, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Kughn, Jesse M., Feb. 10, 1864; died of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

Love, Uriah H., June 8, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.

Lanning, George, June 8, 1861; not must. into U. S. service.

Miller, George, June 8, 1861; disch. Dec. 21, 1862, for wounds received at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.

Musser, Isaac, Sept. 8, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1864.

Maynard, John, June 8, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 1861.

McFarland, Samuel, June 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

McCoy, William, May 31, 1861; disch. for wounds received at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.

McBride, Peter, July 12, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

McCabe, Michael, July 12, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Norris, William, June 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 28, 1862.

Ohrnite, Samuel, June 8, 1861; disch. for wounds received in action June 30, 1862.

Peek, William, June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Powers, Freeman, June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Rhoads, John, June 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 1, 1861.

Reed, John, Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Robinson, Samuel, June 8, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.

Sourbeer, John, June 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 9, 1862.

Shoff, Henry, June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Smith, Franklin, Sept. 8, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.

Scott, Robert, June 8, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.

Trippie, Charles D., June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Tweed, William, June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Urban, John W., June 8, 1861; tran. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Urban, Benjamin F., Sept. 8, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.

Vierling, Frederick K., June 8, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

White, Samuel, June 8, 1864; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Wertz, Robert, June 8, 1864; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Wright, William, June 8, 1864; disch. for wounds received in action June 30, 1862.

Webb, William J., June 8, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 13, 1864.

Will, Hirman, June 8, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Wilhelm, Zachariah, June 8, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Wilson, Urie, Sept. 8, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.

Williamson, William, June 8, 1861.

COMPANY B.

Captains.

Aldus J. Neff, June 4, 1861; died Aug. 5, 1862.

Patrick O'Rourke, June 4, 1861; pro. to capt. March 1, 1863; to brevet major and brevet lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

William T. McElhail, 1st lieut. June 4, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. March 1, 1863; to brevet captain and brevet major March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

George A. Mercer, 1st sergt. June 4, 1861; com. 2d lieut. Oct. 1, 1863; not mustered; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Sergeants.

Jacob Weiler, July 12, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Philip B. Hanke, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Ambros Maynard, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 17, 1862.

William F. Aument, June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

George T. Lockwood, June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Corporals.

Joseph Foreman, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

John Seibert, June 4, 1861; wounded, with loss of right eye, at Spottsylvania Court-House May, 1864; must. out with company June 13, 1864

Charles O'Neill, June 4, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1861, to accept promotion as 2d lieut. Co. C, 84th Regt. P. V.

David Ruth, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 12, 1862.

John Hopwood, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 22, 1862.

Samuel Rinier, June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

J. D. Heighstreed, June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Jasper Morrison, June 4, 1861; died at Richmond, Va., of wounds received at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862.

Hiram Ruth, June 4, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

Jacob Crumel, June 4, 1861; killed at Bethesda Church May 30, 1864; veteran.

Jacob Kaufman, June 20, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.

John Garber, musician, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 1, 1862.

J. G. Eicherly, musician, June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Jonathan Styer, musician, June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Privates.

Aument, Amos, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 13, 1862.

Albright, Adam, July 12, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.

Aument, Franklin, Feb. 5, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864

Armstrong, Henry, June 4, 1861; killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1864.

Black, William, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Blackburn, James, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Backet, James, June 12, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Brighton, Daniel, Feb. 22, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864

Baker John, June 4, 1861; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.

Brindle, Jacob, June 4, 1861; died Dec. 15, 1862; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I

Baymont, Isaac, June 12, 1861.

Cooper, Samuel L., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Cunningham, L., June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran

Cunningham, James, June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Curley, William B., June 12, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Cohick, Samuel, Feb. 18, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

Coleman, Henry A., July 20, 1861

Downey, David, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 27, 1862.

Dougherty, Andrew, June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Dunkle, Benjamin F., June 4, 1861; died Nov. 30, 1862; buried at Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.

Eliott, John, June 4, 1861; captured Nov. 27, 1862; must. out Feb. 8, 1865.

Eshback, Richard, June 4, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862.

Elmyer, George. July 12, 1861.

Fraelick, Daniel C., June 4, 1861; trans. to Western gunboat service Feb. 17, 1862.

Foreman, Harrison, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Flick, Henry, June 12, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Frecht, James, June 18, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt P. V. May 31, 1864.

Grow, John, July 12, 1861; must. out with company June 31, 1864.

Getz, Jacob, June 4, 1861; killed at Beaver Dam, June 26, 1862.

Gross, Joseph, July 12, 1861.

Greenly, Andrew J., Feb. 9, 1864.

Herr, Lorenzo D., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Hughes, David N., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Hasselbach, Francis, July 12, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Hoover, Henry, July 12, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Hoover, Benjamin, June 25, 1863; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.

Harman, Cyrus, Feb. 25, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.

Hahn, George, Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.

Hughes, William, July 12, 1861; trans. Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.

Hardgraves, W. F., June 4, 1861; died at Camp Pierpont, Va., Dec. 9, 1861.

Hoover, William, July 24, 1861; killed at Bull Run Aug. 29, 1862.

Hannum, Abel K., June 4, 1861; killed at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.

Hultzhouse, Elam, July 20, 1861; died Sept. 23, 1862, of wounds received at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.

Hughes, Edward, June 4, 1861.

Jackson, John, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Kline, John, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Keene, George W., June 4, 1861; disch. Dec. 6, 1862, for wounds received in action with loss of arm.

King, George W., June 26, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.

Keene, Joseph, June 4, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.

Kech, Geooge, June 4, 1861; died at Camp Pierpont, Va., May 20, 1862.

Haley, Jesse, June 4, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.

Kunkle, Peter, June 4, 1861; died at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 25, 1862.

Lithgow, David, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Lambert, David, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Lefevre, John L., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Lonoir, William, June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Lefevre, Elam, June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Morrison, John H., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Mason, John M., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Manger, William, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 30, 1862.

Milchsock, Augustus, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 27, 1863.

Malkelsey, Charles A., June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Miller, Alfred H., June 4, 1861; disch. Sept. 14, 1863, to accept promotion.

Miller, George, July 12, 1861; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.

Milton, William, July 20, 1861.

McComsey, William, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

McCall, Franklin, June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

McKeegan, John, June 4, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 13, 1863.

Potts, Junius B., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Patton, Edwin C., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Pickle, Isaac, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 13, 1862.

Phrame, Rohrer, June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Plum, Ignat., July 20, 1861; died at Frederick City, Md., Sept. 23, 1862.

Rettican, John, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Rinier, Jacob, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Reed, John C., June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 1, 1862.

Riley, John, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 23, 1862.

Short, Andrew, June 4, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.

Strickler, Jacob, June 4, 1861; disch., date unknown, to accept promotion.
Shanes, Joseph, Feb. 29, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Stark, Charles, June 4, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.
Stoner, Samuel, June 4, 1861.
Templeton, Jacob, June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Winwower, George, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Werntz, George L., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
White, John, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 26, 1861.
Worth, Joseph P., Feb. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 6, 1863.
Wherry, John A., June 4, 1861; died at Camp Washington May 6, 1862.
Wolbert, Peter, June 4, 1861; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.

COMPANY C.

Saulsberry, Robert, March 2, 1862.

Thirty-first Regiment (Second Reserve).—In Company G of this regiment were some citizens of Lancaster County. In the latter part of July, 1861, it went to Pleasant Valley, near Harper's Ferry, without having been mustered into the United States service. By reason of the delay and irregularity of its muster a portion of the men declined to remain, but returned to their homes, and afterwards joined other organizations. The rest were actively engaged in the operations of the army during their term of service, and achieved an excellent record.

Lancaster County soldiers in the Second Reserve Regiment:

COMPANY G.

Captains.

E. M. Woodward, May 27, 1861; disch. Aug. 27, 1861.
William D. Reitzel, Nov. 19, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg; res. Dec. 7, 1863; app. capt. Co. K, 195th Regt. P. V., July 24, 1864.
Henry A. Scheetz, 1st lieut. May 27, 1861; app. aide-de-camp on staff of Gen. McCall, date unknown.
John R. Brown, 1st lieut. May 27, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. July 20, 1861; disch. Aug. 27, 1861.
John L. Rhoads, March 20, 1862; pro. to adjt. Sept. 23, 1863.
Charles F. Hoyt, 2d lieut. May 27, 1861; pro. to quart.-mast. March 17, 1862.
Max. Wimpfheimer, 2d lieut. July 2, 1862; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
E. P. Woodward, 2d lieut. April 1, 1862; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt; to 2d lieut. May 2, 1863; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V.
A. H. Whitmer, 1st sergt. May 7, 1862; died April, 1863.
Martin Devine, 1st sergt. May 7, 1862; pro. from sergt.; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 8, 1864.

Sergeants.

Frederick K. Ort, May 7, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.
Hiram C. Hostetter, May 17, 1862; captured at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj. July 10, 1863.
George L. Myers, May 27, 1861; must. out at expiration of term.
George J. Brittain, May 27, 1861; pro. to hosp. steward Nov. 1, 1862.
John A. Hull, May 30, 1862; pro. to sergt.; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; killed at Wilderness May 5, 1864.
Rudolph M. Graeff, June 7, 1862; pro. to sergt.; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 8, 1864.
William Brightons, May 7, 1862; pro. from corp.; prisoner at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; and from May 5, 1864, to April 1, 1865; disch. June 22, 1865.

Corporals

Charles W. Stont, May 9, 1862.
W. H. K. Bush, May 9, 1862; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; wounded and prisoner at Wilderness May 5, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.; veteran.
Charles Gartner, June 3, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.
John A. Ziegler, June 13, 1862; died Aug. 28, 1862; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.
John Lytle, May 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V.
Jeremiah Fritz, May 7, 1862; died, date unknown, of wounds received at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
Thomas M. Fisher, May 30, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. B, 190th Regt. P. V., June 6, 1864.
Franklin E. Jones, May 30, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.
Marshall Green, musician, May 26, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.
William J. Kendig, musician, May 7, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.

Privates.

Allgier, Samuel, May 7, 1862; disch. Sept. 22, 1862.
Albright, John, June 14, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 21, 1863.
Bauer, Jacob, June 14, 1862.
Bitterman, Francis, May 30, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; must. out at expiration of term.
Blankhorn, Andrew, May 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.; veteran.
Block, Hugo, July 2, 1862; trans. to Battery C, 5th U. S. Art., date unknown.
Bower, Harry, May 27, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Carter, Jacob, May 7, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.
Cramer, Charles, May 9, 1862.
Daveler, George H., May 30, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.
Davis, Amos, May 7, 1862; must. out at expiration of term.
Ely, Thomas S., May 17, 1862; died, date unknown.
Erline, Adam, May 7, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.; veteran.
Enswiler, Michael, June 18, 1862; captured at Reams' Station; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V.
Green, Alexander, June 3, 1862.
Grab, Joseph, June 18, 1862; captured at Reams' Station; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.
Gerkhardt, John H., May 7, 1862; must. out at expiration of term.
Harnish, Jacob, May 7, 1862; captured at Reams' Station; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.
Horst, Martin, May 7, 1862; died Oct. 21, 1862.
Hartman, Benjamin, May 7, 1862; captured at Reams' Station; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.
Hahlan, John, May 7, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.
Hart, John, June 14, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.
Harter, Joseph, May 30, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
Kennedy, Andrew P., May 7, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
Kepler, Isaac, May 9, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. January, 1863.
Kais, Sebastian, May 7, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 26, 1863.
Kinsey, Simon, May 7, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Ludwig, George J., May 9, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 20, 1863.
Lex, Charles, May 12, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 28, 1863.
Light, Absalom, May 17, 1862.
Leed, George W., May 7, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.
Lithgow, George W., May 7, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.; veteran.
Lippold, Charles, May 7, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 4, 1864.
Myer, Christian, May 17, 1862; trans. to Bat. C, 5th U. S. Art., Oct. 20, 1862.
Mull, Franklin, May 9, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 13, 1864.
Means, Henry W., May 30, 1862; died Nov. 28, 1862.
Mueller, Louis, May 30, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Neild, Thomas H., June 18, 1862; trans. to U. S. navy May 1, 1864.
Nicholas, Samuel.
Neise, John N., May 7, 1862.
Paine, Samuel J., May 30, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 8, 1863.
Price, Lyman S., June 18, 1862; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; must. out at exp. of term.
Pierce, Davis C., June 25, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.
Reagan, Charles, June 3, 1862; wounded at Antietam; disch. Feb. 17, 1863.
Rick, Charles, May 9, 1862.
Stackhouse, Park J., May 7, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.
Schmeidel, Augustus, May 7, 1862; must. out at exp. of term.
Sohn, John, May 7, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July, 1862.

Schoel, John, May 17, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.
Steinruck, John, June 14, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.
Shivers, James, June, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Schalck, John P., June 18, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg; prisoner at Wilderness May 5, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.
Sucker, Augustus, June 3, 1862; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.
Shilling, Henry, May 7, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.
Stevenson, William, May 7, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Schlotle, William G., May 7, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 13, 1863.
Schnaeder, Michael, May 7, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.
Shoemaker, John, May 30, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.
Saalwaester, Her'n, July 2, 1862.
White, John, May 7, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Weldon, James, June 14, 1862.
Waltye, George, June 18, 1862.
Young, George W., June 18, 1862; died Aug. 27, 1862.

COMPANY D.

Conklin, Henry M., Aug. 8, 1864; not accounted for.
White, Cyrus, Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.

COMPANY E.

Messmore, George, July 31, 1863; trans. to Invalid Corps October, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Donelly, John, June 23, 1863; trans., regiment unknown.
Smithler, William, June 23, 1863; trans., regiment unknown.

Thirty-fourth Regiment (Fifth Reserve).—Lancaster County furnished Company K of this regiment, which was organized at Camp Curtin, June 20, 1861, and first entered on active duty about the middle of the next month thereafter. It was finally made a part of the First Brigade, and on the 10th of October crossed the Potomac and encamped near Langley, Va. During the spring of 1862 it was engaged in guard duty on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and in the summer it participated in the operations against Richmond, under Gen. McClellan. It was in action at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Charles City Cross-Roads, in which actions its losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners were two hundred and thirty-six. In August, with the rest of McClellan's forces, it moved north, and arrived in season to participate in the second battle of Bull Run. It was in action at South Mountain and Antietam, Md. It was next engaged at the battle of Fredericksburg, where it lost twenty killed, eighty-eight wounded, and sixty-one prisoners.

At the battle of Gettysburg it was actively engaged, and in the ensuing campaigns in the summer and autumn of 1863 it participated. It was recruited and reorganized in the winter and early spring of 1864, and in the campaign of that spring it bore an active part.

Its term of service expired in the latter part of May, and on the 31st of that month it bade adieu to the veterans still in the field and returned to Harrisburg, where, on the 11th of June, 1864, it was mustered out. Rolls of companies containing Lancaster County men are here given:

COMPANY K.

Captains.

Jacob W. Fisher, May 15, 1861; pro. to lieut.-col. June 21, 1861.
Arnodt D. Collins, May 28, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. to capt. June 21, 1861; wounded at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862; at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. Oct. 12, 1863.
John L. Wright, 1st lieut., May 15, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. July 21, 1861; to adjt. May 27, 1863.
Samuel Evans, 2d lieut., June 21, 1861; pro. to q.m. Oct. 1, 1861.
John J. Torbert, 1st sergt., June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.

Sergeants.

Jacob S. Clair, June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Livingston Bogart, June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.
Joseph E. Dasher, June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.
Wel'n R. Kersner, June 21, 1861; wounded at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 1, 1862.
Robert W. Smith, June 21, 1861; trans. to Co. G Aug. 8, 1862.
Thomas Bennet, June 21, 1861; died Sept. 22, 1862, of wounds received at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862; burial record Sept. 19, 1862; buried at Mount Olivet Cemetery, Frederick, Md.
Edward Shreiner, June 21, 1861; wounded and prisoner at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; died at Richmond Dec. 18, 1862; burial record Dec. 18, 1863.
Peter Wells, June 21, 1861; died of wounds received at South Mountain Sept 14, 1862.
Charles Holland, June 21, 1861; died Jan. 25, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

Corporals.

Charles E. Faulkner, June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
James W. Gohn, Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.
John W. Albright, June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.
William F. Bostick, June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.
H. H. Berntheizel, musician, June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Abraham Hess, musician, Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.

Privates.

Allen, James, June 21, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Boger, Julius, June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Betts, Fleming, June 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 7, 1864.
Bailey, Jacob B., July 25, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.
Buchanan, Robert, March 29, 1864; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.
Bouffter, Jacob C., June 21, 1861.
Carpenter, Daniel L., June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864
Caley, William E., June 21, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Carnes, William, April 10, 1862; wounded at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864.
Crusan, Isaac, July 25, 1861.
Dysinger, Michael, June 21, 1861; disch. May 4, 1863, for wounds received in action.
Deech, Augustus, June 21, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; died at York, Pa., April 19, 1863.
Dyer, George, June 21, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.
Eisenhart, Christian, June 21, 1861; killed accidentally at Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 9, 1861.
Finley, George W., June 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 4, 1861.
Fry, Robert J., June 21, 1861; disch. by order of War Department Jan. 28, 1864.
Farley, James, June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.
Froiley, Jacob J., June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.
Feagley, Henry, June 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 15, 1862.
Fackler, George, June 21, 1861; killed at Alexandria, Va., March 30, 1862; burial record June 14, 1864; grave 1311.
Gohn, George F., June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Gohn, Daniel F., June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Guigan, Patrick, June 21, 1861; disch. Sept. 18, 1863.
Gibble, Reuben H., June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.
Gish, Addison, Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.
Gabriel, William C., Aug. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 8, 1862.
Gude, Lawson H., Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864.
Houghendoubler, A., June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Hoops, Benjamin F., June 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 19, 1862.
Habecker, John, Feb. 18, 1864; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864.
Hengendoubler, J. A., June 21, 1864; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.
High, Michael; not on muster-out roll.
Jones, Gomer, Aug. 13, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; absent at muster out.
Kercher, Herman, June 21, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va.; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Kilburn, Francis, June 21, 1861; trans. to Western gunboat service Feb. 18, 1862.
Linfield, Levi E., June 21, 1861; wounded at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862; died at Baltimore July 22, 1862.
Lewis, David R., June 21, 1861.
Moran, Michael H., June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864; veteran.
Miller, Jacob D., June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.
Mullen, Henry, June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.
Marsh, Joseph M., Aug. 23, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 1, 1863.
McLaughlin, James, June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.
Omer, Robert, Feb. 25, 1864; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864.
Poll, John, June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Pitts, Daniel H., July 25, 1861; must. out June 29, 1864.
Potts, Francis A., June 21, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; died Dec. 18, 1862.
Rothwell, John, June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Reese, George V., June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Roads, John, Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.
Rinehart, Jared C., June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.
Roat, George, June 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 4, 1861.
Ressler, Daniel M., Feb. 18, 1864; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864.
Roat, Charles G., June 21, 1861; wounded and prisoner at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862; died while prisoner July 2, 1862.
Roody, Lewis, June 21, 1861; wounded and prisoner at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862; died while prisoner July 6, 1862.
Rambo, Joseph C., June 21, 1861.
Sheridan, John, June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Sommers, Michael, June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.
Souders, Benjamin F., June 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 4, 1861.
Smith, John, June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.
Smedley, William L., June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.
Smith, George W., June 21, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.
Saylor, John, June 21, 1861; wounded and prisoner at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862; died while prisoner July 6, 1862.
Speaker, Joseph, June 21, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
Stokes, John, June 21, 1861.
Sommers, Patrick, June 21, 1861.
Saylor, Peter W., June 21, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
Troast, Benjamin, June 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 7, 1861.
Torbert, William P., Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 20, 1864.
Williams, Jacob, June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Welsh, Whitefield, June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.
Wilson, Thomas G., June 21, 1861; captured; died at Richmond, Va., Feb. 9, 1863.

CHAPTER XIII.

LANCASTER COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—(*Continued*).

The Forty-fifth and Fiftieth Regiments—The Second Cavalry—Seventy-seventh Regiment.

Forty-fifth Regiment.—Thomas Welch, of Lancaster County, was colonel of this regiment at its organization, and Companies B and K were raised in the county. It was organized on the 21st of October, 1861, and on the 23d it went to Washington. It was assigned to Howard's brigade of Casey's division.

It was engaged in unimportant duty till November 19th, when it embarked at Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, whence on the 6th of December it embarked for Port Royal, S. C., where it occupied the sea islands, among which it was distributed in detachments. Here it remained, occasionally engaging in skirmishes and minor actions, till the 9th of June, 1862, when it embarked on a steamer and landed on James Island, eight miles from the city of Charleston, where it encountered and engaged a force of the enemy. On the 16th it was again in action, but without loss. It was engaged in picket and fatigue duty till the 18th of July, when it embarked for Fortress Monroe. It remained in that vicinity, engaged in drill, till the 4th of August, when it was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps, and went to Acquia Creek, in the vicinity of which it remained till the 6th of September, when it moved by water to Washington. Thence it marched to Brookville, Frederick City, and Middletown, Md., where it arrived on the 13th, and on the 14th was hotly engaged in the battle of South Mountain, where it suffered a loss of one hundred and forty-five men killed, wounded, and missing. On the 17th it was actively engaged at the battle of Antietam, where its loss was thirty killed and wounded.

From the battle-field of Antietam it marched successively to Frederick City, Point of Rocks, Berlin, Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps, Rectortown, Orleans, Waterloo, Warrenton, and Falmouth, and on the 19th of November it encamped on the north bank of the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg. In the battle at that place it was not engaged, but remained in its camp till the 11th of February, 1863, when it removed to Newport News, and encamped on the banks of James River, where it remained during three months. In this time Col. Welsh was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general.

On the 22d of May the regiment was ordered to East Tennessee, to which State it went by rail from Baltimore, and arrived in the vicinity of Vicksburg on the 19th of June.

After the capture of Vicksburg, the regiment, with its brigade, made a painful and severe march to Jackson, Miss., where it arrived on the 10th of July, and bore an active and important part in the engagements

that took place there. After these actions it returned to Vicksburg, whence it went by water to Cairo, then to Cincinnati, from which place it marched to Blue Springs, Tenn., where, on the 10th of October, it was sharply engaged with the enemy. It then moved with its brigade by rail to Knoxville. Here, on the 16th of November, occurred an engagement with the rebel Gen. Longstreet, in which the Forty-fifth bore a part, and during the siege which followed it was engaged, along with other troops, in the defense of the place.

Jan. 1, 1864, four hundred and forty-six of the Forty-fifth re-enlisted and received a veteran furlough. On the 19th of March the veteran regiment went to Annapolis, Md., whence it proceeded into Virginia, and in May, 1864, engaged in the Wilderness campaign, and in the action on the 6th it lost one hundred and forty-five killed and wounded. From this time it was almost constantly engaged or under fire, and in the battles of Cold Harbor, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of June, the aggregate loss was one hundred and sixty-three, killed and wounded, out of three hundred engaged. During the remaining operations of that year, including the Petersburg mine, the Forty-fifth was constantly on duty, and on the 1st of October it numbered only ninety-two men present for duty. During the winter of 1864–65 its ranks were filled up, and it bore its part in the final campaign. It participated in the grand review, and on the 17th of July, 1865, it was mustered out of the service.

Thomas Welsh, col., appointed brig.-gen. March 13, 1863; died Aug. 14, 1865.

Edwin A. Kelsey, maj., March 1, 1863; died June 24, 1864, of wounds received in action June 3, 1864.

John McClure, q.m., Oct. 18, 1861; dismissed Sept. 26, 1864.

Winfield S. Yundt, asst.-surg., Jan. 21, 1863; disch. May 18, 1863.

E. Edwin Iddings, assist.-surg., Jan. 25, 1865; disch. June 23, 1865.

Frederick A. Gast, chap., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with regt. July 17, 1865.

Amos Mullen, q.m.-sergt., Sept. 16, 1861; disch. at exp. of term of service Jan. 18, 1865.

James A. Myers, hosp. stew., Aug. 13, 1862; disch. May 26, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Captains.

Henry A. Haines, Aug. 16, 1861; res. March 1, 1863.

John B. Diehler, Sept. 2, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. Sept. 30, 1862; to 1st lieut. March 1, 1863; to capt. July 1, 1863; res. Oct. 20, 1864.

John M. Kline, Aug. 16, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Aug. 1, 1862; res. March 2, 1863; re-enl. March, 1864; pro. to sergt.-maj. June 22, 1864; to 1st lieut. Sept. 7, 1864; to capt. May 21, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

Cyrus Brunet, pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. July 1, 1863; wounded at Wilderness May, 1864; res. Aug. 8, 1864.

Jacob S. Roath, 1st lieut., Sept. 2, 1861; pro. from com.-sergt. to 1st lieut. May 21, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

Harvey H. Bennet, 2d lieut., Sept. 2, 1861; pro. from sergt.-maj. to 2d lieut. July 7, 1863; disch. Dec. 5, 1864, for wounds received at Petersburg June 17, 1864.

John F. Trout, 2d lieut., Sept. 2, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Aug. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. H Aug. 1, 1862.

Moses S. Mullen, 2d lieut., Sept. 2, 1861; pro. to sergt. Dec. 1, 1861; to 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

Robert Carroll, 1st sergt., Feb. 24, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt. Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

John M. Hipple, 1st sergt., Sept. 2, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. March 10, 1863; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 18, 1864; veteran.

Sergeants.

Henry C. Stephens, Oct. 14, 1861; pro. to sergt. March 10, 1863; captured Sept. 30, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Bennev'e, Kemmery, Sept. 2, 1861; pris. from Sept. 30, 1864, to April, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Henry Reiff, Oct. 14, 1861; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

George B. Haines, Oct. 1, 1861; pris. from Sept. 30, 1864, to April, 1865; pro. from corp. to sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

William H. Childs, Sept. 2, 1861; pro. to sergt. April 7, 1863; to sergt.-maj. Jan. 1, 1864; veteran.

William T. Armstrong, Aug. 12, 1862; died July 15, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg June 18, 1864.

Austin German, Sept. 2, 1861; pro. to sergt. May 20, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 24, 1864; veteran.

J. D. Feltenberger, Sept. 2, 1861; pro. to sergt. May 18, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865, for wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; veteran.

Corporals.

Christian Shaup, Sept. 21, 1861; captured Sept. 30, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

John Kinsey, Jan. 1, 1862; wounded at Poplar Spring Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Joseph Judy, Sept. 2, 1861; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

John L. Horst, Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Francis J. Keller, Feb. 15, 1864; wounded and prisoner at Poplar Spring Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864; pro. to corp. May 4, 1865.

William Swan, Oct. 14, 1861; captured Sept. 30, 1864; pro. to corp. May 4, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Joseph Bell, Oct. 27, 1861; captured July 30, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 7, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

George Sheets, Aug. 10, 1862; wounded at Petersburg July 30, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. June 7, 1865.

Samuel H. Hinkle, Aug. 15, 1864; died July 1, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg June 17, 1864.

Samuel L. Epler, Sept. 2, 1861; prisoner May 6, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 6, 1865.

Musicians.

James Whitaker, Sept. 2, 1861; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Abram Girod, Sept. 2, 1861; pro. to principal musician March 1, 1865; veteran.

Privates.

Arnold, John, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. F April 3, 1864.

Boell, William, Sept. 2, 1861; not on muster-out roll; veteran.

Boden, John, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 1, 1863.

Bowman, Jacob, Sept. 2, 1861; must. out Oct. 20, 1864, exp. of term.

Bierbower, Jacob, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Byke, Samuel, April 20, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.

Brown, Harvey, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.

Bower, Frederick, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 14, 1862.

Berkheiser, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Co. F April 18, 1864.

Brenneman, J. S., Aug. 10, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 7, 1865.

Bostick, Joseph B., Aug. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 20, 1865.

Bright, William, March 10, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

Bongey, Frederick D., Aug. 22, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. June 7, 1865.

Brown, Thomas, Dec. 31, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

Barthobow, G. F., July 5, 1864; drafted; died May 31, 1865; buried in Alexandria, Va., grave 3183.

Cox, Abraham, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.

Conway, Hugh, Aug. 20, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.

Carroll, Alonzo, Oct. 20, 1861; died Dec. 30, 1861.

Clipper, Benton S., Aug. 9, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 15, 1865; veteran.

Cowden, Matthew A., Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Wilderness May, 1864; disch. July 5, 1865.

Carter, William L., Sept. 2, 1862.

Campbell, Charles, June 2, 1864; substitute.

Duck, Amos, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 31, 1862.

Drummond, Robert, Aug. 20, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 30, 1861.

Dixon, Samuel T., Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 9, 1862.

Dunlevy, William, Aug. 1, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Dyer, George, Sept. 2, 1861; pro. to principal musician Oct. 21, 1861.
Derrick, Eli T., Aug. 10, 1862; wounded in action June 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Decker, Jacob, Aug. 10, 1862; captured Dec. 14, 1863; died at Andersonville Aug. 14, 1864, grave 5664.
Davis, Wesley, Aug. 10, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Derrick, George, Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Petersburg July 30, 1864; died Aug. 3, 1864.
Dougherty, William, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Duck, Washington, Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Duncan, Enos, Sept. 17, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Denton, Charles H., Dec. 24, 1864; substitute.
Dunn, Edward, March 10, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Epler, John G., Sept. 2, 1861; captured at Wilderness May 6, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Eittler, Frederick, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.
Epler, Christian M., Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 23, 1863.
Eshelman, Jacob B., Aug. 29, 1862; captured Sept. 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 24, 1864.
Eshelman, Benjamin, Sept. 1, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Everhart, Daniel, Aug. 22, 1864; captured Sept. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Eshelman, Martin, Aug. 9, 1864; captured Sept. 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 11, 1865.
Eichenberger, L., Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
Farnsworth, C. W., Feb. 23, 1862.
Finley, James, July 30, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 4, 1862.
Felix, Henry, Aug. 15, 1862; captured July 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Galbraith, James, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown; veteran.
Griffs, Joseph, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.
Griffith, Henry P., Aug. 11, 1862; captured Sept. 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 6, 1865; burial record Feb. 1, 1865.
Garrigus, Samuel B., Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Jackson, Miss., July 11, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps in 1863.
Given, Nathaniel, Aug. 18, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 7, 1863.
Giles, Henry, July 9, 1863; drafted.
Garrett, William A., Feb. 15, 1864; died Oct. 25, 1864, of wounds received at Poplar Spring Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864; buried in United States General Hospital Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.
Garrett, James A., Feb. 15, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Gorner, Lewis, Jan. 26, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Goodwin, Charles, Jan. 6, 1865; substitute; died June 23, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.
Henderson, Jacob, Sept. 13, 1861; wounded in action Sept. 30, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. June 14, 1865; veteran.
Housel, William, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. Jan. 21, 1865, for wounds received in action.
Hinton, James, Aug. 20, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.
Howard, Daniel, Oct. 2, 1861; killed at Petersburg June 18, 1864; veteran.
Hagman, Joseph, Aug. 10, 1862; captured Dec. 14, 1863; died July 28, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga., grave 4162.
Hershig, Washington L., Sept. 1, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Hall, Robert, Aug. 15, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Hammaker, George, Sept. 12, 1862; died May 18, 1864, of wounds received at Wilderness May 6, 1864.
Hopkins, Andrew J., Sept. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. F April 3, 1864.
Hart, Levi, Feb. 15, 1864.
Hilscher, Henry L., Nov. 28, 1863; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.
Hischer, Frederick, Feb. 27, 1864; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
Hawthorn, Alfred L., Feb. 27, 1864.
Hawthorn, Robert L., Feb. 27, 1864.
Henry, James, March 10, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Harrington, William, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Ickhoff, William, Oct. 1, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown; veteran.
Keiffer, John, Feb. 15, 1864; captured Sept. 30, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Kautz, Christian, Feb. 16, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Kline, John M., Aug. 16, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj. June 22, 1864.
Losser, Franklin, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 7, 1862.
Laverdy, George W., Sept. 2, 1861; captured Sept. 30, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Leslie, Daniel, Sept. 13, 1861; must. out Oct. 20, 1864, exp. of term.
Long, John, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.
Lightner, Charles, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 25, 1862.
Long, William, Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Co. F April 3, 1864.
Lockard, James, Aug. 10, 1862; captured Dec. 24, 1863; died at Andersonville Sept. 6, 1864, grave 7950.
Lannigan, Cornelius V., Sept. 11, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 15, 1865.
Lawrence, Absalom, Feb. 11, 1864; captured June 7, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Lindsey, George, Feb. 11, 1864; wounded June 1, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Longsdorf, Calvin, Feb. 18, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Lutz, Carson, Jan. 26, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Leher, Jacob, Sept. 2, 1861; not on muster-out roll; veteran.
Morton, William I., Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 25, 1863.
Minich, Henry, Sept. 13, 1861; died Oct. 15, 1863, of wounds received in action.
Mayes, Thomas, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. F, Sept. 1, 1862.
Moore, Alfred, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.
Miller, John, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 5, 1863.
Mattis, David, Oct. 14, 1861; captured July 30, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Malhorn, Smith L., Aug. 5, 1862; died Aug. 15, 1863.
Mullen, James, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 11, 1865.
Mann, William H., Sept. 10, 1862; disch. June 7, 1865, by G. O. War Department.
Myers, James A., Aug. 13, 1862; pro. to hospital steward Sept. 22, 1862.
Monroe, Charles W., Feb. 20, 1864.
Mullen, Benjamin F., Feb. 27, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Meldrum, Thomas, Feb. 18, 1864.
Musser, Samuel D., March 18, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Montgomery, Robert, July 9, 1863; drafted; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Morse, Joseph L., Aug. 26, 1864; drafted; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Martin, George, Jan. 2, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
McAllister, Henry, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.
McElroy, Edward, Feb. 27, 1864; captured Sept. 30, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
McNally, Thomas, Feb. 27, 1864; died March 16, 1864, at Harrisburg, Pa.
Nophsker, Samuel M., Sept. 11, 1862; disch. June 10, 1865, by S. O. No. 22, War Department.
Prescott, John, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 29, 1862.
Pruner, Robert, Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.
Pfahler, William H., Aug. 10, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut. and q.m. Nov. 22, 1864.
Parnell, Andrew, Sept. 21, 1864; drafted; disch. June 7, 1865, by G. O.
Raphil, Joseph, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 20, 1862.
Rinehold, Samuel, Sept. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 22, 1862.
Reidabaugh, L. C., Aug. 5, 1862; captured Nov. 17, 1863; disch. June 7, 1865, by S. O.; veteran.
Robinson, James A., Sept. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. D April 18, 1864.
Rittenhouse, Tyler, Feb. 11, 1864; wounded and prisoner Sept. 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 10, 1865.
Rodgers, Dennis, Jan. 5, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Swigart, Levi, Sept. 24, 1861; must. out Jan. 27, 1865.
Shirk, James, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.
Sward, Wendell, Aug. 20, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.
Shaffer, John S., Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.
Stone, Herbert M., Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.
Stevenson, Theodore, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.
Smith, Charles, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.
Sherbalur, Jacob, Sept. 13, 1861; killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.
Shank, Christian, Oct. 20, 1861; died Jan. 20, 1863.
Schroll, John B., Oct. 8, 1861; captured Sept. 30, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

Sharp, William, Sept. 20, 1861; died, date unknown, of wounds received at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
Segar, George, Oct. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.
Shireman, Henry, Feb. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
Shaeffer, George, Aug. 2, 1862; died Jan. 22, 1863; buried at Alexandria, Va., grave 697.
Sheets, Jeremiah, Aug. 10, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 20, 1862.
Small, Lawrence M., Aug. 10, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; disch. May 8, 1865.
Snyder, George W., Aug. 18, 1862; died Dec. 21, 1863.
Sourbeer, Jacob, Aug. 10, 1862; disch. April 17, 1865, on account of wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
Smith, Henry W., Aug. 10, 1864; captured Dec. 14, 1863; died at Richmond, Va., March 20, 1864.
Swartz, Samuel D., Aug. 27, 1862; killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864.
Smith, Ottis, Feb. 18, 1864; captured Sept. 30, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Stevenson, John, Feb. 18, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; captured Sept. 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 17, 1865.
Schaur, William H., Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Sipe, John, Aug. 22, 1864; disch. April 1, 1865, on account of wounds received Sept. 30, 1864.
Shog, John, July 16, 1863; drafted.
Smith, Aquilla, Sept. 21, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Smith, Gideon, June 4, 1861; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Schmidt, Alfred, Dec. 31, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Shaw, Andrew, Dec. 30, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Smith, James, Aug. 4, 1864; drafted.
Troger, John, Sept. 13, 1861; captured July 30, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
Tyler, John E., Aug. 10, 1862; trans. to Co. F April, 1864.
Wall, George, Sept. 2, 1861; killed at Petersburg June 19, 1864; veteran.
Walton, Hiram F., Sept. 13, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
Walton, Amos, Sept. 2, 1861; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862; buried in National Cemetery at Antietam, section 26, lot C, grave 289.
Wagner, Franklin, Sept. 2, 1861; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862; buried in National Cemetery at Antietam, section 26, lot C, grave 289.
Weaver, Andrew J., Sept. 6, 1862; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Wolf, Jacob, Sept. 11, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. April 11, 1865.
Walters, Charles F., Feb. 10, 1864; captured Sept. 30, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Wilson, Charles, Dec. 24, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Young, James, Jan. 2, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Robinson, James A., Sept. 13, 1862; died at Danville, prisoner, March 8, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Bostic, Joseph, Aug. 14, 1862; absent, sick, since January, 1864.
Burkheiser, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. June 11, 1865.
Hopkins, Andrew J., Sept. 6, 1862; killed in action May 6, 1864, at Wilderness.
Long, William, Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 5, 1865.
Ward, John, Aug. 22, 1861; disch. at exp. of term Oct. 20, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Captains.

Edward A. Kelsey, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. to capt. March 26, 1862; to maj. July 1, 1863.
Edgar Eyde, Aug. 22, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 28, 1862; to sergt. Nov. 24, 1863; to 2d lieut. July 9, 1864; to capt. Jan. 2, 1865; wounded at Petersburg July 30, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
John Gelbaugh, 1st lieut., Aug. 22, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. March 26, 1862; to 1st lieut. July 3, 1863; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; must. out Oct. 20, 1864, at exp. of term.
Charles H. Koch, 1st lieut., Oct. 5, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. March 28, 1862; to 2d lieut. Jan. 2, 1865; to 1st lieut. June 8, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
Calvin S. Pudding, 2d lieut., Sept. 9, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. March 13, 1862; to 1st lieut. and adjt. March 26, 1862.
Ephraim E. Myers, 2d lieut., Feb. 25, 1862; pro. to sergt. June 24, 1863; to 1st sergt. July 9, 1864; to 2d lieut. June 8, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
John H. Strickler, 1st sergt., Sept. 16, 1861; pro. to sergt. Dec. 27, 1864; wounded at Petersburg April 2, 1865; pro. to 1st sergt. April 2, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.

Jacob F. Zeigler, Oct. 10, 1861; pro. to sergt. April, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
Abraham Gottschall, Sept. 8, 1861; captured July 30, 1864; pro. from corp. to sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
William Kelly, Sept. 3, 1861; wounded at Poplar Spring Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 24, 1865; to sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
Reuben E. Feilis, Sept. 3, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 24, 1863; to sergt. May 29, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 7, 1864; veteran.

Corporals.

John H. Beaver, Feb. 18, 1862; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
Thomas Kelly, April 22, 1861; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
Elias M. Abogast, Oct. 11, 1861; captured June 7, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 24, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
George Brouse, Oct. 10, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
Jacob W. King, Feb. 26, 1862; pro. to corp. June 1, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
Andrew Hostetter, Feb. 25, 1862; died May 26, 1864, of wounds received at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.
Dennis Digman, Oct. 17, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., June 14, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; veteran.
Hillston Carrs, Aug. 22, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., July 7, 1864, of wounds received at Wilderness May 6, 1864.
David M. Moss, Oct. 11, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; veteran.
Lewis A. Williams, Aug. 22, 1861; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; captured Sept. 30, 1864; died at Richmond, Va., Feb. 24, 1865.
George H. Stape, Aug. 22, 1861; captured June 7, 1865; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 24, 1864.
Lewis Martin, Aug. 22, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., 1864.
Theodore Wilson, Sept. 9, 1861; died at Covington, Ky., Sept. 10, 1863.
Albert Roberts, musician, Sept. 3, 1861; absent, sick, at must. out; veteran.

Privates.

Arnold, Henry D., Sept. 1, 1862; died at Annapolis, Md., April 12, 1864.
Boland, Patrick, March 21, 1864; drafted; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Bugby, William, Oct. 21, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Benson, William H., Oct. 11, 1861; disch. Sept. 9, 1864, for wounds received at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; veteran.
Butcher, Jacob, Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Oct. 20, 1864, at exp. of term.
Bard, Henry H., Sept. 17, 1862; captured Sept. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
Bookman, John W., Oct. 7, 1861; captured Sept. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865; veteran.
Boyle, Henry, Sept. 15, 1862; disch. by S. O. June 13, 1865.
Boyer, William, Oct. 2, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864.
Bair, L. D., Feb. 17, 1864; killed at Petersburg April 2, 1865.
Bell, James D., Oct. 11, 1861.
Bookman, Samuel M., Sept. 16, 1861; died at New York City July 27, 1862.
Bookman, William H., Oct. 11, 1861; captured Sept. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865; veteran.
Brannan, John, Feb. 24, 1862.
Crowan, John, Dec. 20, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

Coffey, John, Dec. 21, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. July 12, 1865.
Crawford, Fran. W., Feb. 1, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out; veteran.
Collins, Michael, Aug. 22, 1861; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; must. out Oct. 20, 1864, at exp. of term.
Collins, Dennis, Aug. 22, 1861; captured June 7, 1864; must. out Jan. 13, 1865.
Conner, Arthur, Nov. 30, 1864; trans. to N. W. Army March 19, 1865.
Carroll, Francis, Aug. 22, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., June 22, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; veteran.
Campbell, James, Jan. 2, 1865; substitute.
Cosgrove, John, Sept. 18, 1861.
Chambers, Henry, Sept. 16, 1861; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, section 26, lot C, grave 307.
Carpenter, Charles, Sept. 5, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 5, 1862.
Cohick, Samuel, Aug. 6, 1862.
Doll, Michael, Jan. 20, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Douglass, Joseph, Sept. 13, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House March 12, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 21, 1865.
Divet, Peter, Feb. 25, 1864; captured Sept. 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 13, 1865; burial record, Feb. 19, 1865.
Dunglebarger, J., Sept. 5, 1861; died at Otter Island, S. C., Dec. 17, 1862.
Dixon, Thomas, Oct. 10, 1861; died at Camp Cassey, Md., Nov. 17, 1862.
Divet, Benjamin, Feb. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 11, 1862.
Dougherty, J. W., Feb. 15, 1862.
Eyde, Theodore, Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Petersburg July 30, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. March 24, 1865.
Enney, John E., killed at Poplar Spring Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864; veteran.
Elder, John, Sept. 18, 1861; died at Newport News, Va., July 27, 1862.
Findley, George W., Feb. 25, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Fisher, George, Sept. 3, 1861; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
Frank, John W., Aug. 22, 1861; died at Harrisburg, Pa., April 3, 1864; veteran.
Fisher, Jacob M., Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 21, 1863.
Gray, Wilson, Dec. 21, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Gray, Jeremiah, Sept. 21, 1861.
Geltmacher, Jacob, Feb. 25, 1864; captured Sept. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
Gilbert, George, Sept. 16, 1861; killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.
Goon, William, Oct. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 17, 1861.
Heck, Israel, Aug. 22, 1861; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
Henry, Charles, Dec. 20, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Herleman, Henry, Dec. 20, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Hinkle, John J., Feb. 18, 1862; captured Sept. 30, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
Hostetter, John F., Feb. 23, 1864; wounded at Petersburg June 23, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 9, 1865.
Houts, Edward, Sept. 8, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 27, 1864; veteran.
Hanies, Samuel, Oct. 10, 1861; captured Sept. 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 6, 1865; veteran.
Hoffner, John, Feb. 25, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; buried in Wilderness burial-grounds.
Howe, William, Jan. 2, 1865; substitute.
Hill, Thomas, Sept. 9, 1861; died Oct. 2, 1862, of wounds received in action.
Hoine, Samuel E., Aug. 23, 1862.
Hetrick, Isaiah, Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 18, 1863.
Johnson, William M., Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 28, 1864; veteran.
Klugh, Joseph, Oct. 7, 1861; drafted; disch. by S. O. June 30, 1865.
Kauffman, Benjamin, Oct. 7, 1861; captured Dec. 16, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 18, 1864; grave 6028.
Klute, Robert, Dec. 21, 1864; substitute.
Kellar, Oscar, Sept. 9, 1861; died at Otter Island, S. C., March 26, 1862.
Keplar, Jacob, Oct. 22, 1861; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, sec. 26, lot C, grave 312.
Kennedy, Patrick, Sept. 23, 1861.
Kelley, John, Sept. 24, 1861.
Lowbacker, Joseph, Feb. 25, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Lease, Joseph, Feb. 25, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Long, Jerome, Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Dec. 5, 1864, for wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; veteran.
Lehman, George W., Feb. 18, 1862; wounded in action July, 1864; died at Columbia, Pa., April 3, 1865.
Litz, Daniel, Oct. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 2, 1862.
Myers, Jacob H., Feb. 17, 1862; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
Myers, Samuel E., Feb. 24, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 14, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
Miller, David, Dec. 21, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Miller, John, Dec. 21, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Miles, John L., Aug. 17, 1861; prisoner from Dec. 14, 1863, to March 27, 1865; must. out May 12, 1864, at exp. of term.
Mosteller, Michael, Oct. 6, 1864; drafted; disch. by special order June 8, 1865.
Maloney, Thomas, Feb. 22, 1864; killed at Petersburg July 30, 1864.
Magill, George, Oct. 11, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; captured Sept. 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 14, 1865.
Moore, John, Dec. 23, 1864; substitute.
Myers, Samuel C., Sept. 8, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
Myers, Edward, Sept. 9, 1862.
Martin, Thomas, Jan. 2, 1865; substitute.
Mullen, Amos, Aug. 9, 1861; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Oct. 21, 1861.
Mitchell, James G., March 27, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 16, 1863.
Mumma, Peter H., Aug. 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1863.
McLaughlin, Oswald, Feb. 25, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
McFarland, James, Dec. 21, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
McDade, Thomas, Dec. 28, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
McBride, Thomas, Oct. 5, 1861.
McCann, James, Aug. 23, 1861; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, sec. 26, lot C, grave 311.
McClain, Joseph, Aug. 27, 1861; captured Nov. 17, 1863.
Nash, Francis, Nov. 30, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Neeley, Samuel, Oct. 3, 1864; drafted; killed at Petersburg April 2, 1865.
O'Brier, John C., Sept. 24, 1861; disch. Feb. 2, 1865, from wounds received in action June 27, 1864; veteran.
Palmer, James, Nov. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Pyfer, Levi, Sept. 8, 1861; wounded at Petersburg Aug. 9, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
Porter, John C., Oct. 11, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 25, 1863.
Peart, John, Feb. 27, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 7, 1862.
Quigley, Thomas, Nov. 29, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Raseley, James, Dec. 22, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Rhaun, Isaac, March 27, 1862.
Roads, George, Sept. 8, 1861; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
Rees, Lewis, March 27, 1862; must. out March 27, 1865, at exp. of term.
Roberts, William, Oct. —, 1862; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1865.
Rodgers, James, Dec. 23, 1864; substitute.
Reighand, Samuel A., Sept. 8, 1861; killed in action at Otter Island, S. C., March 13, 1862.
Reighand, William H., Sept. 8, 1861; died March 14, 1862, of wounds received in action at Otter Island, S. C., March 13, 1862.
Ryan, John, Aug. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 26, 1862.
Ritcher, Charles, March 28, 1862.
Shannon, John, Dec. 21, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Seiple, George F., Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Sumpman, Samuel, Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

Stonecypher, James, Sept. 8, 1861; captured June 18, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Sumpman, John F., Aug. 21, 1861; prisoner from June 7, 1864, to April 21, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865; veteran.

Stonecypher, Alonzo, Oct. 2, 1861; prisoner from June 7, 1864, to April 29, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865; veteran.

Swears, Francis, Aug. 7, 1862; prisoner from June 7, 1864, to April 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.

Saunders, Simon, Sept. 21, 1861; killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864; buried in Wilderness burial grounds.

Smith, Richard, Aug. 22, 1861.

Sullivan, Timothy, Aug. 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 14, 1863.

Stein, Charles, Sept. 16, 1861; died Feb. 10, 1863; buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery.

Stouffer, Henry, Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 31, 1862.

Studenroff, Martin, Aug. 22, 1861.

Sharr, John F., Oct. 2, 1861; drowned in Potomac River Aug. 13, 1862.

Seitz, John G., March 27, 1862; died at Milldale, Miss., July 27, 1863.

Vache, Howard W., Oct. 7, 1861; died June 8, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; veteran.

Williams, John, Dec. 23, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

Weaver, Samuel B., Feb. 25, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Weaver, Reuben, Aug. 22, 1861; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. May 30, 1865; veteran.

Ward, John, Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Co. F April 30, 1864.

Wike, Henry M., Aug. 22, 1861; died Oct. 1, 1864, near Petersburg, Va., of wounds received at Poplar Spring Church, Va., Sept. 20, 1865; veteran.

Woods, John S., Aug. 22, 1861; missing in action at Petersburg July 30, 1864; veteran.

Weigant, Augustus, Oct. 11, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.

Wagner, Augustus, Aug. 22, 1861; died June 16, 1862, of wounds received in action at Otter Island, S. C., March 13, 1864.

Yough, Jacob, Sept. 22, 1861.

Fiftieth Regiment.—This regiment was organized at Camp Curtin Sept. 25, 1861. Company F was recruited in Lancaster. On the 2d of October it left Harrisburg and went to Washington, thence to Annapolis, Md., where it was assigned to Stevens' brigade of T. W. Sherman's corps.

October 19th it embarked on transports for South Carolina, where, after severe perils, it arrived, and on the 6th of December went to Beaufort, where it had its first skirmish, and drove the enemy from the island. On the 1st of January, 1862, the battle of Coosaw—its first engagement in force—occurred. On the 30th it crossed a stream on the stringers of a bridge at Old Pocotaligo under the fire of the enemy, and dislodged a force from its position on the opposite side. The regiment left Beaufort July 12, when it went to Fortress Monroe, and was made part of the Ninth Corps, and went to the support of Gen. Pope, on the Rapidan. It was engaged two days at Second Bull Run. It made a gallant fight at Chantilly on the 1st of September, and was engaged at South Mountain, Md., on the 14th. On the 17th it was in the battle of Antietam, and at the battle of Fredericksburg, on the 13th of December, it was present but not actively engaged. It afterwards, in the summer of 1863, went to the West, was at the siege of Vicksburg, and participated in the campaign to Jackson. In August it went across the mountains *via* Cumberland Gap to Knoxville. It went thence to Blue Springs, where it was engaged in battle, then returned to Knoxville. Early in November it was in a fight with Longstreet's forces on the Tennessee Railroad. It was several times afterwards engaged during the siege of Knoxville, which was raised on the 5th of December, 1863.

On the 1st of January, 1864, nearly the entire regiment re-enlisted, then marched, amidst great suffering, to Nicholasville, where the men received their veteran furloughs and went home.

March 20th it made its rendezvous at Annapolis, and early in May entered on the Wilderness campaign, and participated in the operations which followed in front of Petersburg, where it passed the winter. It also participated in the campaign of the spring of 1865, which terminated the war, and on the 31st of July, 1865, it was mustered out of the service near Georgetown, D. C.

The following lists are of men from Lancaster County serving in the Fiftieth Regiment:

H. N. Adams, adjt., res. Dec. 29, 1863.

COMPANY F.

Captains.

A. W. Bolenius, Sept. 28, 1861; wounded at Bull Run; disch. April 8, 1863.

Benjamin Lichty, Sept. 28, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. Dec. 2, 1861; to capt. April 29, 1863; died Sept. 3, 1863.

John A. Rodgers, 1st lieut., Sept. 28, 1861; com. adjt. May 5, 1862; and capt. Co. H Aug. 1, 1862; not mustered; res. Sept. 20, 1862.

Samuel Hess, 1st lieut., Sept. 28, 1861; pro. to corp.; to sergt.; to 1st sergt.; to 1st lieut. Jan. 17, 1865; must. out with company July 30, 1865; veteran.

H. Nelson Adams, 2d lieut., Dec. 2, 1861; com. adjt. Aug. 1, 1862; not mustered; res. Dec. 29, 1863.

Frederick Hoover, 2d lieut., Sept. 28, 1861; pro. from private to 2d lieut. Dec. 17, 1862; died Nov. 17, 1863.

Henry A. Leanich, 1st sergt., Sept. 28, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md., March 25, 1864; veteran.

Wendell Kirck, Sept. 28, 1861; pro. from private to sergt.; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; buried in Wilderness burial grounds; veteran.

Sergeants.

Albert Fisher, Sept. 28, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. Feb. 8, 1862; wounded at Chantilly Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with company July 30, 1865; veteran.

Lorenzo Lattner, Sept. 28, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt.; must. out with company July 30, 1865; veteran.

John Laur, Sept. 28, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt.; must. out with company July 30, 1865; veteran.

David P. Martz, Sept. 28, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt.; must. out with company July 30, 1865; veteran.

Jacob Christ, Sept. 28, 1861; pro. from private to sergt. April 15, 1862; died at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 5, 1864.

Schernitz'r Florang, Sept. 28, 1861; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Daniel Roth, Sept. 28, 1861.

Corporals.

Jeremiah Layser, Sept. 28, 1861; pro. to corp.; must. out with company July 30, 1865; veteran.

William Souders, Sept. 28, 1861; pro. to corp.; must. out with company July 30, 1865; veteran.

John Shoemaker, March 13, 1865; substitute; pro. to corp. June 14, 1865; must. out with company July 30, 1865.

Henry F. Bausman, March 13, 1865; substitute; pro. to corp. June 14, 1865; must. out with company July 30, 1865.

John Hamilton, March 8, 1865; substitute; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865; must. out with company July 30, 1865.

Jonathan Sanders, March 11, 1865; substitute; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865; must. out with company July 30, 1865.

Joseph Reitzel, Feb. 25, 1864; pro. to corp. July 1, 1865; must. out with company July 30, 1865.
Lorenzo Schweiger, Sept. 17, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
William H. Reddie, Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
John Kolb, Sept. 22, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Charles Manner, Sept. 28, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Samuel Gross, Sept. 28, 1861; pro. to corp.; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 6, 1864; grave 2944.
George Newmeyer, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 24, 1863.
Frederick Keatz, Sept. 28, 1861; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; discharged, date unknown.
William Waters, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 23, 1863.
Andrew Gubser, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 30, 1862.

Musicians.

Amos Schmeck, Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company July 30, 1865.
Charles H. Littleton, Sept. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Joseph Gander, Sept. 28, 1861; on detached service at muster out.

Privates.

Appler, Abler J., Sept. 19, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. April 28, 1865.
Aston, John, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 23, 1863.
Andrant, Robert, Sept. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Backman, George, March 10, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.
Boyer, Franklin, March 13, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.
Bullman, Platt, Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Becker, Henry, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 22, 1865; vet.
Bolmer, Edward, Sept. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Bertles, Frederick, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 30, 1862.
Bradycamp, Louis, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 21, 1862.
Cooney, John, Sept. 28, 1861; must. out with company July 30, 1865; veteran.
Coyle, John, March 11, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.
Campbell, Amos, Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Campbell, James G., Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Callender, Butta'e, Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 25, 1865.
Crawford, Joseph A., Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 1, 1865.
Christ, Anthony, Sept. 28, 1861; killed at Wilderness May 9, 1864; vet.
Chambers, George, Sept. 28, 1861; absent, without leave, at muster out.
Campbell, George, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 13, 1862.
Delseit, Nicholas, Sept. 28, 1861; absent at muster out.
Degamon, John, March 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.
Dukate, Eli, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 30, 1865.
Deemer, Frederick, Sept. 21, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Deemer, Thomas, Sept. 21, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
Dummire, Andrew, Sept. 30, 1861; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Deets, Henry J., Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 18, 1863.
Ehrentraut, Robert, Sept. 28, 1861; must. out with company July 30, 1865; veteran.
Elmer, Wolfgang, March 7, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.
Eberstatter, Joseph, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 8, 1863.
Erb, Jesse H., Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 11, 1862.
Erb, Benjamin, Sept. 28, 1861.
Frank, John, Sept. 28, 1861; must. out with company July 30, 1865; vet.
Fink, John, March 13, 1865; substitute; absent at muster out.
Fox, Frank, Sept. 28, 1861; died of wounds received at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.
Frash, Henry, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 30, 1862.
Frailish, Benjamin, Sept. 28, 1861.
Gildi, Jacob, March 10, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.
Gilmore, Henry, March 13, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.
Hammel, Henry, March 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.
Hahn, Jacob, March 10, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.
Hollen, Henry, March 11, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.
Hays, Barnhart, March 13, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.
Hahn, John J., March 13, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.
Heverling, William, March 13, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 24, 1865.
Hoover, John, Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Hoover, John H., Sept. 19, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Hummel, Franklin, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. cert., date unknown.
Hoffman, Jackson, Sept. 28, 1861; trans. to Co. A, 10th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps.
Hoffer, Solomon, Sept. 28, 1861; died Sept. 10, 1864, of wounds received May 12, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.
Heritage, Albert, March 9, 1865; substitute.
Halt, Henry, Sept. 28, 1861.
Hensler, William, Sept. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Hetler, Augustus, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 28, 1863.
Henry, John A., Sept. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Hoover, Francis Jos., Sept. 30, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Hubur, Francis, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 31, 1862.
Hern, George, Sept. 28, 1861.
Hauser, Frantz, Feb. 29, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Jamison, Moses, March 13, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.
Kelly, Charles, March 13, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.
Kane, John, Sept. 29, 1864; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.
Kaseman, Nathan, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 25, 1865; veteran.
Kingsley, James C., Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Kearney, Lawrence, Sept. 28, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 24, 1864; grave 9630; veteran.
Kilchrist, Thomas, Sept. 28, 1861; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Kohler, Frederick, Sept. 28, 1864; died near Petersburg July 17, 1864; buried in 9th Corps Cemetery, Meade Station, Va.
Kuhn, Marks, Sept. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Kneisley, George A, Sept. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Kohler, William, Sept. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Kelley, William, Sept. 28, 1861; missing in action at Bull Run Aug. 29, 1862.
Lukens, Albert T., March 10, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.
Ludwig, Paul, March 14, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.
Lutz, Uriah, March 13, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.
Layton, Thomas J., Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Lambert, Franklin, Sept. 28, 1861; trans. to 1st Bat. Vet. Res. Corps May 9, 1865; veteran.
Lauder, Michael, Sept. 28, 1861; absent, without leave, at muster out.
Leanhart, George, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 25, 1863.
Lusche, Jacob, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. Sept. 20, 1864, exp. of term.
Maconey, Stevens, March 10, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.
Metz, Jacob, March 13, 1865; substitute; must out with company July 30, 1865.
Mays, Solomon S., Sept. 20, 1861; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Myers, Michael, Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Miller, Augustus, Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. May 4, 1865.
Miller, Hiram, Oct. 12, 1861; killed at Weldon Railroad Aug. 19, 1864, buried in 9th Corps Cemetery, Meade Station, Va.; veteran.
Morrow, Edward, March 9, 1865; substitute.
Munson, Edward, March 8, 1865; substitute.
Musgrove, John, Sept. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Myers, George, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 28, 1863.
McManus, Patrick, Sept. 28, 1861; must. out with company July 30, 1865; veteran.
McHale, Robert, March 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.
McNally, Edward, Sept. 27, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
O'Corbin, Daniel, Oct. 12, 1861; died in Bradford County, Pa., Feb. 21, 1864; veteran.

O'Brien, Edward, Aug. 12, 1861; not must. into U. S. service.
Phinice, John, Sept. 21, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Paulus, William, Sept. 17, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Ritter, Isidore, September, 1864; substitute; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 11, 1864.
Reep, Solomon, Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Rentz, Jacob, Sept. 28, 1861; must. out Sept. 28, 1864, exp. of term.
Robinson, Charles, Sept. 21, 1861; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Riley, Thomas, March 7, 1865; substitute.
Rothacker, George, Feb. 17, 1864.
Remler, William, Sept. 28, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Rineer, Samuel, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 21, 1862.
Rosney, Patrick, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 14, 1862.
Schmidt, Gerhart, Feb. 8, 1864; must. out with company July 30, 1865.
Shirer, Edwin, March 11, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.
Stoll, Gottlieb, March 11, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.
Shroder, Albert, March 13, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.
Smeltzer, Uriah, Sept. 21, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Smeltzer, Israel, Sept. 21, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Shaler, Labana, Sept. 21, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Smith, John, Sept. 3, 1864; drafted: disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Stochler, Conrad, Sept. 28, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Struhler, Wendall, Sept. 28, 1861; killed at Weldon Railroad Aug. 19, 1864; buried in 9th Corps Cemetery, Meade Station, Va.; veteran.
Steffe, Jacob, Sept. 28, 1861; killed at Wilderness May 9, 1864; veteran.
Streckenbein, Jacob, March 13, 1865; absent, on furlough, at muster out.
Smith, Emanuel, Sept. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Smith, Gerhart, Sept. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Spindler, Nathaniel S., Sept. 28, 1861.
Tole, George S., Sept. 28, 1861; killed at Petersburg May 20, 1864.
Thurhost, Frederick, Sept. 21, 1864; drafted; died at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 7, 1865.
Turner, Richard, March 10, 1865; substitute.
Tyke, John H., Sept. 28, 1861.
Todd, John S., Sept. 28, 1861: not on muster-out roll.
Urban, Samuel, Sept. 28, 1861; must. out Sept. 28, 1864, exp. of term.
Vitter, Ludwig, Sept. 3, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Vanmorman, Anton, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 21, 1862.
Winger, Samuel, Sept. 28, 1861; absent, wounded, at muster out; veteran.
Welter, John, March 10, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.
Worrell, Henry, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. Aug. 7, 1865, to date July 30, 1865; veteran.
Warfel, Nicholas, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Oct. 31, 1864, exp. of term.
Weaver, Benjamin, Sept. 28, 1861; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 7, 1864; veteran.
Williams, George, March 10, 1865; substitute.
Walzer, Solomon, March 10, 1865; substitute.
Weast, Francis, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 2, 1863.
Willards, John, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 13, 1863.
Walters, John, Sept. 28, 1861: died at Fortress Monroe Nov. 8, 1861.
Yeager, Joseph, Sept. 28, 1861; absent, wounded, at muster out; veteran.
Yost, Philip, Aug. 26, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Zeiche, Charles, Sept. 28, 1861.

COMPANY I.

Mayberry, Reuben, Feb. 10, 1864; must. out with company July 30, 1865.

Fifty-ninth Regiment (Second Cavalry).—This regiment, of which Company D was from Lancaster County, was recruited in the fall of 1861, and went to Washington April 25, 1862, and in June set out for the seat of war on the Rapidan. Here it was engaged in the ordinary duty of cavalry, scouting, skirmishing, and harassing the enemy by sudden dashes on weak or exposed points, obstructing him in his advance, and falling suddenly on his flank or rear on his retreat. In the discharge of such duties the regiment was engaged during the summer and autumn of 1862. It went into winter-quarters at Accotink, where it could hold the line of the Occoquan. It left its winter-quarters and resumed active operations early in April, 1863. It was assigned to the brigade of Gen. Stahel, which was afterwards commanded by Gen. Pleasonton. It entered on the Gettysburg campaign in June. At the battle it was engaged in checking the tide of stragglers, conducting prisoners, doing provost duty on the field and in the town, and pursuing and harassing the retreating army of Lee. During the autumn it made frequent reconnoissances and several active fights, as well as many skirmishes and less important actions. It had its winter-quarters at Warrenton. Many of the men re-enlisted and received a veteran furlough in the winter of 1863–64.

In the campaign of 1864 it participated in the brilliant cavalry operations of Gen. Sheridan, which contributed so largely to the success of and gave lustre to the Union army. Its list of actions is too long to rehearse, but of the important ones may be mentioned those of Hawes' Shop, Deep Bottom, Malvern Hill, Charles City Cross-Roads, Reams' Station, and afterwards Wyatt's Farm, Boydton Plank-Road, McDowell's Hill, and Five Forks. It was present at the final surrender. It was three times filled by recruits, and was mustered out July 13, 1865. Bates says of it, "It enjoyed a reputation second to none. On the skirmish line it was noted for its steady, plucky advance. On parade it was distinguished for the regularity of its 'dress,' its fine appearance, its cleanliness, and *esprit*. It furnished several staff-officers for the general commanding."

Lancaster County men in the Second Cavalry:

Robert M. Brinton, maj., April 19, 1865; trans. to 1st Prov. Cav.
James J. Strause, surg., Oct. 2, 1863; disch. July 4, 1864.

COMPANY A.

Clark, John H., Sept. 14, 1863.
Coble, Jacob, Feb. 21, 1865.
Darbrow, Cyrus, Feb. 21, 1865; trans. to Co. A, 1st Prov. Cav.
Metzler, Christian, Feb. 21, 1865; trans. to Co. A, 1st Prov. Cav.
Pratt, John W., Sept. 15, 1863; trans. to Co. A, 1st Prov. Cav.
Reynolds, John, Sept. 25, 1862; disch. June 10, 1865.
Singer, Philip, Feb. 21, 1865; trans. to Co. A, 1st Prov. Cav.
Wiggert, John, Aug. 15, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865.
Yingling, George, June 20, 1863; trans. to Co. A, 1st Prov. Cav.

COMPANY B.

Samuel A. Wright, 2d lieut., Feb. 22, 1863; disch. June 26, 1865.
Lefevre, Hiram, sergt, March 9, 1864; disch. July 6, 1865.
Kling, George, corp., Aug. 3, 1864; disch. Jan. 6, 1865.
Shaffer, Barnet, Feb. 18, 1865; trans. to Co. B, 1st Prov. Cav.

COMPANY C.

Long, George F., Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. C, 1st Prov. Cav.

COMPANY D.

William P. Brinton, capt., Oct. 1, 1861; pro. to lieut.-col. 163d Regt. P. V. March 1, 1863.
George C. Eckert, capt., Oct. 1, 1861; pro. to 2d, to 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1863; to capt. Sept. 1, 1863; must. out Dec. 15, 1864, at exp. of term.
John A. Martin, capt., Oct. 12, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut. Nov. 25, 1864; to capt. Feb. 27, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
David H. Leche, 1st lieut., Oct. 17, 1861; killed in action Dec. 28, 1862.
Albert M. Witmer, pro. to 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1863; to 1st lieut. Sept. 1, 1863; captured at Charles City Cross-Roads Aug. 16, 1864; disch. Oct. 12, 1864.

Henry W. Shultz, capt., Oct. 17, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Dec. 12, 1864; to 1st lieut. Feb. 27, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.

George G. Fraim, 2d lieut., Oct. 12, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Feb. 27, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.

John Fritz, 1st sergt., Oct. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.

F. W. Eshleman, 1st sergt., Oct. 12, 1861; wounded in action May 12, 1864; must. out Oct. 15, 1864, at exp. of term.

Canning Simmons, q.m.-sergt., Oct. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.

Samuel McIntyre, com.-sergt., Dec. 16, 1863; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.

Benjamin Lonius, sergt., Oct. 12, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.

Lorenzo Fuller, sergt., Dec. 16, 1863; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.

Samuel Eckman, sergt., Oct. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav, June 17, 1865; veteran.

Thomas Mills, sergt., Oct. 30, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.

William C. Frew, sergt., Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to regt. q.m.-sergt., date unknown; veteran.

Nathaniel Ryan, corp., Feb. 10, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Amos Miller, corp., Feb. 14, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Benjamin C. Naugle, corp., March 26, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

James Benner, corp., Feb. 9, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Samuel Sowers, corp., July 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Levi Deholt, corp., Oct. 19, 1861; not accounted for; veteran.

Jonathan F. Harb, corp.; not accounted for; veteran.

Lorenzo Ludwig, farrier, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865; veteran.

John White, blacksmith, Oct. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.

Eugene Flaherty, saddler, Dec. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Peter Fenetz, bugler, July 5, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Alexander, Peter, March 4, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Appleton, John B., Sept. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Armstrong, Hugh, Sept. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 23, 1865.

Benner, Amaziah, March 1, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Bertzel, Charles, Feb. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 23, 1865.

Burkins, Edward, Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Bayson, Joseph, Oct. 12, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., May 23, 1864; grave 1309.

Benner, Amos M., Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.

Bair, Jacob E., Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.

Brinton, Robert M., Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. G, date unknown.

Bane, Amos, Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.

Brown, William L., Oct. 19, 1861; not accounted for.

Bricker, John M., Oct. 3, 1861; not accounted for.

Brubaker, William H., Aug. 15, 1864; not accounted for.

Conover, Isaiah, Oct. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.

Conoly, Robert, Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Clark, Edward, Feb. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Clarg, John, Feb. 25, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Clummings, John, Oct. 17, 1861; must. out June 23, 1865, at exp. of term.

Cramar, Philip, Aug. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Cook, Calvin B., Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for; veteran.

Caleb, Vincent S., Oct. 12, 1861; not accounted for.

Clark, George, Oct. 12, 1861; not accounted for.

Clark, John S., Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.

Chasteau, Lewis M., Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. E, date unknown.

Cummins, James H., Oct. 30, 1861; not accounted for.

Dabler, Jacob, Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Davis, James H., Oct. 15, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Drorbaugh, George W., Aug. 18, 1861; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Davis, Levi, Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.

Dudeck, Julius, Nov. 19, 1861; not accounted for.

Davis, James, Aug. 10, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Eckert, August, Feb. 25, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Eckman, Mahlon P., Sept. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Eckman, John R., Oct. 12, 1861; not accounted for.

Eshleman, M. B., Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.

Fulerton, George, March 4, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Foster, Joel H., Feb. 20, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Fellenbaum, William, Oct. 19, 1861; not accounted for; veteran.

Freymeyer, John, Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.

Fellenbaum, Edwin, Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.

Fisher, Richard, Oct. 19, 1861; not accounted for.

Fisher, Philip, Oct. 19, 1861; not accounted for.

Funk, Michael, Aug. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.

Groft, Abraham, Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.

Hoover, Abraham, Feb. 17, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Henry, Amos, July 22, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Heapey, Samuel, Feb. 18, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav, June 17, 1865.

Hetherington, George, Dec. 31, 1863; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.

Hetherington, James, Dec. 10, 1861; must. out June 10, 1865, at exp. of term.

Huss, James O., Aug. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Holman, William, Aug. 18, 1864; not accounted for.

Jeffries, William, Dec. 31, 1863; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.

Jordan, Westley, March 4, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Jones, John, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Jackson, Newton, Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.

Jackson, William, Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.

Jacobs, Charles, Jan. 2, 1864; not accounted for; veteran.

Jenkins, Stephen J., Feb. 19, 1864; died Jan. 25, 1865; buried in Cavalry Corps Cemetery, Va.

Kendig, George H., Feb. 16, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Kendig, Samuel, Feb. 9, 1864; trans to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Kain, David, Feb. 22, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Kurtz, John H., Feb. 28, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Klump, Andrew, Feb. 20, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Kieser, John, March 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.

Kinnard, Jacob, Nov. 20, 1861; not accounted for.

Kreider, Christian, Oct. 12, 1861; not accounted for.

Kepple, Joseph, Feb. 8, 1864; not accounted for.

Lundy, George W., Oct. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.

Leip, John G., Feb. 18, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.

Loomis, Emerson, July 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Lefevre, John F.; not accounted for.

Murray, William, Oct. 12, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.

Miller, Samuel, Feb. 9, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Mowery, John, Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Morton, Peter, Feb. 9, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Minich, Milton, Feb. 20, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Miller, John S., Dec. 17, 1863; not accounted for; veteran.

Means, Isaac, Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.

Miller, Henry, Oct. 30, 1861; not accounted for.
Mahrer, George, Jan. 26, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Myers, Amos, Feb. 26, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Myers, William, Aug. 23, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Myers, George W., Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
McNeal, Jacob, Feb. 16, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
McCumming, P., Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
McKee, Enoch, Feb. 8, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
McCalvierr, William, Nov. 19, 1861; not accounted for.
McPhial, Kennett, Oct. 19, 1861; not accounted for.
McKissick, David, Oct. 12, 1861; not accounted for.
McLaughlin, John, Oct. 12, 1861; not accounted for.
McMichael, William, Oct. 22, 1861; not accounted for.
Null, Emory, Sept. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.
Pauling, Jacob S., March 28, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Parker, Charles, Feb. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 8, 1865.
Phenegar, Isaac, Oct. 12, 1861; not accounted for.
Paydon, Thomas, Oct. 12, 1861; not accounted for.
Paden, John B., Oct. 19, 1861; not accounted for.
Paul, Samuel, Nov. 30, 1861; not accounted for.
Ryan, Johnson, Feb. 9, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Ross, William J., March 20, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Redding, George, Feb. 11, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Reed, Alfred, Feb. 8, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Roberts, Samuel P., Nov. 11, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
Rickel, William, July 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.
Raub, Philip, Oct. 12, 1861; not accounted for.
Robb, Samuel, Oct. 12, 1861; not accounted for.
Ritz, Jacob F., Nov. 26, 1861; not accounted for.
Reed, Charles, Nov. 30, 1861; not accounted for.
Sides, Daniel, Oct. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Sullenberger, Andrew, Oct. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Stine, Irwin, Dec. 16, 1863; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Stine, Henry, Feb. 26, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Smith, Jacob B., Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Smith, Joseph B., Feb. 29, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Shultz, Samuel, Nov. 11, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
Shadduck, Rod. P., Feb. 11, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Sloat, Nathaniel, Feb. 7, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Sempler, Edmond, Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Stirk, George S., March 30, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Steveson, Samuel C., Aug. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.
Smith, Henry, Aug. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.
Styer, Joseph, Oct. 12, 1861; not accounted for.
Skieu, Stephen, Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.
Sailor, Thomas B., Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.
Shute, John J., Nov. 11, 1861; not accounted for.
Smoker, William, Nov. 30, 1861; not accounted for.
Spindler, Eli, Aug. 23, 1864; not accounted for.
Thompson, Robert, Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Thompson, Thomas, Feb. 7, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Virtul, Samuel, Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.
Weiler, Samuel, March 1, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Ward, Mark, Oct. 30, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
Williams, John R., Jan. 16, 1862; must. out Jan. 19, 1865, at exp. of term.
Wood, Jacob P., Oct. 12, 1861; not accounted for.
Witman, Ezra, Oct. 17, 1861; com. 2d lieut. July 1, 1863; not mustered.
Witman, David, Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.
Yellets, Samuel, Aug. 13, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
Zook, Azariah M., Nov. 5, 1861; died Oct. 20, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

COMPANY E.

Armstrong, Gordon, Aug. 15, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865.
Alexander, David, Aug. 6, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865.
Brubaker, William H., Aug. 15, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865.
Brubaker, Benjamin, Aug. 15, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865.
Eckman, Hiram, Aug. 15, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865.
Ponce, George, Aug. 15, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Wilson, Lewis, Aug. 11, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Hershey, A. L., March 4, 1864; prisoner; disch. June 14, 1865.
Smith, Henry, Aug. 23, 1865; disch. June 21, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Johnson, George, Feb. 7, 1865.

UNASSIGNED.

Lipp, John G., Feb. 18, 1865.
Zell, Jacob, Feb. 17, 1865.

Seventy-seventh Regiment.—This regiment, of which Company K was recruited at Lancaster, was organized at Camp Wilkins, near Pittsburgh, in October, 1861. On the 18th of that month it moved to Louisville, whence it proceeded by leisurely marches to Nashville, which place it reached on the 2d of March, 1862. It moved forward with the army, and first encountered the enemy at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 7th. A month later it reached Corinth. During the summer of 1862, with its division, the Seventy-seventh was engaged in marching and countermarching, sometimes seeking and sometimes eluding the enemy, reconnoitering and skirmishing till the latter part of October, when it reached Nashville and encamped for a time. On the 26th it broke camp and went forward towards Murfreesboro'. At the battle of Stone River, which ended on the 2d of January, 1863, the Seventy-seventh earned the compliment from Gen. Rosecrans of being the "banner regiment" that "never broke their ranks."

The regiment was engaged in guard, scout, and foraging duty, and in building fortifications at Murfreesboro' till the opening of the summer campaign of 1863, when it went forward and first encountered the enemy at Liberty Gap, in June. In this severe action it lost one-third of its effective strength. After this action it marched with the army in pursuit of the enemy to near Rome, Ga., then returned to near the falls of Little River, and in the action at Chickamauga, on the 19th of September, a portion of the officers and men of the regiment were captured. In the latter part of October the remnant went into camp at Whiteside, where it remained till January, 1864, when a large proportion of the men re-enlisted

and received a veteran furlough. On their return they entered on the Atlanta campaign of Gen. Sherman, and were in action at Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kingston, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Chattahoochee River, and Peachtree Creek. It assisted at the siege and capture of Atlanta, then returned to Tennessee with a portion of the army, while "Sherman marched on to the sea." It was in action at Franklin the latter part of November, and again at Nashville in December. It pursued the enemy to Huntsville, Ala., where it rested through the winter. It returned to East Tennessee the following March (1865), then to Nashville, and was reorganized. Thence it went to Texas *via* New Orleans, arriving at Indianola on the 27th of July. It marched thence to Green Lake, then to Victoria, in the vicinity of which it remained till December, when it started for Philadelphia, where it arrived Jan. 16, 1866, and was mustered out of the service.

Lancaster County soldiers in the Seventy-seventh Regiment:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Frederick S. Pyfer, lieut.-col., Feb. 1, 1863; disch. Feb. 4, 1865.
Jacob E. Cassel, q.m., Sept. 26, 1861; res. June 21, 1863.
Joseph B. Downey, asst. surg., Aug. 2, 1862; to surg. 78th P. V.

COMPANY A.

Carroll, John, March 9, 1865; absent, in confinement.
Delp, Francis N., March 13, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Depperd, Amos, April 4, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Dusinger, Samuel, March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Fiddler, James, April 13, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Gadfeller, Samuel, April 3, 1865; must. out Nov. 6, 1865.
Hahn, John, April 4, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Hambright, George, March 13, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Hollman, Samuel, March 15, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Keller, William, March 7, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Kugh, Thomas H., March 7, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Myers, Henry, April 6, 1863; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Metzger, Christian, April 4, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Nauman, William, April 4, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Rider, Joseph, March 16, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Reinhold, Samuel, March 11, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Rintz, Philip, March 9, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Rintz, Robert, March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Rodgers, William, March 9, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Warner, George W., March 10, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Weaver, John W., March 13, 1865; absent, sick, since June 1, 1865.

COMPANY B.

John Remick, musician, March 15, 1865; must. out Oct. 7, 1865.
Baker, William H., March 20, 1865; absent, sick, since June 26, 1865.
Cooper, David, March 7, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Clay, David, March 29, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Eshleman, Abraham, March 29, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Grove, Daniel W., March 16, 1865; absent, sick, since Aug. 1, 1865.
Gallagher, James, March 29, 1865.
Haldeman, James B., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out Nov. 4, 1865.
Jacobs, John L., March 29, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Jeffries, Joseph C., March 28, 1865; absent on duty.
Kugle, James, March 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Levering, Albert F., March 29, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Leeser, Harry, March 15, 1865; must. out Oct. 18, 1865.
Peters, Ridgeley, March 22, 1865; must. out Oct. 6, 1865.
Sanders, James C., March 15, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Schnader, Israel, March 29, 1865; died Sept. 26, 1865.
Thomas, Charles, Feb. 28, 1865.
Youatt, Andrew J., March 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Zook, Jacob G., March 29, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Boile, Sebastian, March 9, 1865; died Sept. 22, 1865.
Doane, Bennet G., March 13, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Eberly, Gotfried, March 8, 1865; died May 3, 1865.
Grubb, Benjamin, March 10, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Galloway, Charles, March 6, 1865; died Sept. 14, 1865.
Holwager, Jacob, March 9, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Hummell, Christian, March 9, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Kopp, William G., March 9, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
McLimans, Thomas, March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
McLimans, Robert, March 6, 1865; must. out with company March 6, 1865.
Michael, Jacob C., March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
McLimans, Emmet, March 13, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Reese, Daniel, March 8, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Raizer, Mathias, March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Specker, Daniel G., March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Schaner, Henry, March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Sweigert, Jacob, March 7, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Shaub, David, March 8, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Shissler, Abraham L., March 9, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Snyder, Jacob, March 8, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Cooper, David, March 7, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 77th P. V.
Smith, Andrew, Feb. 27, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Helm, John, April 4, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Jacob Roth, 2d lieut.; must. out Jan. 19, 1865, at exp. of term.
Buck, Augustus, April 3, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Hull, Isaac D., April 3, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Kaley, Mathias, April 4, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Raezer, Henry, March 20, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Marks, William, Oct. 15, 1861; must. out July 6, 1866.

COMPANY I.

Armstrong, William, March 9, 1865.
Balmer, John F., March 10, 1865; must. out Aug. 23, 1865.
Boner, Michael, March 3, 1865.
Camp, John C., March 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Closkey, Bernard, April 6, 1865; must. out June 2, 1865.
Coleman, William H., March 9, 1865.
Doyle, John, March 3, 1865.
Eckle, Edward, March 9, 1865.
Fullerton, William R., March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Fisher, Charles, March 7, 1865.
Griffin, William, March 9, 1865.
Hartman, Jacob H., March 6, 1865; disch. Sept. 18, 1865.
Haas, Christian, March 13, 1865; must. out May 23, 1865.
Humphreyville, Jacob, March 9, 1865; must. out May 23, 1865.
Keiser, Lemuel, March 20, 1865; must. out May 23, 1865.
Kirby, Thomas, March 9, 1865.
Laman, John, March 1, 1865.
Leighton, Augustus, March 6, 1865.
Morris, Robert, March 3, 1865.
Moore, William B., Feb. 28, 1865.
Myers, George W., March 6, 1865.
O'Neal, William H., March 9, 1865.
O'Brien, John, March 9, 1865.
Pierce, Joseph, March 13, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Rohrour, Charles, March 7, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Stoad, John, March 8, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.

Stoad, Lemon, March 6, 1865; must. out Sept. 15, 1865.
Trostle, William, March 8, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Thomas, Henry, March 9, 1865.
Weaver, William L., March 6, 1865; died Dec. 4, 1865.
Weaver, Casper, March 25, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Captains.

Frederick S. Pyfer, Dec. 8, 1861; pro. to lieut.-col. Jan. 31, 1863.
John C. Shroad, Dec. 8, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut. April 11, 1863; wounded and captured at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; must. out March 11, 1865.
James A. Haus, Dec. 8, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. May 1, 1862; to 1st lieut. April 11, 1863; to capt. June 7, 1865; wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.

Lieutenants.

Benjamin H. Ober, 1st lieut., Dec. 8, 1861; res. April 19, 1862.
Jacob Pontz, Dec. 8, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. May 1, 1862; to 1st sergt. Dec. 1, 1862; to 1st lieut. June 7, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.
Jacob S. Dutchman, 2d lieut., Dec. 8, 1861; res. May 1, 1862.
George Conrad, 2d lieut., Dec. 8, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. April 11, 1863; wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 19, 1864; must. out Jan. 19, 1865, at exp. of term.
Jefferson White, 2d lieut., Dec. 27, 1861; wounded at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 25, 1863; pro. to corp. April 1, 1864; to sergt. April 1, 1865; to 2d lieut. June 7, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.

Adam Pontz, 1st sergt., Dec. 8, 1861; pro. to sergt. April 1, 1864; to 1st sergt. July 7, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.
Henry Gast, Dec. 8, 1861; pro. to corp. June 22, 1863; to sergt. April 1, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.
John Carney, Dec. 8, 1861; pro. to corp. June 22, 1863; to sergt. July 8, 1865; disch. by G. O. Oct. 10, 1865; veteran.
John Donald, Dec. 8, 1861; wounded at Marietta, Ga., July 3, 1864; pro. to corp. April 1, 1864; to sergt. July 8, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.
Frederick Shaum, Dec. 23, 1861; pro. to sergt. April 1, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.
John Obreiter, Dec. 8, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. Dec. 1, 1863; captured at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; must. out June 21, 1865.
Nathan Sturgis, Dec. 8, 1861; wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; must. out Dec. 8, 1861, at exp. of term.
Henry M. Erisman, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 8, 1862.
George L. Myers, Dec. 8, 1861; died at Corinth, Miss., May 8, 1862.
Franklin Dornant, corp., Dec. 8, 1861; pro. to corp. April 1, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.
Robert McMillan, Dec. 8, 1861; wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 1, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.
Henry White, Feb. 23, 1864; wounded at Liberty Gap, June 25, 1863, and at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Charles D. Himmens, Feb. 24, 1864; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Robert H. Beatty, Feb. 17, 1864; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. Oct. 11, 1865.
Samuel C. Watson, Dec. 8, 1861; pro. to corp. July 8, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.

Corporals.

Jacob Isenberger, Dec. 8, 1861; pro. to corp. April 23, 1863; prisoner from Sept. 19, 1863, to Feb. 24, 1865; must. out April 24, 1865, to date March 1, 1865.
John J. Hartley, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. at exp. of term.
Maris, Alexander, Dec. 8, 1861; died at Camp Wood, Ky., Jan. 16, 1862.
David B. Martin, Dec. 8, 1861.
Henry Good, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. Feb. 18, 1863.
John Glazier, musician, Dec. 8, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.
Jefferson, Killian, musician; Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Williams, Marks, musician, Dec. 8, 1861.

Privates.

Albright, Jacob, March 5, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Adams, Henry, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Augelmier, Anthony, Feb. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.
Axer, Frederick, Dec. 8, 1861.
Amstead, Washington, Dec. 8, 1861; discharged, date unknown.
Brubacker, David, Dec. 8, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.
Balzer, Franklin, Dec. 8, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.
Beam, William A., Dec. 8, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.
Buckins, Henry, March 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. Oct. 6, 1865.
Brighton, Augustus, Dec. 8, 1861; prisoner from Sept. 9, 1863, to April 21, 1865; must. out April 22, 1865.
Broome, Louis H., Sept. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 19, 1865.
Buckins, William, Sept. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 19, 1865.
Bowman, Washington, Feb. 28, 1865.
Buler, Lewis H., Dec. 8, 1861.
Brown, Alexander, Dec. 8, 1861; killed at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.
Beam, William A., Dec. 8, 1861; discharged, date unknown; veteran.
Booth, George W., Dec. 8, 1861.
Brenum, William, Dec. 8, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., May, 1862.
Borter, William, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. May 26, 1862.
Berk, Henry, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. Dec. 8, 1862.
Berger, Abraham, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. Dec. 18, 1863.
Bond, Samuel, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. Oct. 16, 1862.
Clark, William, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. by G. O. Oct. 18, 1865; veteran.
Chandler, James, Dec. 8, 1861.
Carr, Frederick, March 7, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Duchman, Jacob, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Ditler, Adam, Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Dieffenderfer, A., Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Devert, Amos, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Donnel, Augustus, March 20, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
Dietz, Frederick, Dec. 8, 1861; must. out May 10, 1865, to date Dec. 8, 1864, at exp. of term.
Decker, John, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. by G. O. Oct. 18, 1865; veteran.
Dommel, Adam, Dec. 8, 1861; wounded and captured at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; died at Andersonville Oct. 24, 1864; grave 11,388.
Doman, Francis, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. Feb. 14, 1863.
Fisher, Henry, Feb. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. Oct. 7, 1865.
Fisher, William, Feb. 27, 1864; died Nov. 27, 1865; buried at Railroad Depot, Victoria, Texas.
Frey, Lawrence, Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Fehr, John A., disch. by G. O. Aug. 19, 1865.
Forrest, Samuel, March 6, 1865.
Flear, John M., Dec. 8, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 4, 1862.
Finshback, Aaron, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. Dec. 30, 1864, at exp. of term.
Firdan, Joseph, Dec. 8, 1861; died near Corinth, Miss., April 29, 1862.
Greenwalt, William, Dec. 8, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.
Gembe, Christopher, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Geiger, John, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Gasser, Conrad, March 9, 1865; disch. by G. O. Oct. 9, 1865.
Gallacher, David, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. 1862.
Gilbert, John H., Dec. 8, 1861.
Guthrie, Joseph, Dec. 8, 1861; pro. to com. sergt. Feb. 5, 1864; veteran.
Geiter, Henry C., Sept. 5, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Herr, Mahlon, Dec. 8, 1861; wounded at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 25, 1863, and at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 29, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.
Hougentoller, Samuel, Feb. 29, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Haas, William, Feb. 3, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Heilman, Frederick, Feb. 4, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
Hershey, Ephraim, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Huber, Joseph, April 13, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Hubard, William, March 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. Oct. 7, 1865.
Hall, Carpenter, Dec. 8, 1861; must. out Jan. 10, 1865, at exp. of term.
Hawksworth, J. J., Feb. 25, 1864; died Sept. 2 of wounds received at Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Hartman, Henry, March 17, 1865; drowned at Johnsonville, Tenn., June 19, 1865.
Hardy, Henry, March 2, 1865.
Hays, Joseph, March 7, 1865.
Henderson, William, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. Oct. 22, 1862.
Hime, Max Weber, Dec. 8, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Hewitt, William, Dec. 8, 1861.
Isenberger, Amos, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Jordon, James, Dec. 8, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.
Jones, Henry, Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Jordon, Thomas, Feb. 12, 1864; absent, on furlough, at muster out.
Jones, Levi, Feb. 27, 1864; wounded at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 5, 1864; disch. June 14, 1865.
Jennings, Jacob, Feb. 22, 1865; died at Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 28, 1865.
Kissinger, William H., Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Kahl, John C., March 2, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Kautz, John A., March 18, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Kautz, James, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Killian, Abraham, March 15, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
King, George, March 20, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Kautz, James, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. Dec. 30, 1864, at exp. of term.
Keffer, Peter B., Dec. 8, 1861; disch. July 2, 1862.
Kirkpatrick, John, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. 1862.
Lyons, Jacob, March 8, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Lechler, Henry, Sept. 13, 1864; died at Camp Harker, Tenn., May 5, 1865.
Lyons, Levi, Feb. 27, 1865; died at Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 9, 1865.
Lewis, Edward T., Dec. 8, 1861.
Livingston, William S., Dec. 8, 1861; disch. Dec. 30, 1864, at exp. of term.
Lentz, Samuel, Dec. 8, 1861; wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.
Lucroix, William, disch. Sept. 9, 1862.
Linhart, Henry, disch. Dec. 30, 1864, at exp. of term.
Marshbank, Alexander, Dec. 8, 1861.
Miller, George F., Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Martzell, George W., March 2, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
Mihlsack, Jacob, March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Moss, Emanuel, March 8, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Myers, George, Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Miller Samuel, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. May, 1862.
Mackinson, Charles, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. June 27, 1863.
Montgomery, A., Dec. 8, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 6, 1862.
Morrissey, William, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. Dec. 23, 1863.
McCune, Alexander, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. March 13, 1863.
McKeever, John, Feb. 28, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Nagle, John, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Nauman, David H., March 27, 1865; disch. by G. O. Oct. 17, 1865.
Nauman, Jacob H., Dec. 8, 1861; died Oct. 2, 1862.
Prutzman, Daniel, March 22, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Pontz, David, March 9, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Pontz, George, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Pontz, John, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Prentice, William, Dec. 8, 1861; wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 1, 1864
Rasp, Daniel, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. by G. O. Oct. 18, 1865; veteran.
Ruth, Henry, Feb. 22, 1864; wounded at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864; disch. June 1, 1865.
Rice, John, March 1, 1865; died at New Orleans, La., Aug. 7, 1865.
Rose, George, Dec. 8, 1861; not accounted for.
Reese, David, Dec. 8, 1861.
Stewart, Alexander, Dec. 8, 1861; wounded at Atlanta, Ga., July 26, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.
Shaum, George, Dec. 22, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.
Shay, Andrew, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Scott, James C., Feb. 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. Oct. 18, 1865.
Snyder, Lawrence, March 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. Oct. 18, 1865.
Shindle, John, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Shindle, Henry, March 9, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Smith, George W., March 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Stengley, Godfrey, Feb. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. Sept. 28, 1865.
Snyder, John, March 6, 1865.
Steel, George W., Feb. 26, 1865.
Seachrist, Orlando, Dec. 8, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 7, 1863.
Shultz, Henry, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. Dec. 30, 1864, exp. of term.
Shauffer, Jefferson, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. Jan. 19, 1863.
Shollach, Aaron, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. 1862.
Shump, Casper, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. May, 1862.
Troyer, George, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Taylor, George K., Dec. 8, 1861; wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; not accounted for.
Troyer, William, Sept. 13, 1864; disch., date unknown.
Watson, William H., March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Waltz, Zachariah, Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Wise, John, March 6, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
Wood, Thomas, Feb. 4, 1865; disch. by G. O. Oct. 24, 1865.
Winer, Michael, March 6, 1865; died at Camp Harker, Tenn., June 17, 1865.
Winour, Washington, March 1, 1865; died at New Orleans, La., Aug. 2, 1865.
Warner, Andrew, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. 1862.
Weidler, William, Sept. 5, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

UNASSIGNED.

Diffenderfer, William, Dec. 10, 1861.
Fitz, Michael, Dec. 26, 1861.
Huffnagle, Michael, Nov. 23, 1861.
McKinley, James, March 13, 1865.
Saybolt, James, March 6, 1865.
Williams, George, March 1, 1865.

CHAPTER XIV.

LANCASTER COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—(*Continued*).

The Seventy-ninth Regiment.[1]

Seventy-ninth Regiment (called the Lancaster County Regiment).—All the companies in this regiment except Company D were from Lancaster County. It was recruited in September and October of 1861 by Henry A. Hambright, of Lancaster, who was made its colonel. Its place of rendezvous was Camp Wilkins, near Pittsburgh, from which it marched on the 17th of October to Allegheny City, where it received from the Governor its colors, and on the following day it embarked on steamers for Louisville, Ky. Thence it proceeded by rail to a camp on Nolen Creek, and by leisurely marches to Camp Wood, near Munfordsville, on Green River. Here it remained through the winter, engaged in drill, picket, guard, and scout duty. It was made a part of Gen. Negley's brigade in Gen. McCook's division.

On the 29th of March the regiment was ordered to Columbia. While there a detachment that went out to repair the telegraph lines was captured and paroled by a party of Morgan's cavalry.

During the month of April the Seventy-ninth was engaged in guarding the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, but early in May an expedition was made by it, with other troops, under Col. Hambright, to Rodgersville, Tenn. The enemy was fired on across the river and driven away. A detachment under Capt. Klein went down the river and destroyed some rebel boats.

[1] Acknowledgments to Lieut. J. M. Johnson, of Company K, for data.

The command went to Florence, and then returned to Columbia.

Late in May an expedition, of which the Seventy-ninth formed a part, went across the mountains to Chattanooga. At Waldron Ridge the enemy was encountered, and three companies of the Seventy-ninth, under Capt. Klein, went out as skirmishers. A fight occurred, with some loss on the part of the enemy, and on the 7th of June the command arrived at Chattanooga. Here a fight occurred, in which, after three hours, the enemy was driven from his intrenchments. The command then returned to Shelbyville, after an absence of fourteen days, during which it marched two hundred and eighty-four miles.

About the middle of July the regiment went to Tullahoma, and thence to Manchester. On the 11th of August it went to Nashville, and encamped on College Hill, south from the city. In the latter part of August it was twice sent to Gallatin to support troops that were attacked by the enemy. While at Nashville it was assigned to the Third Brigade, under Gen. Starkweather, First Division, Gen. Rousseau, and Fourteenth Corps, Gen. McCook.

On the 7th of September the regiment broke camp and marched, arriving at Bowling Green on the 7th. It remained in camp there till the 16th, then resumed its march, which was very severe, and in the course of which frequent skirmishing with the enemy took place. On the 8th of October a heavy battle was fought, at Perryville, with Bragg's army. In this fight the Seventy-ninth lost thirty-seven killed, one hundred and forty-nine wounded, and three missing. The enemy was pursued as far as Bowling Green, where a halt was made on the 4th of November, and here the regiment received a supply of sanitary stores from their home friends, the "Patriot Daughters of Lancaster."

On the 10th of November the regiment was sent on guard duty on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. It went to Louisville on the 4th of December, then, on the 26th of the same month, marched thence with the army. At Stone River a battle occurred on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of January, 1863, in which the loss of the Seventy-ninth was not heavy. At this time the regiment had lost, in various ways, four hundred and twenty-two, and had received sixteen recruits. Its strength was thirty-five officers and six hundred and eighty-eight enlisted men, of whom twenty-five officers and four hundred and eighty-four men were present for duty.

The regiment went into camp at Murfreesboro', and remained till the 20th of April, when, with other troops, it went to McMinnville and Liberty, at which places several mills and a large amount of stores were destroyed.

The summer campaign opened June 24th, and the summer was passed by the army to which the Seventy-ninth belonged marching and manœuvring to obtain strategic advantages.

The battle of Chickamauga occurred on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of September, and in this battle the Seventy-ninth lost sixteen killed, sixty-six wounded, and forty-seven missing, out of a total strength of three hundred and sixty-seven. With the rest of the army the Seventy-ninth was shut up in Chattanooga, which was closely invested, and the troops suffered greatly till they were relieved after the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, November 23d, 24th, and 25th.

In February, 1864, two hundred and sixty-five of the regiment re-enlisted, but before receiving their veteran furlough they were in action at Tunnel Hill, where two were wounded. They arrived at Lancaster on the 16th of March, and returned early in May, to find the Atlanta campaign fully inaugurated. The regiment was engaged in a skirmish on the 11th, and again, between Dalton and Resaca, on the 16th of May. After collecting the arms and burying the dead of the rebels, and escorting a train to Ackworth, the regiment again joined the brigade, and was in action on the 18th of June. It participated in the operations about Atlanta, and its losses during the entire campaign amounted to an aggregate of ninety-four. Of its subsequent career Bates gives the following account.[1]

"On the 16th of November, clothing and rations having been issued, the regiment set forward on the great march to the sea. The following brief extract from the record of its progress will illustrate the general character of that memorable march: '24th of November, left camp at 7 A.M., crossing the Oconee River, marching ten miles on the Sandersville road and encamping. 25th, not on march; day spent foraging. 26th, left camp at 7 A.M.; the division in rear of cavalry train. A swamp at Buffalo Creek delayed the train, and it was midnight before the wagons all got over. 27th, left camp at 7 A.M.; crossing the swamp, marched three miles to Scragg Creek Swamp, passing through Sandersville at 1 P.M., and thence southeast, striking the Macon and Savannah Railroad and encamping. 28th, left camp at 8 A.M., and at Davidsboro' Station came up with the Twentieth Corps, engaged in tearing up the road.' On the 21st of December the regiment entered Savannah, the enemy having retired without offering serious opposition. After its occupation the regiment went into camp a few miles from the city, where supplies of clothing were issued, and where it rested a month.

"On the 18th of January, 1865, the regiment broke camp and, passing through the city, started with the army on the march north through the Carolinas. On approaching the Black River, on the 15th of March, it was ascertained that the enemy in force under Hardee was in front. Three days later a part of the Twentieth Corps had an engagement at Swiss Farm, the First Division of the Fourteenth Corps being in

[1] History of Pennsylvania Volunteers, vol. ii. pages 1082–1083.

line, but not engaged. On the morning of the 19th the division, the Third Brigade in advance, moved for Goldsboro'. Skirmishing began soon after leaving camp, and the line of battle was formed as the troops came up. The enemy was found in position, and soon opened briskly. The Seventy-ninth was posted in support of the First Division Battery, but was soon ordered away, three of its number being wounded as it passed. A line of works was hastily thrown up, and a charge was ordered to develop the enemy's strength. The Seventy-ninth was of the charging column. It moved boldly up to within thirty yards of the rebel works, when, receiving a murderous fire, and the supporting regiment giving way, it was forced to yield. The charge had been made along the entire line, but was repulsed at every point with heavy loss. Soon after the division was flanked, and the rebels, swarming in behind the works, drove regiment after regiment towards the right. The Seventy-ninth held the extreme left of the division, and the enemy, now in flank and rear, had reached the line of the brigade. Quickly changing front to meet the advancing foe, the regiment charged, encountering a terrific fire. By hard fighting the brigade held the ground until the troops in the rear had thrown up breastworks, when it retired. During the night the works were strengthened and securely established. In this engagement, known as the battle of Bentonville, the loss was thirteen killed and forty-six wounded. Lieut.-Col. Miles, in command of the brigade, was among the wounded. On the 22d the command moved on to Goldsboro', where the regiment received two hundred recruits. From Goldsboro' it moved to Raleigh, and thence to Martha's Vineyard, where it was encamped when news was received that Gen. Johnston had surrendered, and the war was practically at an end. At quick step and with light hearts the division marched *via* Richmond to the neighborhood of Washington, where, on the 12th of July, it was mustered out of service." On the 19th the Patriot Daughters of Lancaster gave to the returned veterans of the regiment a reception at Lancaster City. Speeches of welcome were made, and a bountiful collation was prepared by the ladies of the association.

Rolls are given below of officers and enlisted men from Lancaster County serving in the Seventy-ninth Regiment:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

H. A. Hambright, col., Oct. 18, 1861; pro. to brev. brig.-gen. June 7, 1865; must. out. with regt. July 12, 1865.

John H. Duchman, lieut.-col., Oct. 18, 1861; res. Oct. 7, 1862.

David Miles, lieut.-col.; pro. from capt. Co. B to lieut.-col. Oct. 8, 1862; captured at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; pro. to brev. col. March 13, 1865; wounded at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; must. out with regt. July 12, 1865.

Michael H. Locker, maj., Sept. 16, 1861; pro. from capt. Co. H Nov. 9, 1862; must. out with regt. July 12, 1865.

Charles R. Frailey, adjt., Oct. 18, 1861; res. Oct. 31, 1861.

Lyman G. Bodie, adjt., Aug. 19, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. A Dec. 1, 1861; must. out with regt. July 12, 1865.

Charles E. Hayes, q.m., Oct. 4, 1861; res. Jan. 17, 1862.

Lewis Zecher, q.m., Oct. 1, 1861; pro. from sergt.-maj. Jan. 17, 1862; must. out with regt. July 12, 1865.

Francis G. Albright, asst. surg., Aug. 1, 1862; res. Nov. 18, 1864.

Charles F. Steck, chaplain, Nov. 18, 1861; res. July 9, 1862.

Scott P. Lytle, sergt.-maj., Sept. 5, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. Co. B April 23, 1865; must. out with regt. July 12, 1865; veteran.

Philip Rissinger, sergt.-maj., Sept. 19, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. F Jan. 17, 1863.

Sigmund E. Wisner, sergt.-maj., Sept. 23, 1861; pro. from private Co. G to sergt.-maj. Feb. 10, 1864; 1st lieut. Co. F Sept. 10, 1864; veteran.

Jacob K. Snyder, sergt.-maj., Sept. 5, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. Co. H to sergt.-maj.; to 2d lieut. Co. C April 22, 1865; veteran.

Joseph H. Fridy, q.m.-sergt., Sept. 20, 1861; pro. from private Co. E Feb. 10, 1864; must. out with regt. July 12, 1865; veteran.

Henry F. Swentzel, q.m.-sergt., Oct. 8, 1861; pro. from private Co. K to q.m.-sergt. Feb. 24, 1863; to 1st lieut. 1st Regt. West Va. Cav. March 3, 1863.

Samuel Martin, q.m.-sergt., Oct. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

William T. Clark, com.-sergt., Sept. 5, 1861; wounded at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862; pro. from sergt. Co. B Jan. 24, 1865; must. out with regt. July 12, 1865; veteran.

James H. Marshall, com.-sergt., Oct. 5, 1861; pro. from private Co. K to com.-sergt. Feb. 12, 1862; to 1st lieut. Co. G Jan. 21, 1865; veteran.

Robert Huey, com.-sergt., Sept. 6, 1861; pro. from private Co. B Oct. 18, 1861; disch. Sept. 13, 1863, to accept pro. in 2d Regt. Tenn. Vols.

Charles E. Burdel, hosp. steward, Jan. 17, 1864; pro. from private Co. E July 21, 1864; must. out with regt. July 12, 1865.

J. B. Chamberlain, Oct. 18, 1861; pro. to asst. surg. 9th Regt. Ky. Vols. Jan. 8, 1863.

Andrew Murray, hosp. steward, Oct. 4, 1861; pro. from private Co. C, date unknown; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 4, 1864; died at Jeffersonville, Ind., July 21, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, grave 129.

Jacob Siverd, principal musician, Sept. 5, 1861; pro. from private Co. B Nov. 3, 1864; must. out with regt. July 12, 1865; veteran.

James B. Ehrisman, principal musician, Sept. 12, 1861; pro. from private Co. H Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with regt. July 12, 1865; veteran.

Oscar C. M. Baines, Sept. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

REGIMENTAL BAND.

Joseph M. Cogley, leader, Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. B.

George W. Monroe, band-master, Sept. 20, 1861; disch. by G. O. Aug. 31, 1862.

Musicians.

Adams, John C., Sept. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Adams, Jacob, Sept. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Brewderly, George P., Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. E.

Brewderly, Joseph A., Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. E.

Bartch, Adam, Sept. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Hepting, Charles A., Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. F.

Hepting, Lewis, Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. F.

Heckler, Charles, Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. F.

Hepting, Frederick, Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. F.

Newmyer, Hiram, Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. C.

Shindle, John P., Sept. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Shenk, Henry P., Sept. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Yackley, John, Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. A.

COMPANY A.

Captains.

William G. Kendrick, Aug. 19, 1861; captured, date unknown; res. Oct. 30, 1863.

James L. Benson, Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Dec. 28, 1861; to capt. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; res. Jan. 10, 1865.

Edward McCaffrey, Aug. 19, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1862; to 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1864; to capt. Jan. 21, 1865; disch. May 6, 1865.

Lyman G. Bodie, 1st lieut., Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to adjt. Dec. 1, 1861.

George W. Huffnagle, 1st lieut.; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. June 19, 1864; to 1st lieut. March 29, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Christian M. Graeff, 2d lieut., Aug. 19, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. April 23, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

George Carr, 1st sergt., Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
John Dean, sergt., Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Jacob H. Beichler, sergt., Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Joseph D. Mulholland, sergt., Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Frank Boyle, sergt., Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
George W. Beck, sergt., Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1861, at exp. of term.

Corporals.

Samuel B. Kachel, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
John Kachler, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Samuel Dunlap, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Andrew J. Huffnagle, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Franklin Stanter, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Hugh McFadden, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
H. C. Gemperling, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
William H. Bine, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Matthias Glenner, Aug. 19, 1861; prisoner from Sept. 20, 1863, to Dec. 10, 1864; disch. April 7, 1865, to date Dec. 15, 1864.
John W. Grosh, Aug. 19, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 4, 1864, grave 7839.
James McAleer, Aug. 19, 1864.
John W. Huffnagle, Aug. 19, 1864; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Jacob F. Bender, Aug. 19, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 24, 1863.
Henry C. Rote, Aug. 19, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 14, 1863.
Dan. A. Clemmans, musician, July 13, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 4, 1864.
Thomas Bowman, musician, Aug. 19, 1861; died at Perryville, Ky., Dec. 3, 1862, of wounds received in action.
Charles Du Bois, musician, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 17, 1863.

Privates.

Appley, Henry, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Appley, Baltzer, June 23, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Afflebach, Daniel, Feb. 24, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Allen, William, March 19, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Butcher, Henry, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Booth, Andrew J., Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Benedict, George F., April 19, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Bradley, Emnor J., March 29, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Boas, William, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Boyce, Bicknell A., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Booth, James A., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Boyd, Samuel, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Baer, Joseph, Aug. 19, 1861; absent without leave at muster out; veteran.
Besore, John M., April 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 25, 1865.
Brown, Jonas, Aug. 19, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.
Beck, John, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 5, 1864, at exp. of term.
Brown, Joseph.
Bradley, Lewis, Aug. 19, 1861; died at Munfordsville, Ky., Dec. 23, 1861.
Bradley, Kersey, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Beck, William, Aug. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Bushman, Isaac, Aug. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Brown, John, Nov. 21, 1863; not on muster-out roll.
Carr, Bernard S., March 9, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Cosgrove, James, Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Clemmans, Daniel, July 13, 1863; pro. to brigade musician May 7, 1864.
Clark, Michael, Feb. 14, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 30, 1865.
Cross, John, Aug. 19, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 18, 1864.
Cooper, William, Aug. 19, 1861.
Dean, Christian, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Dommara, Charles, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Doman, Peter, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Dean, Charles B., Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Ditzler, Reuben, March 21, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Donmeyer, John B., Feb. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 25, 1865.
Dieter, Owen, Sept. 22, 1864; drafted.
Dean, William, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 22, 1862.
Engle, Adam, Aug. 23, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 16, 1865.
Erwin, Elijah, March 31, 1864; died at Kingston, Ga., Aug. 12, 1864.
Elmer, Martin V., Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Feather, William, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Fordney, Charles, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Forrest, John, Aug. 11, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Foust, Peter L., Aug. 19, 1861; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 3, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, grave 603; veteran.
Ferrier, William, Aug. 19, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 15, 1864, grave 5788.
Fisher, Henry, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 13, 1862.
Faust, Edwin H., Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, exp. of term.
Forrest, John H., Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 22, 1862.
Ferry, John, April 11, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Gipple, Harrison, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Geisey, Samuel, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Grow, Daniel, Aug. 19, 1861; absent, on detached service, at muster out; veteran.
Gruel, Samuel, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. by G. O. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Gemperling, William, Aug. 19, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 1, 1864; grave 10,127.
Garber, William H., Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Jan. 13, 1866, to date July 12, 1865; veteran.
Geiter, Joshua, Aug. 19, 1861; killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.
Gottchall, Joseph, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 8, 1862, for wounds received in action.
Gast, Albert C., Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Gray, Francis, March 17, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Hinkle, Cornelius, March 15, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Hambleton, P. J., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Hambright, Emanuel, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. by G. O. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Hartzel, Frank, Aug. 19, 1861; wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 18, 1864; veteran.
Harrison, Joseph F., Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Howe, Zachariah, Aug. 19, 1861; died at Chickamauga, Ga., Oct. 15, 1863, of wounds received in action.
Haines, Frank A., July 13, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 14, 1863.
Johnson, Francis, July 27, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Jourdan, William, April 12, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.
Jones, John, Aug. 19, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 27, 1864; grave 4093.
Jones, Levi, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 8, 1863.
Kraft, George, March 19, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Kepler, Everhard, Aug. 5, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Kendig, Henry, Aug. 19, 1861; died at Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 27, 1863, of wounds received in action.
Kreider, Henry E., Aug. 19, 1861.
King, George, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Long, Solomon B., Feb. 9, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Lechler, Anthony, Aug. 19, 1861; died at Goldsboro', N. C., March 29, 1865.
Lawrence, Thomas D., Feb. 25, 1864; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 2, 1864.
Long, John F., Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 6, 1863.
Lipp, Jacob, Aug. 19, 1861; killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.
Meiley, Daniel, Aug. 19, 1861; wounded in action Oct. 18, 1862; absent at muster out.

Masterson, Thomas, Aug. 19, 1861; died July 7, 1864, of wounds received in action; veteran.
Murray, Edward, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Martin, Abraham, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Mellinger, John, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Munson, Henry, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 14, 1863.
Mann, Joseph, Aug. 5, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
McGlim, Joseph, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
McGuire, John, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 8, 1863.
McGlim, Anthony, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 13, 1862.
Offleback, Daniel, Feb. 21, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Pyle, Washington, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Peterman, George, Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Patton, Abraham, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Patton, Henry, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Pyle, John, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 23, 1863.
Peffer, Jacob, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 12, 1862.
Parsons, Christopher, Feb. 16, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Rine, Reuben, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Ruth, Henry S., March 24, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Ream, Absalom, March 14, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Ripple, Adam, Aug. 19, 1861; absent, on detached duty, at muster out; veteran.
Reckholder, George, March 22, 1864; died at Nashville, Tenn., July 24, 1864, of wounds received in action.
Rudy, Emanuel, Aug. 19, 1861; died at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 12, 1862, of wounds received in action.
Rutter, Jacob, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 5, 1863.
Rigney, Leander, Aug. 5, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Stapleford, Robert, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Sellers, David, March 17, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Scheetz, Peter W., Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Simon, Amos, March 6, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Shaum, William, April 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 25, 1865.
Scott, Francis, Aug. 19, 1861; prisoner from Nov. 25, 1864, to April 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 25, 1865; veteran.
Schaeffer, Jacob, May 14, 1864; prisoner from Nov. 1, 1864, to April 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.
Saner, Conrad, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Shroy, John, Aug. 19, 1861; killed at Stone River, Tenn., Jan. 3, 1863.
Snyder, John, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Sheaffer, Charles, May 9, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Troast, Albert H., Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 22, 1862; re-enl. Sept. 27, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Trego, Peter, Feb. 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Troast, Benjamin, Aug. 19, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.
Tomboor, Samuel R., Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 19, 1862.
Thompson, Edward, Feb. 7, 1865.
Tucker, Augustine, Aug. 19, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Ubil, Harrison M., Aug. 19, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 17, 1865; veteran.
Updegrove, Joseph, Aug. 18, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
White, Israel A., Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Wilson, Samuel T., March 31, 1864; died at Louisville, Ky., April 25, 1864.
White, Israel, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Young, Benjamin, Aug. 21, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Young, Obed., Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Yackley, John, Sept. 19, 1861; pro. to brigade musician May 7, 1864.
Yackley, Andrew J., Aug. 19, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 6, 1864.
Young, John, Aug. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Zellars, David, March 17, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

COMPANY B.

Captains.

David Miles, Sept. 5, 1861; pro. to lieut.-col. Oct. 8, 1862.
J. H. Druckemiller, Sept. 5, 1861; pro from 1st lieut. Oct. 9, 1862; res. April 23, 1863.
William S. McCaskey, Sept. 5, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Oct. 9, 1862; to 1st lieut. April 10, 1863; to capt. July 1, 1863; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Edgar H. Benedict, 1st lieut., Dec. 7, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. Oct. 9, 1862; disch. Jan. 16, 1863.
W. Blickenderfer, 1st lieut., Sept. 5, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. April 10, 1863; to 1st lieut. July 1, 1863; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
John B. Lebkicker, 2d lieut., Sept. 5, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. June 19, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
David S Irwin, 1st sergt., Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Scott P. Lytle, 1st sergt., Sept. 5, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj. April 23, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.

George W. Frimd, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
George W. Rea, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Rudolph Souder, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
John F. Leech, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
William T. Clark, Sept. 5, 1861; pro. to com.-sergt. Jan. 24, 1865; veteran.
Joshua Bennet, Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; veteran.
William T. Rote, Sept. 5, 1861; died at Decherd, Tenn., July 15, 1863.

Corporals.

William Lint, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Frederick N. Milly, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Andrew Kapp, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
John W. Keller, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Benjamin F. Smeltz, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
George L. Danner, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 22, 1865; veteran.
T. P. Chamberlain, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 20, 1865; veteran.
David Glouner, Sept. 5, 1861; died at Raleigh, N. C., April 17, 1865, of wounds received in action; veteran.
Michael Coyle, Sept. 5, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 12, 1864; grave 8512.
Frederick H. Sener, Sept. 5, 1861; died at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 24, 1862, of wounds received in action.
George W. Derby, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Eli Cramer, Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Charles W. Wiley, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 5, 1864, at exp. of term.
John A. Keller, Sept. 5, 1861; died at Perryville, Ky., Nov. 3, 1862, of wounds received in action.
William H. Hartman, Sept. 5, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 20, 1861.
George W. Zecher, Sept. 5, 1861; trans. to U. S. Signal Corps Oct. 26, 1863.
John W. Hubley, musician, March 31, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
William Barton, musician, Sept. 5, 1861; prisoner from Sept. 19, 1863, to March 30, 1865; disch. May 31, 1865.

Privates.

Ayers, Edwin, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Arntz, John, Aug. 8, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Alfred, Thomas, Jan. 23, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Andrews, Charles, Feb. 7, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Boas, Peter, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Blantz, William, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Booth, Zachariah S., Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Berkehyser, Christian, April 5, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Blickenderfer, H., Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865
Blantz, Matthias, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Buckies, Charles, Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Barr, Jacob K., Sept. 5, 1861; disch. by G. O. July 3, 1865; veteran.
Blantz, Martin, Aug. 22, 1864; captured March 10, 1865.
Buckles, William M., Feb. 16, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 14, 1865.
Behmer, Benjamin, Sept. 5, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Bear, John, Sept. 17, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 12, 1864; grave 5391.
Brown, Daniel, Sept. 10, 1864; killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1863.
Bear, Abraham, Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct 8, 1862.
Bear, Henry, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 5, 1862.
Barker, John, Sept. 5, 1861; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, grave 302.
Bowman, William, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 12, 1863.
Black, Frank, Sept. 5, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 1, 1864.
Brown, David, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 18, 1862.
Beurns, Winfield S., Jan. 30, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 23, 1865.
Cole, Abraham, April 14, 1864; absent at muster out.
Clark, John, April 14, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Carpenter, John, April 13, 1864; prisoner March 19th to April 2, 1865; disch. June 13, 1865.
Carpenter, Isaac A., Sept. 5, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 29, 1864.
Cramer, John, Sept. 5, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 20, 1863.
Cronner, John, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Cogley, Joseph M., Sept. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 20, 1864.
Chambers, John, July 13, 1863; trans. to brigade band Sept. 6, 1863.
Deader, Henry, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Dorwart, Benjamin F., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Deckert, Abraham, Feb. 22, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. June 3, 1865.
Decker, Levi G., Sept. 5, 1861; captured; died at Danville, Va., Feb. 14, 1864.
Dissinger, Francis, Aug. 22, 1864; captured; died at Goldsboro', N. C., April 3, 1865.
Dostman, Jonas, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Ditzler, Abraham, Sept. 5, 1861; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., March 6, 1863.
Diffenderfer, John G., Sept. 5. 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Duchman, Jacob S., Sept. 5, 1861; trans. to 77th Regt. P. V. Oct. 1, 1861.
Evans, Frederick J., Jan. 31, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Eckert, William, Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Finefrock, William, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Fleishman, George, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Feagley, Henry, April 1, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Flagg, James D., Jan. 12, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Fletterer, Jacob, Jan. 26, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Franciscus, John, Feb. 23, 1864; absent, on detached service, at muster out.
Flick, Andrew J., Sept. 5, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 16, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 1, 1865; veteran.
Frymyer, William, Feb. 26, 1864; died at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 25, 1864
Fletter, Jacob, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Fisher, Benjamin, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Forrest, Henry, March 26, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Gibble, Chambers, Sept. 6, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Greenly, Amos, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Geist, Samuel H., Sept. 1, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. April 10, 1865.
Gallaher, James R., Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 20, 1864.
Getz, Jacob, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 15, 1862.
Hoover, John, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Habecher, Reuben, April 21, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Howester, Henry, April 1, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Houser, Frank, Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Hollinger, David, Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Hambright, W. F., Jan. 24, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Hambright, John J., Feb. 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 13, 1865.
Halbecker, Abraham, April 13, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.
Huey, Robert, Sept. 6, 1861; pro. to com.-sergt. Oct. 18, 1861.
Hunt, John, April 23, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Jones, John, June 27, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Judge, John W., April 1, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Johnson, Charles S., Feb. 7, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Johnson, John, Jan. 23, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Kittel, Jacob, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
King, David, Feb. 25, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. April 9, 1865.
Kittel, George, Feb. 29, 1864; killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 22, 1864
Kelly, John M., Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Nov. 18, 1861.
Kelly, Henry, Sept. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 11, 1862.
Koffroad, Henry, Sept. 16, 1861; died at Stevenson, Ala., Oct. 17, 1863.
Kaiser, August, Feb. 18, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Lush, Francis M., Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Lutz, Henry, Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Loucks, George, Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Lutz, John C., Sept. 5, 1861; disch. by G. O. July 19, 1865; veteran.
Loucks, William F., Jan. 22, 1865; disch. June 3, 1867, to date July 12, 1865.
Loucomer, Jacob, Sept. 5, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 29, 1864.
Leibley, George, Sept. 11, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Landis, Daniel F., Sept. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Landis, Jacob J., Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Millisock, Aug., Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Milley, John P., Feb 24, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Martin, John, Feb. 26, 1864; died at Kingston, Ga., July 22, 1864.
Miley, Addison, Feb. 26, 1864; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 28, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, grave 111.
Musketruss, Samuel, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Myers, Philip, Sept. 7, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 29, 1864.
Mythaler, Albert, Sept. 12, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Miller, David, Sept. 17, 1861; died at Columbia, Tenn., May 4, 1862.
McCaskey, Cyrus D., Jan. 25, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
McNalley, Richard, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
McVeigh, John, Feb. 3, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 3, 1865.
McRea, James, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 4, 1863.
McQueeny, William, Sept. 21, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., May 9, 1864, grave 969.
Nagle, Michael, Sept. 11, 1861; killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863.
Offenbaugh, Frederick, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Overdeer, Horace J., Sept. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 6, 1864.
Peasterly, George, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Pethick, Francis B., July 23, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.
Pinkerton, William C., Sept. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 23, 1862.
Palm, Jacob, Sept. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 2, 1862.
Plantz, Matthias, Aug. 22, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Plantz, Martin M., Aug. 22, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Quinn, Sylvester, Jan. 27, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Rutter, John C., March 31, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Redman, Jacob T., April 1, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Reidenbach, Aaron, April 12, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Remick, John, Sept. 11, 1861; disch., date unknown; re-enlisted Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Reist, Augustus, Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1862.
Ruth, Samuel, Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Reeves, George A., Sept. 5, 1861; disch. by G. O. July 19, 1865; veteran.
Rittenhouse, G. W., Jan. 1, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Rea, William M., Feb. 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 21, 1865.
Riley, George, April 1, 1864; killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865.
Roadman, William, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 15, 1862.
Siverd, Samuel C., April 1, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Senchrist, Daniel W., Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Senchrist, John, April 5, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Sealor, Isaac F., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Slaymaker, Samuel, April 12, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Stanter, Aaron, April 10, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Stanter, Charles, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Sentman, John, Feb. 2, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Smeltz, Robert C.; absent at muster out.
Shirk, Jacob K., Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 12, 1863.

Siverd, Jacob, Sept. 5, 1861; pro. to principal musician Nov. 3, 1864; veteran.
Stark, Jacob W., Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 17, 1863.
Sides, Emanuel, Sept. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 26, 1863.
Sherer, Benjamin M., Sept. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 15, 1862.
Sweitzer, Lewis, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 3, 1862.
Souder, Jacob, Sept. 16, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Shied, Peter, Jan. 31, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 23, 1865.
Stewart, Frank E., Jan. 30, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Tool, Cyrus, Sept. 5, 1861; died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 26, 1864; veteran.
Thackara, William H., Sept. 5, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. March 10, 1862.
Theis, Ernest, Sept. 11, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Ulrick, Andrew, Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Wagoner, Peter, July 5, 1864; must out with company July 12, 1865.
Warfel, Benjamin F., April 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 6, 1865.
Waters, Francis, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 6, 1864.
Young, Peter, Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.

COMPANY C.

Captains.

John H. Dysart, Oct. 11, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 8, 1862.
Samuel J. Boone, Sept. 30, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Feb. 8, 1862; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Robert M. Dysart, Sept. 28, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. I Oct. 9, 1862; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Cyrus L. Eckert, Sept. 24, 1861; pro. from 1st sergeant to 2d lieut. Oct. 9, 1862; to 1st lieut. Dec. 1, 1863; com. capt. Dec. 20, 1864; not mustered; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Henry J. Test, Sept. 25, 1851; pro. from 1st sergt. July 8, 1862; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Jacob K. Snyder, Sept. 5, 1861; pro. from sergt.-maj. April 22, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.

William Peel, Sept. 24, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
John L. Diffenderfer, Sept. 24, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Amos Bair, Sept. 24, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
George W. Singleton, Sept. 24, 1861; pro. from corp. May 4, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Daniel Schnader, Sept. 24, 1864; pro. from corp. June 26, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Richard T. Maxwell, Oct. 6, 1861; disch. Oct. 6, 1864, at exp. of term.
William J. Pinkerton, Sept. 24, 1861; died in Allegheny County Nov. 19, 1862.

Corporals.

Henry Kurtz, Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. May 4, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
I. N. McLaughlin, Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. May 4, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
John H. Slaymaker, Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. May 4, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Amos A. Worton, March 30, 1864; pro. to corp. May 4, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Jacob F. Strimmel, March 26, 1864; pro. to corp. June 26, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Jacob G. Troop, March 12, 1864; pro. to corp. May 4, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
William S. Murr, March 21, 1864; pro. to corp. May 4, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Henry G. Sheaffer, Sept. 24, 1861; disch. June 15, 1865, for wounds received in action; veteran.
W. Park Eagle, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
William Stewart, Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Jeffrey B. Reese, Sept. 13, 1861; killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.
Henry Hershey, Sept. 24, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps, date unknown.
Edward Kuhns, Sept. 26, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 9, 1862.
William A. Holbach, musician, Oct. 5, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

Privates.

Aughenbauch, Levi, Aug. 12, 1863; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Appleton, Charles, Jan. 31, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. July 25, 1865.
Buchen, Martin L., March 28, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Blankey, Lot, March 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Berry, Charles B., Sept. 25, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
Bergstresser, Alexander, July 21, 1863; disch., date unknown.
Bair, Daniel R., April 6, 1864; died at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 28, 1864.
Baker, Levi C., March 1, 1865; substitute.
Bair, Samuel, Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Berkheyser, Christ., Sept. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 16, 1862.
Breckenridge, D. D., Sept. 12, 1861.
Bollinger, Benjamin F., Sept. 20, 1861.
Bixler, Josiah, Oct. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 14, 1862.
Beck, Emanuel, Oct. 1, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Blickenderfer, R., Oct. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 12, 1863.
Bair, Benjamin, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 28, 1862.
Conner, John, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Chamberlain, Jacob, Jan. 18, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Cleary, Pinky, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Clark, William, March 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Colvin, Theodore M., March 6, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Crawford, John, Oct. 5, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
Clark, Daniel D., Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 22, 1862.
Duck, Daniel, Sept. 24, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Dies, Jacob, March 31, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Doherty, Edward, Sept. 23, 1861; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Donecker, Martin S., March 6, 1865; absent at muster out.
Dick, James, Sept. 26, 1861; captured Sept. 19, 1863.
Detterline, Lewis, Sept. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 19, 1862.
Eby, Jacob, March 28, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Ebersole, Solomon R., Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Evans, John, April 7, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Eby, Walton, Sept. 25, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
Finefrock, Daniel, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Frankhouser, Peter, April 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 25, 1865.
Freymeyer, John, Sept. 11, 1861; disch., date unknown; re-enl. June 21, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. May 25, 1865.
Fullmer, Theodore, 1861; died at Columbia, Tenn., April 22, 1862.
Getz, Andrew C., Sept. 24, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Gruver, James S., March 8, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Guitan, Dennis, Feb. 16, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Gillespie, Israel, Sept. 25, 1861; disch. Oct. 5, 1864, at exp. of term.
Gamble, Peter S., Sept. 25, 1861; absent, on detached service, at muster out.
Gregg, James A., Sept. 26, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
Gamble, Adam, July 21, 1863; disch., date unknown.
Greenly, Emanuel B., Oct. 3, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Gallagher, John, Sept. 20, 1861; disch. Oct. 5, 1864, at exp. of term.
Hurst, Albert V., April 6, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Hinebauch, George W., Dec. 8, 1864; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Hall, Daniel, March 4, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Hopper, Nicholas, Sept. 25, 1861; disch. Oct. 5, 1864, at exp. of term.
Hann, Peter, Sept. 25, 1861; died near Atlanta, Ga., July 21, 1864, of wounds received in action; veteran.
Hess, Michael, Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Ihrig, William J., Sept. 25, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Irwin, Charles G., Sept. 13, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Keplinger, David B., Sept. 24, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Keplinger, Samuel H., Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Kilpatrick, John B., Dec. 3, 1864; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
King, George M., March 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Kenyon, William B., Feb. 15, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Krall, George B., Sept. 1, 1863; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Kice, Daniel, absent at muster out.
Kidd, James, Sept. 26, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Kidd, Hugh, Sept. 26, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Lyons, John, Feb. 13, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Larue, Edward, Feb. 11, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Laird, Russell P., Feb. 3, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. July 14, 1865.
Larkin, William, Feb. 11, 1865; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.
Lacy, Charles, Jan. 17, 1865; substitute; drowned March 4, 1864.
Lawyer, George W., Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1865, at exp. of term.
Lytle, James B., Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 16, 1863.
Mann, David W., Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Moharter, Jacob F., Feb. 11, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Murr, Jacob, absent at muster out.
Mays, Joseph L., Sept. 25, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
Miller, Jacob, Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 5, 1864, at exp. of term.
Maxwell, Joseph, Oct. 7, 1861; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., Jan. 6, 1862.
Martin, Samuel, Sept. 27, 1861; died at Decherd, Tenn., July 15, 1863.
Murray, Andrew, Oct. 4, 1861; pro. to hospital steward, date unknown.
Metzger, John E., Sept. 20, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
McLaughlin, George, Sept. 24, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
McKillips, John D., April 1, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
McDonough, Michael, Feb. 13, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
McNeal, Benjamin F., Sept. 24, 1861; absent, on detached service, at muster out; veteran.
McLaughlin, Benjamin, Sept. 20, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
McGrath, Michael, Feb. 15, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. July 3, 1865.
McFarland, John W., Feb. 13, 1865; substitute.
Nelson, John, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Nelson, William, Sept. 25, 1861; disch. Oct. 5, 1864, at exp. of term.
Newmyer, Hiram, Sept. 19, 1861; disch. date unknown.
Nixon, William, Oct. 1, 1861; killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.
Norris, William, Sept. 25, 1861; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 26, 1862.
Oatman, John, Feb. 13, 1865; died on U. S. transport "Yazoo" March 4, 1865.
Phenegar, Samuel B., April 5, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Prosser, Isaac, Feb. 7, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Printz, Henry C., Sept. 24, 1861; died May 10, 1864, of wounds received at Buzzard Gap, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn., grave 332.
Purvis, Anderson S., Sept. 26, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Patton, George W., Oct. 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Preston, William, Oct. 5, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Rea, William M., Oct. 18, 1861; absent, sick, since May 18, 1863.
Reese, Henry M., Oct. 15, 1861; absent, sick, since Sept. 19, 1863.
Ross, John W., Sept. 26, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 1, 1863.
Rice, Joseph S., Sept. 26, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Reese, Lewis, 1861; died at Munfordsville, Ky., Feb. 16, 1862.
Scotton, Elwood, Sept. 24, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Sheaffer, George W., Sept. 34, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Sharp, Joseph H., April 5, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Sharp, John L., March 11, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Schmeckenbecker, C., Jan. 19, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Schnader, Edward D., March 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 1, 1865.
Smith, George, Feb. 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Swegart, Frederick, Jan. 4, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 12, 1865; veteran.
Stauffer, Peter B., April 1, 1864; died at Marietta, Ga., Oct. 18, 1864, of wounds received in action.
Scott, John, Feb. 9, 1865; drowned March 4, 1865.
Smith, Henry, Jan. 11, 1865; substitute.
Sharp, Christian, March 25, 1865; disch. June 14, 1865, to date July 12, 1865.
Stangston, James A., Sept. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 29, 1863.
Strouse, Joshua E., Sept. 13, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Strock, Abraham, Sept. 30, 1861.
Stroh, John H., Sept. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Selby, Samuel, Sept. 25, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 28, 1862.
Sloan, William A., Sept. 20, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Smith, James M., Sept. 27, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Shimp, David, Oct. 4, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Toland, John D., May 31, 1864; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Timbler, George, Feb. 14, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Trulner, David, March 10, 1865.
Trego, Peter, Oct. 2, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Urich, Christian, March 8, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Vulmer, Theodore, Sept. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Wilson, Isaac, March 10, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Weikert, William, March 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
West, Morgan, Sept. 24, 1861; trans. to 1st Regt. U. S. Engineers, Aug. 21, 1864; veteran.
Weidler, Benjamin, Sept. 18, 1861; died July 6, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Stone River, Tenn., grave 446 or 514.
Young, Daniel, March 8, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Zell, George W., Sept. 25, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 8, 1862.

COMPANY E.

Captains.

M. D. Wickersham, Oct. 1, 1861; pro. to asst. q.m. U. S. Vols. April 7, 1864.
Samuel L. Hartman, Oct. 1, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. Feb. 2, 1864; to capt. May 9, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 18, 1865.
William P. Leonard, 1st lieut., Sept. 28, 1861; disch. Sept. 24, 1863.
Edwin McC. Boring, 1st lieut., Sept. 17, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. June 19, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Stephen S. Clair, Sept. 20, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. April 22, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
John W. Bones, 1st sergt., Sept. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.

Jacob J. Byers, Oct. 4, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Michael Bongart, Sept. 24, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
William H. Bookman, Sept. 23, 1861; pro. from corp. May 1, 1865; disch. by S. O. Nov. 10, 1865; veteran.
Christian H. Mayer, Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 5, 1864, exp. of term.
Gabriel S. Erb, Oct. 1, 1861; prisoner from Sept. 20, 1863, to Dec. 13, 1864; disch. Feb. 27, 1865, to date Feb. 13, 1865.
Elias W. Hollinger, Sept. 23, 1861; died at New York April 19, 1865; veteran.
Andrew W. Snavely, Oct. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 29, 1862.
Martin Bachman, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 22, 1863.

Corporals.

Jacob H. Oberlin, Sept. 21, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Thomas B. Hambleton, Sept. 30, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Isaac R. Lively, Sept. 30, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Amos S. Brown, Sept. 30, 1861; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Philip Dornes, Sept. 21, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Luther Davish, Oct. 7, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Peter S. Keller, Sept. 20, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Jacob L. Reitzel, Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; disch. by S. O. Nov. 10, 1865; veteran.
J. Sultzenberger, Sept. 30, 1861; killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; veteran.
Cyrus W. White, Sept. 21, 1861; killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; veteran.
Charles E. Wise, Sept. 23, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1863, of wounds received in action.
Daniel L. Erb, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 19, 1862.
Henry Bamberger, Sept. 20, 1861; died at Munfordsville, Ky., March 5, 1862.
Jacob H. Witmer, Sept. 23, 1861; disch., date unknown.
John F. Wolf, Sept. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, exp. of term.
Edward Edwards, Jr., Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps September, 1863.
William Hogendobler, musician, Sept. 20, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, exp. of term.
Samuel H. Clair, musician, Sept. 26, 1861; died at Nolin, Ky., Dec. 5, 1861.

Privates.

Arndt, Francis H., Sept. 24, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Acherly, Jacob, Jan. 2, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Amick, Thomas, Feb. 23, 1865; drafted.
Brennon, Thomas, Feb. 16, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. July 15, 1865.
Brewderly, George P., Sept. 19, 1861; disch. Sept. 5, 1864.
Brewderly, Joseph A., Sept. 19, 1861; disch. Sept. 6, 1864.
Buckius, William H., Sept. 27, 1861; prisoner from March 4 to April 3, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Bundel, Charles E., Jan. 17, 1864; pro. to hosp. steward July 21, 1864.
Braily, John, Feb. 17, 1865; substitute.
Bones, Benjamin F., Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Bennett, Silas, Oct. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 2, 1862.
Boughman, William D., Sept. 23, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 9, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section A, range 8, grave 20.
Buckwalter, I. E., Sept. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. December, 1862.
Bucher, Jesse, Sept. 23, 1861.
Brandt, Michael H., Sept. 30, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 30, 1863, of wounds received in action.
Barton, John H., Oct. 7, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, at exp. of term.
Bleacher, John M., Sept. 30, 1861; died at Bowling Green, Ky., March, 1863.
Balmer, Cyrus, Sept. 21, 1861.
Carter, John H., Sept. 26, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Carrigan, Samuel S., Jan. 26, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Clarr, Henry, Nov. 14, 1864; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Clark, John, Sept. 21, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Doerstler, Jeremiah, Sept. 30, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Dornes, Martin, April 11, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Dickey, Samuel, Feb. 14, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Dietrich, John, March 3, 1864; disch. by S. O. Nov. 10, 1865.
Diberd, Adam, Feb. 23, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Diberd, Jonathan, Feb. 23, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Delp, George M., Oct. 1, 1861; pris. from Sept. 20, 1863, to Feb. 26, 1865; disch. April 26, to date March 3, 1865.
Diffibaugh, David, Feb. 23, 1865; drafted.
Delp, Francis M., Sept. 30, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Delp, David, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 7, 1863.
Eberly, John W., Oct. 1, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Erb, Peter S., Sept. 27, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Evans, Henry F., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Esbenshade, Benjamin, Oct. 1, 1861; captured at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863; disch. Oct. 5, 1864, at exp. of term.
Fry, Jeremiah, March 29, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Fisher, Bernard R., Jan. 5, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Fridy, Joseph H., Sept. 20, 1861; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Feb. 10, 1864; veteran.
Fritz, John, April 1, 1864; died at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 2, 1864, of wounds received at Atlanta, Ga., July 23, 1864.
Feiney, Thomas, Feb. 15, 1865; substitute.
Gara, Isaac N., March 6, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Greider, Tobias H., March 6, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Gibbons, Patrick, Feb. 13, 1865; substitute.
Greenawalt, Ephraim, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 8, 1862.
Greider, John H., Oct. 1, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 3, 1863.
Glouner, Elim, Oct. 4, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps January, 1863.
Haldeman, Abraham, May 23, 1863; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Haney, John, Aug. 5, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Harmon, Charles, Jan. 10, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Hawthorn, Levi H., March 18, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Heintze, William, March 19, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Hang, Jacob, March 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Hartman, Matthew, Sept. 24, 1861; wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 22, 1864; absent at muster out; veteran.
Heller, David B., April 11, 1864; absent at muster out.
Harmon, John, Jan. 10, 1865; absent at muster out.
Herr, John S., March 12, 1865; absent at muster out.
Homberger, Henry, Dec. 24, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. June 3, 1865.
Herr, Thaddeus S., Sept. 21, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 4, 1865.
Harman, Philip, Sept. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 1, 1863.
Homberger, Andrew D., Dec. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 3, 1862.
Helm, Daniel M., Sept. 25, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 28, 1861.
Harvey, John S., Aug. 5, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Imler, Alexander, Feb. 23, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.
Rudy, Reuben, Feb. 19, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Jones, Ferrill A., Oct. 1, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Knicely, Joseph H., March 17, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Keiser, George, March 13, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Krum, Augustus, March 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 28, 1865.
Kise, Abel B., Jan. 14, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 9, 1865.
Kohl, William, Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Kreider, Isaac H., Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Jan. 23, 1863, for wounds received in action.
Kopp, Andrew M., Sept. 30, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 25, 1862.
Kendig, Michael D., Oct. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 28, 1863.
Kockel, William R., Oct. 7, 1861; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 9, 1862.
Klugh, Charles C., Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 2, 1862.
Long, Adam K., April 6, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Leib, William F., April 11, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Laudenslager, J. G., March 31, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Long, David M., Jan. 25, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Lear, William, April 3, 1864; died at Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 2, of wounds received at Jonesboro' Sept. 1, 1864.
Lantz, William W., Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Lamborn, William T., Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March, 1863.
Lockwood, John H., Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 24, 1862.
Long, Reuben C., Sept. 30, 1861; killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.
Miller, Benjamin, April 11, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Millbower, Sebastian, Jan. 25, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Mountford, Henry, Jan. 14, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Mann, William, Feb. 16, 1865; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.
Mason, James, Feb. 9, 1865; substitute; absent at muster out.
Mock, Josiah, Feb. 23, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Martin, Edward K., Sept. 17, 1861; disch. by G. O. July 5, 1865; veteran.
Marks, George W., Oct. 1, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Myers, Andrew J., Oct. 1, 1861; died at Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 3, of wounds received at Jonesboro' Sept. 1, 1864; veteran.
Meloney, Thomas, Oct. 1, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 4, 1862.
Murr, Jacob S., Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 13, 1862.
Marks, John N., Oct. 1, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 3, 1863.
Moore, Jacob J., Sept. 30, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
McGlaughlin, Samuel, Oct. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 15, 1862.

Nagle, George, Sept. 30, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Neal, George W., Oct. 7, 1861.
Perry, John S., Sept. 28, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Peffer, Henry H., March 28, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Perry, Abraham, Aug. 3, 1863; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Perry, Daniel, Sept. 13, 1863; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Powell, George W., Aug. 5, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Paoletti, Amilio, Feb. 13, 1865; substitute.
Perry, Levi, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Roth, Girard, March 31, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Ritchey, Gideon, Feb. 23, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. Aug. 14, 1865.
Reese, Peter, Sept. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 29, 1862.
St. Clair, Henry C., Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Stone, John, Feb. 17, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Shickley, Frederick, March 14, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Shaeffer, Emanuel, March 30, 1864; absent, wounded, at muster out.
Sneath, Benjamin F., Sept. 27, 1861; disch., date unknown; re-enlisted Jan. 14, 1865; absent, at muster out.
Shirk, John H., Oct. 1, 1861; prisoner from Sept. 19, 1863, to March 1, 1865; disch. April 20, to date March 6, 1865.
Sultzbach, John E., April 3, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 14, 1865.
Sneath, John W., April 26, 1864; disch. Jan. 3, 1865, for wounds rec. at Jonesboro', Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.
Stauffer, Michael, Sept. 30, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Schlott, Isaac, Sept. 17, 1861.
Shilk, Samuel P., Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Jan. 22, 1863, for wounds received in action.
Schultzenberger, E., Sept. 24, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Urban, Benjamin, Sept. 23, 1861; died at Goldsboro', N. C., March 24, of wounds received March 23, 1865; veteran.
Weller, Jacob W., Jan. 13, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Walker, Samuel, Feb. 3. 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Weidman, Daniel, March 28, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Wiggins, John F., March 31, 1864; absent, on detached service, at muster out.
Wisner, Sigm'd E., Sept. 3, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj. Feb. 10, 1864; vet.
Welsh, Patrick, Feb. 13, 1865; substitute.
Witmer, Jacob R., Sept. 26, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 24, 1862.
Wolf, Henry B., Sept. 20, 1861; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1863, of wounds received in action.
Weller, Frederick W., Sept. 23, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 30, 1863.
Witmer, Elias H., Sept. 27, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Witmer, Henry M., Oct. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 6, 1863.
Zeigler, Adam, Sept. 30, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Zephy, Jacob L., Oct. 1, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., June 10, 1864; grave 1806.

COMPANY F.

Captains.

Frederick C. Klein, Sept. 20, 1861; disch. Jan. 16, 1863.
Lewis Heidegger, Sept. 2, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Jan. 18, 1863; killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.
Philip Dissinger, Sept. 19, 1861; pro. from sergt.-maj. to 1st lieut. Jan. 17, 1863; to capt. Dec. 1, 1863; res. Sept. 12, 1864.
Sigmond E. Wisner, Sept. 23, 1861; pro. from sergt.-maj. to 1st lieut. Sept. 10, 1864; to capt. Nov. 4, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Charles B. Madden, 1st lieut., Sept. 2, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Jan. 18, 1863; to 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1864; res. Aug. 3, 1864.
John Eicker, 1st lieut., Sept. 13, 1861; pro. from sergt. Nov. 4, 1864; disch. June 2, to date May 15, 1865; veteran.
Alexander Gerz, 2d lieut., Sept. 20, 1861; res. Jan. 12, 1863.
John Myers, 2d lieut., Sept. 7, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. April 23, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Paul Myer, 1st sergt., Sept. 24, 1861; pro. from sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Herman L. Gerke, 1st sergt., Sept. 2, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

Sergeants.

Thomas Badders, Sept. 2, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
James Andrews, Dec. 15, 1863; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
John Shad, Sept. 2, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
August Zion, Sept. 2, 1861.
John Hoffman, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 22, 1863.
Christian Smuck, Sept. 2, 1861.
Henry Schwenk, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 13, 1863.
Adam Kaul, Sept. 2, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Edward Keupsle, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 3, 1863.

Corporals.

Charles Hehn, Sept. 7, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
John C. Bowers, April 7, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Jacob Fisher, June 22, 1863; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
John Snyder, Sept. 2, 1861; pro. to corp. June 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 7, 1865; veteran.
Thaddeus Roth, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp of term.
Adam Foelinger, Sept. 2, 1861; prisoner from June 22, 1862, to April 21, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.
Franklin King, Nov. 29, 1863; disch. March 10, 1866, to date July 12, 1865.
George Derman, Sept. 4, 1861.
George Stein, Sept. 19, 1861; died at Atlanta, Ga., July 24, 1864, of wounds received in action; veteran.
John Gable, Sept. 2, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Lawrence Sauney, Sept. 7, 1861; died July 1, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Stone River, Tenn., grave 476.
Peter Sandt, Sept. 13, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 10, 1862.
William Reim, musician, Sept. 2, 1861.
Theodore McDonald, musician, Sept. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 7, 1864.

Privates.

Austin, John, May 4, 1864.
Assion, Paul, Sept. 2, 1861.
Beck, Conrad, Sept. 2, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Brinton, William, June 12, 1863; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Brantigan, Julius, Aug. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Beichler, Peter, Aug. 23, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Bartholomew, J., Sept. 2, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, exp. of term.
Bertch, Adam, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Dec. 30, 1863.
Blankenmyer, M., Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, exp. of term.
Bailey, James, Sept. 2, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., July 1, 1864.
Buzzart, John, Sept. 7, 1861; trans. to Vet Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863.
Baker, John, Sept. 18, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 9, 1862.
Barth, John J., Sept. 23, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 29, 1864.
Cunningham, F., April 1, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Cochran, Edwin J., Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Campbell, William, Feb. 22, 1865, disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Call, William, Sept. 2. 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1861, exp. of term.
Culp, Jacob, Feb. 14, 1865; substitute.
Donn, Thomas, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec 15, 1863.
Dunmyer, John, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 25, 1862.
Engroff, Adam, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Esitts, John, March 8, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Egan, Michael, Feb. 9, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. July 10, 1865.
Eichelberg, Adolph, Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, exp. of term.
Engroff, John, Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, exp. of term.
Edle, John, Sept. 2, 1861; died at Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 26, 1862.
Folliner, Aaron, April 13, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Foster, Simon, Sept 15, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Furgeson, John B., Feb. 8, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 12, 1865.
Fabrey, Joseph, Sept. 2, 1861; died at Kingston, Ga., July 20, 1864, of wounds received in action.
Franklin, Jacob, Sept. 2, 1861
Getz, Charles, Dec. 17, 1863; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Gerteisen, Stephen, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 15, 1863.
Ginder, Matthias, Sept. 12, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 3, 1863.
Hepting, Charles, Sept. 19, 1861; disch. by S. O. Sept. 5, 1864.
Hepting, Frederick, Sept. 19, 1861; disch. by S. O. Sept. 5, 1864.
Hepting, Louis, Sept. 19, 1861; disch. by S. O. Sept. 5, 1864.

Heckler, Charles, Sept. 19, 1861; disch. by S. O. Sept. 5, 1864.
Hahn, John, Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, exp. of term.
Huggley, Matthias, Sept. 4, 1861.
Hoffman, Anton, Sept. 4, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Heinley, John M., Sept. 6, 1861.
Hahn, Philip, Sept. 7, 1861; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., May 23, 1863.
Hess, Ferdinand, Sept. 18, 1861.
Hess, Isaac C., Sept. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 22, 1862.
Heiskill, Reinhold, April 13, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.
Keller, William, Sept. 2, 1861; killed at Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863.
Keiffer, John, Sept. 2, 1861.
Koemer, John, Sept. 2, 1861; died at Lancaster, Pa., July 14, 1863.
Koch, Henry, Sept. 25, 1861; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., Feb. 8, 1863.
Lafferty, Nathaniel, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. by G. O. July 19, 1865; veteran.
Lenthy, Jacob, Sept. 10, 1861; died July 24, 1864, of wounds received in action; veteran.
Miller, William, Sept. 2, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Marshall, Solomon, Sept. 12, 1861; disch. May 24, 1865, to date exp. of term.
Merringer, Nicholas, Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, exp. of term.
Muckle, William, Sept. 29, 1861; captured; died at Danville, Va., Jan. 20, 1864.
Moore, James, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Jan. 17, 1866, to date July 12, 1865; veteran.
Moore, Benjamin, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Sept. 10, 1866, to date July 12, 1865; veteran.
Mayers, Christian, May 4, 1864.
Merringer, Henry, Sept. 2, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Mendel, John, Sept. 2, 1861.
Muckle, Benjamin, Sept. 7, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 1, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section A, range 8, grave 16.
Muckle, Isaac, Sept. 29, 1861; died at Bowling Green, Ky., date unknown.
Miller, Joseph, Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 29, 1864.
Miller, Frederick, Sept. 25, 1861; died at Lexington, Ky., Feb. 11, 1863.
Muk, Frederick, Sept. 24, 1861; died at Munfordsville, Ky., Feb. 3, 1862.
Markley, John, Sept. 23, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 29, 1864.
Marquard, Killian, Sept. 23, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
McClergan, Emanuel, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
McFarland, Andrew, March 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Neff, Henry, Sept. 7, 1861.
Reinehr, Joseph, Sept. 21, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Rehm, Jacob, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Rither, Lewis, Aug. 19, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., June 22, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
Ross, John S., March 27, 1864.
Reichart, Lewis, Sept. 10, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Rost, Augustus, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 25, 1862.
Rohland, George, Sept. 13, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Reich, Joseph, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 7, 1862.
Rutter, Lawrence, Sept. 23, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 12, 1862.
Roat, George S., Sept. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 2, 1862.
Spangler, John, Sept. 17, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Sowers, Adam, Sept. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 10, 1865.
Swigart, William, April 5, 1864; prisoner to April 21, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865.
Smith, Joseph, Sept. 12, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 24, 1864; grave 3855.
Saunders, John, May 4, 1864; never joined company.
Snyder, Michael, Sept. 2, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Schall, Andrew, Sept. 2, 1861; died Sept. 28, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds received in action.
Scheible, Franz, Sept. 2, 1861; killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.
Suydam, William, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April, 1862.
Suydam, Jacob, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. Sept. 8, 1864, at exp. of term.
Seel, Philip, Sept. 3, 1861.
Schaur, John, Sept. 7, 1861.
Springer, Anton, Sept. 9, 1861; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Oct. 19, 1862.
Schultz, Christian, Sept. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 26, 1863.
Sullivan, John, Sept. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 8, 1863.
Stein, Frederick, Sept. 20, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Schmidt, Martin, Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 15, 1863.
Schmidt, Charles, Sept. 23, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 29, 1864.
Stratz, Joseph, Sept. 29, 1861.
Winterhalter, Erhart, Feb. 14, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Whitney, Barney, Aug. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.
Wall, John, July 21, 1863; disch. by S. O. Sept. 5, 1864.
Walters, John, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 4, 1861.
Weiss, Henry, April 13, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.
Weaver, Henry, April 13, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Young, Benjamin, Aug. 24, 1864; trans. to Co. A, date unknown.

COMPANY G.

Captains.

Edward McGovern, Oct. 1, 1861; pro. to lieut.-col. 122d Regt. P. V. Aug. 12, 1862.
Wilberforce Nevin, Sept. 23, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. to capt. Aug. 23, 1862; to asst. adjt.-gen. U. S. V. May 26, 1863.
Wash. W. Hopkins, Oct. 1, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. Aug. 23, 1862; to capt. July 1, 1864; res. Sept. 22, 1864.
John A. Madden, Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut. July 17, 1864; to capt. Dec. 17, 1864; disch. May 15, 1865; veteran.
James H. Marshall, 1st lieut., Sept. 5, 1861; pro. from com.-sergt. Jan. 20, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Frederick Strasbach, 2d lieut., Sept. 16, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. Aug. 23, 1862; died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 27, of wounds received at Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863.
Henry Ransing, 2d lieut., Oct. 3, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. April 23, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.

Peter Erb, Oct. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Frederick Flick, Sept. 28, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
William Frazer, Sept. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Jonathan Holt, Oct. 7, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
John Marion, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.
Walter S. Ditto, Sept. 25, 1861; disch. to accept promotion Aug. 31, 1863.
Henry Shay, Oct. 7, 1861; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 8, 1862.
Charles B. Fisher, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

Corporals.

Henry J. Young, Sept. 23, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Hiram Spickler, Feb. 9, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Jacob Borter, Oct. 3, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
John Curry, Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Peter Susendaffer, Oct. 4, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
John K. Habecker, Oct. 10, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Cornelius Souders, Sept. 18, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
William A. Sturgis, Oct. 4, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 25, 1864, grave 6829.
Frederick P. Myers, Sept. 25, 1861; missing in action at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; veteran.
James Campbell, Sept. 23, 1861; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Feb. 28, 1862.
Daniel Leonard, Sept. 24, 1861; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 9, 1864, grave 273.
Hiram Snyder, Sept. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 7, 1863.
Amos M. Kapp, Sept. 24, 1861; died Oct. 12 of wounds received at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
John M. Gallaher, Sept. 18, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps September, 1862.
Joseph M. Staesel, Sept. 21, 1861; died at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 15, 1862, of wounds received in action.
George W. Dehoff, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. Nov. 14, to date Oct. 4, 1864, at exp. of term.

Mark Erb, Sept. 18, 1861; killed at Stone River, Tenn., Jan. 3, 1863.
Emanuel Stump, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 16, 1863.
William White, musician, Sept. 30, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Privates.

Auchey, Ephraim D., April 14, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Applegate, William, March 7, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Alley, James H., Feb. 15, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 30, 1865.
Benedict, Addison, Oct. 4, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Baldwin, Henry G., Feb. 14, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Blank, William H., Oct. 4, 1861; absent, sick, since Dec. 1, 1862.
Burger, Benjamin F., Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Brogan, Patrick, March 13, 1862; prisoner from Sept. 20, 1863, to April 29, 1865; disch. June 16, to date May 21, 1865.
Brinkman, Augustus, Sept. 18, 1861; died Aug. 12, 1864, of wounds received near Atlanta, Ga.; veteran.
Bissinger, Philip, Sept. 19, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj., date unknown.
Braddon, Joseph, Sept. 26, 1861.
Brown, Franklin C., Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Carty, William A., April 14, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Carothers, Joseph, Feb. 14, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Coons, Peter, March 8, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Clouser, Rudolph, Feb. 13, 1865; substitute; died at Washington, D. C., June 12, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
Collins, Walter, Sept. 21, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., April 11, 1863.
Culbertson, Lewis, Sept. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Davis, John W., Jan. 19, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Dennis, Adam, Oct. 1, 1861; disch. February, 1864, for wounds received in action.
Doebler, Michael, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 21, 1862.
Donnely, James, Sept. 27, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Ehrman, James, Oct. 2, 1861; disch. June 12, to date Jan. 14, 1865.
Frazer, Coleman, Oct. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Frantz, Samuel, Oct. 4, 1861; absent, sick, since Nov. 1863.
Finefrock, William, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Fry, Michael, Feb. 15, 1865; substitute; died at Washington, D. C., June 12, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
Finefrock, Benjamin M., Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Finefrock, Emanuel M., Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 19, 1862.
Frailey, George, Sept. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 5, 1862.
Good, Joseph, April 1, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Gilbert, Francis, Feb. 15, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Habecker, David R., Oct. 10, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Habecker, Levi, March 31, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Helker, Joseph H., Feb. 15, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Harman, Jacob, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. July 13, 1865.
Herr, Levi, Oct. 4, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
Hall, Philip R., Jan. 19, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.
Hoover, Levi, Oct. 4, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 14, 1864; grave 10,952.
Hostler, Jacob, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted.
Houser, Charles, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Hughes, William, April 4, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.
Harris, Matthew, April 14, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Imer, Michael, Oct. 7, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
Jones, Jesse J., Sept. 23, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Jones, Hiram, March 29, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Johnson, George W., Jan. 7, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Jackson, Harrison, Jan. 19, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Jacoby, Martin, Sept. 1, 1864; died at Fairfax Seminary, Va., July 7, 1865.
Johnson, James, Oct. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 23, 1863.
Knapper, David, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Kuntz, George, March 8, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Kuhn, Enmit, March, 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Kinman, Nathan, Feb. 15, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.
Keough, Dennis, Oct. 4, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
Kurtz, Franklin, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted.
Knight, Inmar, Oct. 2, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 5, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section A, range 11, grave 12.
Lutz, John, March 28, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Lanimers, Rudolph, Jan. 18, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Lagan, Thomas, Oct. 4, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
Leed, George W., Oct. 7, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Miley, Alfred, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Miley, David, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Martin, Isaac, Dec. 13, 1864; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Miller, Solomon, March 7, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Mahan, Isaac, Feb. 8, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Myers, Augustus, Feb. 11, 1865; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.
Miller, Adam, Oct. 4, 1861; prisoner from Sept. 20, 1863, to Feb. 24, 1865; disch. May 6, to date Feb. 27, 1865.
Miley, Christian, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted.
Myers, Benjamin F., Sept. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 17, 1863.
Milisock, Augustus, Oct. 1, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 16, 1862.
Montgomery, Samuel, Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 30, 1864.
Montgomery, William, Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 9, 1863.
Mauhbauer, Sebastian, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Mumma, Daniel B., Sept. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 16, 1862.
Musketum, Joseph, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. Dec. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.
Null, Cornelius, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Nauman, Lewis, Sept. 27, 1861; disch. by G. O. Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
Null, Almond, Feb. 14, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. July 14, 1865.
Nugent, Robert, Aug. 27, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Oudinot, Anthony, Sept. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Ochner, Charles, Feb. 11, 1865; substitute; died at Washington, D. C., May 21, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
Perist, George, Sept. 23, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Powers, John, Sept. 23, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Pickel, Samuel, Sept. 14, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Price, Daniel, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Quigley, Isaac, Oct. 4, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 19, 1863; disch. Feb. 2, 1865, to date at exp. of term.
Rork, George, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Rork, David, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Robinson, Joseph S., Feb. 10, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Rook, William, March 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Rock, Henry, March 8, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Reiley, Michael, Sept. 26, 1861; disch. Nov. 15, 1864, at exp. of term.
Rinear, John, Oct. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 19, 1862.
Rockey, Leonard, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 5, 1862.
Ruhl, Philip, Sept. 25, 1861.

Shaub, Adam, Oct. 14, 1861; must. cut with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Shaeffer, Jacob, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Smetzer, Jacob, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Summers, Jacob, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Small, Anthony, Feb. 6, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Stull, Lewis, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. July 13, 1865.
Shetler, John W., Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Shoemaker, William, Jan. 19, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.
Smith, Thomas H., Jan. 19, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.
Shreiner, Charles H , Sept. 19, 1861; killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; veteran.
Smith, Jacob, Feb. 22, 1865.
Smith, David L., Sept. 20, 1861.
Staum, David K., Sept. 26, 1861; disch. Oct. 4, 1864, at exp. of term.
Schiller, August, Aug. 29, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Thompson, William, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Thomas, John H., Feb. 14, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Tesmair, John, Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Vansickle, James, Jan. 18, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Wagner, Joseph, Feb. 15, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Wise, Peter, Feb. 14, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
White, Henry A., April 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 19, 1865.
Wile, John, Feb. 22, 1865.
Wright, William, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 9, 1863.
Young, Aaron, Sept. 25, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 19, 1863.
Young, Henry, Sept. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 13, 1863.
Young, Michael, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. December, 1862.
Zecher, Lewis, Oct. 1, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj. Oct. 18, 1861.

COMPANY H.

Captains.

Michael H. Locker, Sept. 16, 1861; pro. to maj. Nov. 9, 1862.
Abraham Godshalk, Sept. 12, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. March 1, 1862; to capt. Nov. 9, 1862; wounded, with loss of leg, at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; res. March 9, 1864.
Ambrose Gable, Sept. 5, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. March 1, 1862; to 1st lieut. Nov. 9, 1864; to capt. June 19, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1864.
William Phillips, 1st lieut., Sept. 9, 1861; res. Jan. 13, 1862.
Chester S. Hubley, 1st lieut., Sept. 9, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Nov. 11, 1862; to 1st lieut. June 19, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Frederick Rice, 2d lieut., Sept. 14, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. April 22, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Adam W. Shutt, 1st sergt., Sept. 7, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.

Henry Reed, Sept. 9, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
William Powell, Sept. 6, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
James G. Root, Sept. 12, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Isaac Cox, Sept. 14, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Joseph H. Forrest, Sept. 6, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
John Barnhart, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 15, 1862.

Corporals.

Hiram Witmer, Sept. 9, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
George Selvert, Sept. 14, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Christian Aston, Sept. 12, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Daniel H. Herr, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Calvin Smith, Sept. 7, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
John Campbell, Sept. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
John R. Jeffries, April 14, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
John B. Morton, Sept. 16, 1861; disch. by G. O. July 19, 1865; veteran.
William F. Dostman, Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.
William K. Patton, Sept. 5, 1861; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., Jan. 13, 1863, of wounds received in action.
Michael Kilburn, Sept. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 5, 1863.
Ephraim Lauch, Sept. 5, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1863, of wounds received in action.
George Kane, Sept. 9, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 31, 1863.
David Wynholt, Sept. 5, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 29, 1864.
John Kautz, musician, Sept. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 10, 1862.

Privates.

Adams, David M., Sept. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 22, 1862.
Brumer, Casper, Feb. 9, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Butler, James, Jan. 18, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Brooks, David S., Sept. 5, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 12, 1864; grave 1872.
Balsey, John K., Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Brooks, James, Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 3, 1864.
Barr, David, Sept. 9, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864; exp. of term.
Bleecher, Martin, Sept. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 8, 1863.
Bowman, Joseph, Sept. 12, 1861; died at Stone River, Tenn., June 1, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, grave 241.
Bartle, Benjamin, Sept. 14, 1861.
Brown, William, Sept. 14, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 1, 1863.
Brown, John W., Sept. 16, 1861; died at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 26, 1862, of wounds received in action.
Bair, Samuel, Sept. 16, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Carney, Thomas, Sept. 14, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Cheeseman, Charles, Feb. 14, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Clark, Benjamin, Sept. 11, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864; exp. of term.
Clark, Price, Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 14, 1863.
Clark, James, March 9, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Dire, Joseph, March 3, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Dirk, Jonathan, March 7, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Drum, John A. J., Sept. 16, 1861; captured; died at Charleston, S. C., date unknown.
Dugan, John, Sept. 9, 1861; disch. March 3, 1865.
Doebler, John, Sept. 13, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 14, 1863.
Drum, Samuel, Sept. 16, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 31, 1863.
Eliott, George, Sept. 9, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865 veteran.
Eberly, John, Aug. 14, 1863; disch. by G. O., date unknown.
Ehrisman, James B., Sept. 12, 1861; pro. to principal musician Nov. 1, 1864; veteran.
Fields, James, Sept. 14, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Greybill, Philip, Sept. 12, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Groff, Isaac, Sept. 9, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.
Gangway, Jacob, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Green, Adam, Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Hoover, Jacob, Sept. 9, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Hubley, Isaac, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Hart, Orman, Sept. 9, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Harvey, Martin, Sept. 9, 1861; died at Stone River, Tenn., April 2, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, grave 314.
Hoffman, William, Sept. 9, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Hartenstein, Edward H., Sept. 10, 1861; trans. to Marine Brigade Jan. 1, 1863.
Hartruft, Amos, Sept. 11, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Hart, George C., ——, 1861; killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.
Jones, Levi S., Sept. 12, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Jeffries, Thomas B., April 14, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

King, Henry, April 14, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Kane, George, Sept. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
King, Zachariah, Feb. 3, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Kantz, John, Sept. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Klinedist, James, March 4, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Kurtz, George W., Sept. 5, 1862.
Kantz, Jacob, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Kimper, George, Sept. 9, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1862.
Kantz, Henry, Sept. 9, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1863.
Keller, Henry, Sept. 9, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 28, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section A, range 14, grave 8.
Kendrick, Benjamin, Sept. 16, 1861; died at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 15, 1862, of wounds received in action.
Leisey, Elhanan, Sept. 11, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1863.
Leisey, Edward A., Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1863, at exp. of term.
Lawrence, George, Sept. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 15, 1862.
Mattern, Christian, Sept. 12, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Madden, John, Sept. 14, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Myers, Benjamin, Feb. 3, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Moore, John O., Jan. 19, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Miller, John N., March 7, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Miller, John L., March 8, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. July 14, 1865.
Myers, George, Sept. 5, 1861; trans. to Marine Brigade Oct. 1, 1863.
Mills, Joseph, Sept. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 14, 1863.
McCullough, S. F., Jan. 19, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
McDevitt, John, Sept. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 2, 1862.
Nimlow, James A., Sept. 16, 1861; disch. 1864, exp. of term.
Overdorf, Samuel, Jan. 18, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
O'Donnel, Mort., Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 2, 1862.
Potts, John, Sept. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 14, 1863.
Phillips, Benjamin, Sept. 11, 1861.
Robinson, Obed. L., Sept. 6, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Rhodes, Washington, Jan. 25, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Rice, Maris, March 18, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Ringwalt, Thomas L., Sept. 16, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga.
Reese, Albert, Aug. 8, 1864.
Rhodes, Edwin H., Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 25, 1862.
Reese, Joseph, Sept. 9, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, exp. of term.
Reese, Lewis, Sept. 20, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Rice, Henry, Sept. 14, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 29, 1864.
Smuller, James, Sept. 11, 1861; wounded March 19, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 19, 1865; veteran.
Steele, Benjamin, Aug. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.
Swartz, Charles, Sept. 6, 1861; prisoner from Sept. 20, 1863, to Feb. 24, 1865; disch. April 26, to date March 1, 1865.
Shugars, Emanuel, Feb. 24, 1864; died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 15, 1865.
Stoneseifer, Joshua, April 19, 1864; died near New York May 3, 1865; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.
Sloam, Benjamin K., Sept. 5, 1861; died at Woodsonville, Ky., Feb. 14, 1862.
Speece, John, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 24, 1863.
Skiles, John K., Sept. 5, 1861; trans. to U. S. Signal Corps Oct. 22, 1863.
Shrum, Samuel, Sept. 11, 1861.
Steigerwalt, George, Sept. 12, 1861; died at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 20, 1862, of wounds received in action,
Steigerwalt, Richard, Sept. 12, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Stewart, Henry, Sept. 16, 1861; died Oct. 16, 1862, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, Perryville, Ky., section F, grave 19.
Trimble, Alex., Sept. 9, 1861; trans. to 1st Regt. U. S. Engineers August, 1864; veteran.
Trostle, Abraham, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Dec. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.
Trostle, Jacob, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Dec. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.
Todd, Edwin, Sept. 9, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 29, 1864.
Trimble, George W., Oct. 25, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. by G. O. July 13, 1865.
Warfel, Cyrus, March 30, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Woods, William W., Jan. 10, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Wynholt, Absalom, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Wesley, Thomas, Sept. 9, 1861; died at Perryville, Ky., Nov. 19, 1862, of wounds received in action.
Wolf, Constantine, Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Oct. 5, 1864, at exp. of term.
Wann, John M., Jr., Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Oct. 5, 1864, at exp. of term.
Weitzel, Casper, Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 18, 1862.
Witmer, Daniel, Sept. 18, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 24, 1862, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, section A, range 32, grave 17.
Wilhelm, John, Aug. 27, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 14, 1863.
Watson, Edward, March 9, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Yeager, Henry, Jan. 30, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Captains.

William M. Whiteside, Oct. 2, 1861; res. Sept. 30, 1864.
Samuel Nixdorf, Sept. 25, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. March 29, 1863; to 1st lieut. June 20, 1863; to capt. Dec. 15, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Robert M. Dysart, 1st lieut., Sept. 28, 1861; pro. to capt. Co. C Oct. 9, 1862.
George F. Kurtz, 1st lieut., Sept. 28, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Oct. 9, 1862; res. June 20, 1863.
George Greiner, 1st lieut., pro. from 1st sergt. Jan. 21, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Daniel A. Zook, 2d lieut., Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. April 23, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Benjamin F. Brown, 1st sergt., Oct. 4, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Josiah H. Bowman, 1st sergt., Oct. 1, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 30, 1863.
Jacob Greiner, 1st sergt., Sept. 16, 1861; com. 2d lieut. July 1, 1863; not mustered; disch. on surg. cert. May 1, 1864.
John Ulmer, 1st sergt., Sept. 23, 1861; trans. to Eng. Corps Aug. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 16. 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.

William Doersh, Sept. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Samuel L. Achison, Sept. 26, 1861; pro. from corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
George Trimble, Sept. 23, 1861; pro. from corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Finley Elliot, Oct. 8, 1861; pro. from corp. Oct. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 11, 1865.
S. J. Heintzelman, Sept. 14, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Isaac H. McChesney, Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1862.
William D. Steigerwalt, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 11, 1863.
William E. Flagg, October, 1861; disch. Oct. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.

Corporals.

Henry M. Geiter, Oct. 4, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
David M. Bair, Sept. 24, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Aaron Wolf, Sept. 25, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Henry P. Selvert, Oct. 5, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Jacob Kopp, Sept. 30, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
George Taggart, April 8, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Augustus Habecker, Oct. 2, 1861; wounded at Atlanta, Ga., July 31, 1864; absent at muster out.
William Echternacht, Sept. 15, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Abraham Ulmer, Sept. 30, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
John D. Weller, Sept. 4, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Peter Dummel, Sept. 29, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 28, 1864.
Robert D. Wiggins, Sept. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 1, 1863.
John T. Stains, Sept. 26, 1861; trans. to U. S. Signal Corps Oct. 26, 1863.
Edward Hambright, Oct. 4, 1861; died at Franklin, Tenn., April 3, 1862.
Daniel E. Byerly, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Michael K. Deillenger, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Henry W. Muller, Sept. 30, 1861; trans. to 1st Regt. Tenn. Vols. Dec. 14, 1862.
John Beard, Sept. 23, 1861; absent, in arrest, at muster out; veteran.

Musician.

John F. McCue, Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 29, 1864.

Privates.

Aument, Amos, April 8, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 11, 1865.
Albright, Amos, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 17, 1862.
Banks, Balzer, Feb. 25, 1862; disch. March 22, 1865, at exp. of term.
Beam, Isaac, Sept. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 25, 1862.
Byerly, Jacob M., Sept. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 11, 1862.
Bell, William, Oct. 5, 1861; killed at Jonesboro', Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.
Balmer, Reuben, Sept. 29, 1861; died at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863, of wounds received in action.
Chamberlain, J. B., Sept. 23, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Doutrich, John S., Sept. 23, 1861; wounded April 26, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 7, 1865; veteran.
Derrick, John, March 11, 1862; disch. April 27, 1865, at exp. of term.
Eicholtz, Andrew, Oct. 12, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Evans, John E., Jan. 13, 1865.
Farst, Henry, Sept. 28, 1861; died July 21, 1864, of wounds received at Resaca, Ga.; buried in Nat. Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn., grave 50; veteran.
Frick, John J., Oct. 7, 1861; killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.
Flick, William, Oct. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 3, 1863.
Grass, Stephen, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 28, 1863.
Gangway, A. S., Sept. 16, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 29, 1864.
Heltzley, Conrad, March 21, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Hillman, Benjamin H., Sept. 14, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Horn, George W., Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 30, 1863.
Hoffman, John, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 30, 1862.
Harvey, Robert E., Sept. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 30, 1862.
Hulshouse, Benjamin, Oct. 1, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 10, 1863.
Henizee, Christian W., Oct. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 31, 1863.
Hautch, William, Oct. 4, 1861; disch. Dec. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Kohl, Richard, Sept. 18, 1861; wounded at Atlanta, Ga., July 31, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.
Killian, Andrew, Oct. 5, 1864; absent, on detached service, at muster out; veteran.
Killian, Manalias, April 14, 1864; wounded at Atlanta, Ga., July 31, 1864; absent at muster out.
Kohl, Peter M., Sept. 15, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 22, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section A, range 9, grave 26.
Keller, William A., Sept. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 1, 1863.
Keller, John, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Leonard, Thomas, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Leachy, Elias, Sept. 4, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 20, 1863.
Meyser, Adam B., Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Martin, Samuel P., Sept. 23, 1861; burial record, "S. Morton, died at Andersonville, Ga., June 24, 1864, grave 2388."
Marbary, George, Sept. 10, 1861; died at Tullahoma, Tenn., Sept. 2, 1862.
McLenegan, Samuel, Sept. 30, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
McAllister, William, Sept. 25, 1862; disch. by G. O. Aug. 16, 1865.
McElheny, W. H., Sept. 25, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
McAllister, David, September, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Rineheart, Charles W., Sept. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 11, 1862.
Shupp, Solomon, Sept. 15, 1865; wounded at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 26, 1865.
Showers, Daniel H., Sept. 16, 1861; died April 16, 1865; veteran.
Shissler, Albert M., Oct. 3, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md., March 14, 1865; veteran.
Shissler, Jacob M., Oct. 3, 1861; killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 21, 1864.
Shindle, William, Oct. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 5, 1862.
Shower, David, April 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 25, 1865.
Ulmer, Daniel, Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Weidle, William, Sept. 25, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Weiss, Leonard, Feb. 15, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Walton, Rudolph, Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Watson, Benjamin F., Sept. 26, 1861; trans. to Marine Brigade April 14, 1862.
Whiteside, George F., Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Nov. 23, to date Oct. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.
Wiggins, Benjamin F., Oct. 2, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Winters, Isaac, Oct. 4, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Westhover, Peter, Oct. 2, 1861; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 27, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Captains.

Jacob D. Gompf, Oct. 5, 1861; res. April 26, 1864.
Edward Edgerly, Sept. 16, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Nov. 1, 1862; to capt. Sept. 11, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
John M. Johnston, 1st lieut., Sept. 28, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.
William H. Pool, 1st lieut., Sept. 16, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. April 23, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Rudolph A. Smith, 2d lieut., Oct. 5, 1861; res. Sept. 27, 1862.
Philip Metzger, 2d lieut., Sept. 17, 1861; pro. from sergt. April 23, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
John F. Suter, 1st sergt., Sept. 17, 1861; wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 23, 1864; pro. from sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Henry Miller, 1st sergt., Sept. 24, 1861; com. 2d lieut. Aug. 1, 1864; not mustered; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 6, 1864, grave 10,407.

Sergeants.

John W. Powell, Sept. 23, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Frederick Engle, Sept. 17, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Charles T. Vernon, Oct. 6, 1861; pro. from corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
H. B. Vondersmith, Sept. 8, 1861; pro. from corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Samuel Martin, Sept. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 18, 1862.
Elias McMellen, Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 11, 1862.

Corporals.

Lawrence Boyle, Oct. 5, 1861; pro. from corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Daniel Creamer, Sept. 24, 1861; pro. from corp. June 29, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
William J. Ettinger, Oct. 10, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Peter Miller, Oct. 3, 1861; absent, on detached service, at muster out; veteran.
Robert Nicol, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. by G. O. July 21, 1865; veteran.
N. Rittenhouse, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. July 25, to date July 12, 1865; veteran.
Martin Horst, Sept. 24, 1861; captured at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863; died at Florence, S. C., November, 1864.
Henry O'Neil, Sept. 21, 1861; died at Savannah, Ga., Feb. 9, 1865, of wounds received in action; veteran.
John Nagley, Sept. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 16, 1865; veteran.
William H. Showers, Sept. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 2, 1862.
Henry P. Miller, Oct. 3, 1861; died at Stone River, Tenn., March 20, 1863.
George W. Bowman, Sept. 17, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

Privates.

Adams, Joseph H., Oct. 2, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Anthony, Jacob F., Jan. 31, 1865.
Althouse, George W., Jan. 30, 1865.
Anderson, Albert, March 16, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Allen, Robert, April 14, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Bouder, Abram, Sept. 23, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Brown, George W., March 28, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Brinkley, Samuel, Sept. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Biltz, John, Sept. 21, 1861.
Bouder, David, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 1, 1862.
Callaghan, John J., March 1, 1865; substitute.
Carrigan, Eli, July 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 10, 1865.
Charles, Joseph, Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Collins, William, April 18, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Davidson, Jacob, Oct. 1, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Dobler, John, Jan. 30, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Dunkle, Isaac, April 23, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Dwyer, John, July, 1864; drafted; absent at muster out.
Dawson, George, Oct. 8, 1861; killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; veteran.
Dawson, Stephen J., March 28, 1864; died at Newberne, N. C., May 6, 1865, of wounds received at Bentonville March 19, 1865; buried in National Cemetery.
Dunkle, John A., Sept. 21, 1861; captured at Chickamauga, Ga.; died at Andersonville July 19, 1864; grave 4202.
Docherty, James, March 7, 1865; substitute.
Dowart, Henry P., Sept. 29, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 22, 1862.
Davison, James, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. Oct. 27, 1864, at exp. of term.
Douglas, William, Sept. 21, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Eichman, John, Sept. 27, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Elder, Henry, Feb. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 16, 1865.
Fortney, George W., Oct. 8, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
Finefrock, Henry, Aug. 5, 1864; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1864.
Fitzpatrick, Thomas, Sept. 24, 1861; died at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863, of wounds received in action.
Garber, Harrison, Sept. 20, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Goodman, George W., Sept. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Groff, Andrew, Oct. 6, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Gunion, James E., Sept. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Gorman, John, April 20, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Gramm, Cyrus R., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Groff, Elias, Aug. 3, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Glass, Samuel, March 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Gable, William B., Feb. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 21, 1865.
Groff, William F., Aug. 9, 1864; drowned in Buck Horn Creek, N. C., April 21, 1865.
Griner, George W., Feb. 29, 1864; killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865.
Garber, Jacob, April 21, 1864; disch. May 17, 1866, to date July 12, 1865.
Gillen, Thomas, March 9, 1865; substitute.
Glaub, Jacob, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 27, 1862.
Goodman, Thaddeus S., Oct. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 3, 1862.
Graham, Robert, Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 5, 1863.
Greer, Robert, Jan. 11, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Herzog, Frank, Sept. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Hildebrand, Jacob, Aug. 3, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Houser, John F., Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Hangans, John, Jan. 31, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 12, 1865.
Harnish, Eli, March 20, 1864; wounded at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.
Haas, Charles, Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Oct. 24, 1864, exp. of term.
Hamilton, William H., Sept. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 3, 1862.
Hegens, William, Sept. 24, 1861; disch. Jan. 16, 1863, for wounds received at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Hess, John, Sept. 25, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Homp, William H., Oct. 10, 1861.
Hoak, Isaac, March 21, 1864; died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 25, 1864.
Heck, Adam, ——, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 22, 1862.
Irwin, William J., Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Jenks, James, March 7, 1865; substitute.
Johnson, Clarkson F., ——, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 28, 1863.
Killinger, Emanuel, Sept. 28, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Kreider, Christian, Sept. 25, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Kreider, Jacob, Sept. 21, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Kauffman, Isaac, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Kling, Philip, Aug. 1, 1864; wounded at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; absent at muster out.
Koble, Benjamin, April 12, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Kirchgessner, F., Sept. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 5, 1864, at exp. of term.
Kissinger, William H., Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to 77th Regt. P. V. Sept. 18, 1864.
Kunkle, William B., Jan. 15, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865.
Kircher, Valentine, Oct. 2, 1861; killed at Pertyville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Lanning, Elijah, Oct. 4, 1861; wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863; disch. Oct. 5, 1864, at exp. of term.
Lewis, David, April 13, 1864; killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865.
Leibel, Franz, Sept. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 3, 1862.
Like, Joseph, Sept. 16, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Martin, Joseph, Sept. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Maguire, Bartram, Oct. 8, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Metzger, Amos, Feb. 2, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Metzger, Andrew, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Mull, William S., April 10, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Mull, William H., March 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Mather, Henry, Feb. 24, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 10, 1865.
Marshall, James H., Oct. 5, 1861; pro. to com.-sergt. Feb. 12, 1862; veteran.
Mast, John, Sept. 23, 1861; killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 22, 1864; veteran.
Metzger, Amos, Sept. 17, 1861; disch. Nov. 4, 1864, to date of exp. of term.
Macarty, Isaiah W., Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 7, 1862.
Mosser, Martin, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 14, 1862.
Murray, John, Sept. 21, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 20, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section B, range 3, grave 31.
Miller, John B., April 12, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
McCombs, James, Sept. 25, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
McCully, John H., Oct. 3, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
McCombs, Aaron, Aug. 24, 1864; absent at muster out.
McCrabb, Henry A., Sept. 27, 1861; wounded at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 21, 1865; veteran.
McCann, Ephraim, Aug. 1, 1864; wounded at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. June 1, 1865.
McCombs, George, Sept. 25, 1861.
McCoy, Francis, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 2, 1862.
Nugent, John, March 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Pickle, Cyrus W., Jan. 18, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Peterman, Christian, Sept. 20, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Quinn, Thomas B., Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 16, 1862.
Book, George K., Jan. 24, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Rogers, John, March 31, 1865; disch. July 25, to date July 12, 1865.
Rinkler, Michael, Oct. 2, 1861; captured at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; disch. May 19, 1865.
Rinere, William H., Aug. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.
Roth, Franklin, Oct. 1, 1861; captured at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 1, 1864, grave 2735.
Reynolds, James, March 9, 1865; substitute; disch. Nov. 4, to date July 12, 1865.
Rudisill, Isaac P., Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Rupley, William D., March 30, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.
Selvert, William, Sept. 27, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Selvert, David, Sept. 27, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Sieber, Peter A, Sept. 18, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Shay, William, Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Stock, John, March 25, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Snyder, George E., Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Stock, Joseph, Aug. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Stouffer, Henry, Jan. 23, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Suter, Godfried, Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Smith, David, April 29, 1864; wounded at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
Suter, Rudolph, Feb. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
Smith, Henry, Sept. 24, 1861; captured at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; died at Danville, Va., April 24, 1864.
Sentman, Henry H., Feb. 10, 1865.
Stevens, Oliver, March 9, 1865; substitute.

Sharp, Frank, Sept. 21, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 4, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section A, range 6, grave 22.
Short, Bernard, Oct. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 21, 1861.
Simon, Henry, Oct. 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Smith, Francis, Sept. 3, 1861; died, date unknown.
Stahl, Frank, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 6, 1863.
Swentzel, Henry F., Oct. 8, 1861; pro. to q.m.-sergt., Feb. 24, 1863.
Sweigart, Martin, Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
Steele, George W., Feb. 25, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Tucker, Lewis S., March 9, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 22, 1865.
Vernon, Frederick, Sept. 18, 1861; died at Woodsonville, Ky., Jan. 10, 1863.
Vondersmith, J., March 3, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.
Weaver, Jacob, Sept. 23, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
Walker, Edward, Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Weaver, John, March 4, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 22, 1865.
Wagner, Baltzer, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 14, 1862.
White, Samuel C., Oct. 4, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Wire, William H., Sept. 23, 1861; died at Stone River, Tenn., March 4, 1863.
Wilkin, John, April 4, 1864; never joined company.
Wilhelm, James A., ——, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Yost, Daniel F., May 3, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Yanker, Gottleib, Sept. 21, 1861; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 24, of wounds received at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, grave 385.

UNASSIGNED.

Auerbach, Moritz, April 5, 1864.
Hains, Frank A., July 13, 1863.
Martin, Dennis, April 11, 1864.
Mixdorf, Abraham, Sept. 1, 1864.
Rock, John, March 31, 1864.
Rider, Charles, March 17, 1864.
Riese, Peter, May 26, 1863.

CHAPTER XV.

LANCASTER COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—(*Continued*).

The Ninety-second, Ninety-ninth, and One Hundred and Seventh Regiments—The Twelfth Cavalry—One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment.

Ninety-second Regiment (Ninth Cavalry).[1]—This, which was at first known as the Lochiel Cavalry, had two companies, F and G, from Lancaster County. It was organized on the 29th of August, 1861, and its place of rendezvous was Camp Cameron, near Harrisburg.

On the 20th of November, 1861, it moved to Louisville, *via* Pittsburgh, went into camp at Jeffersonville, Ind., opposite Louisville, and engaged in drill. It went to the front in January, 1862, and in February, on the advance of Gens. Buell and Mitchell against Gen. A. S. Johnson, at Bowling Green, it was, at the request of the citizens, ordered to remain for the protection of the State, and the battalions were posted at different localities.

In March the regiment was ordered into Tennessee, and in May the third battalion met a force of Morgan's cavalry at Lebanon, where that daring leader was defeated. Soon afterward the third battalion captured Morgan's rear-guard, and pursued his force to the Cumberland Mountains at Sparta. The same battalion was again warmly engaged at Moore's Hill on the 6th of June, and at Tompkinsville, Ky., on the 9th of July, with Morgan's force again.

The battalions were united in Kentucky early in August, and the regiment was engaged in protecting the State against the raids of Morgan's bands. It covered the retreat of Gen. Nelson to Louisville, after the battle of Richmond, Ky., on the 30th of August, and in doing so had a sharp fight with the rebel cavalry at Shelbyville. It was engaged at Perryville, where it fought bravely, and lost ten killed and twenty-seven wounded.

It returned to Louisville, where it was remounted and newly equipped, and on the 22d of December went on an expedition through the Cumberland, Pine, and Clinch Mountains, where roads and civilization were abandoned, and great hardships were endured. On the 1st of January, 1863, it reached the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, captured a force of the enemy, and burned the bridge over the Watauga. Twelve miles distant, on the Holston River, another force of two hundred and fifty was captured and paroled, and a mile of trestle-work was destroyed. The command then recrossed the mountains by the route over which it came, and reached Nicholasville on the 13th of January. Soon afterward the regiment went to Louisville and was remounted, then went to Nashville, and, on the 8th of February, to Franklin, where it drove Forrest's cavalry from the town. During eighteen days the regiment confronted a vastly superior force of rebel cavalry under Van Dorn, and when attacked defeated it. The next day a fight occurred, which, though disastrous to the Union arms, was nobly borne by this regiment. In the Chickamauga campaign the regiment was in action at the battles of Rover, Middleton, and Shelbyville, at which latter it captured a battery and about a thousand prisoners. It was also in action at Cowan, Lafayette, and Chickamauga.

In the winter and spring of 1863–64 it was in the battles of Dandridge, New Market, Mossy Creek, and Fair Garden. It then re-enlisted, had a furlough of thirty days, and returned, twelve hundred strong, in May. During the summer of 1864 the regiment operated against Morgan in his last raid into Kentucky, and on the 2d of September reached Chattanooga, crossed the mountains to McMinnville, and on the 6th attacked and defeated a brigade of Wheeler's command, taking about three hundred prisoners. The same day the regiment attacked and defeated a part of the force of the rebel general Williams.

The regiment joined Gen. Sherman at Marietta, Ga., and on the 14th of November, 1864, started on the march to the sea. During this march it was in action at Lovejoy's Station, Macon, Bear Creek, Waynesboro', Buckhead Creek, Buckhead Church, and Waynesboro' again.

[1] Acknowledgments to A. F. Shenk, Esq.

After reaching Savannah the regiment delayed a month, then went forward, and was in action on the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, at Aiken, Lexington, Black Stakes Station, Averysboro', N. C., Bentonville, near Raleigh, Hillsboro' Road, and Morrisville.

This regiment had the honor of firing the last gun at the enemy before the surrender of Gen. Johnston, and of receiving the flag of truce sent by that general, with a letter asking for terms of surrender. After this surrender the command went to Lexington, where it remained till the 18th of July, when it was mustered out of the service.

The following is a list of Lancaster County soldiers in the Ninety-second Regiment:

COMPANY F.

Captains.

John Wise, Oct. 19, 1861; res. April 11, 1862.

Charles A. Appel, Oct. 3, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. May 12, 1862, to maj. Aug. 23, 1864.

Henry B. Waltman, Nov. 9, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. G Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

H. Remsnyder, 1st lieut., Oct. 19, 1861; pro. to capt. Co. K Feb. 1, 1862.

Benjamin G. Heistand, 1st lieut., Oct. 19, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. April 20, 1862; to capt. Co. G May 22, 1863.

Lewis A. Hoke, 1st lieut., Oct. 26, 1864; pro. from sergt. Co. G to 1st lieut. May 31, 1863; to capt. Co. E May 20, 1865.

George W. Winters, 2d lieut., Oct. 19, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. Feb. 1, 1862; res. May 24, 1863.

Theodore Oliver, 2d lieut., May 27, 1863; com. 1st lieut. April 8, 1865; not mustered; disch. by G. O. May 22, 1865.

Samuel W. Shaners, Oct. 19, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; com. 2d lieut. April 8, 1865, and 1st lieut. June 16, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

William Hartranft, q.m.-sergt., Nov. 16, 1861; pro. to q.m.-sergt. May 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

John Cresbaugh, com.-sergt., Nov. 16, 1861; wounded at Triune, Tenn., June 11, 1863; pro. from corp. May 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.

Elias Brua, Oct. 19, 1861; wounded at Rover, Tenn., June 23, 1863; pro. to sergt. June 1, 1864; com. 2d lieut. June 16, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Samuel Worl, Oct. 19, 1861; pro. from private May 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Martin Miller, Nov. 16, 1861; pro. from corp. May 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Elam Bushong, Oct. 19, 1861; pro. from corp. May 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

John S. Keplinger, Oct. 19, 1861; pro. from private Feb. 11, 1865; captured near Lancaster, S. C., Feb. 17, 1865; veteran.

Daniel W. May, Oct. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 19, 1862.

Owen B. MacKnight, Oct. 19, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. B Aug. 7, 1862.

William Wilson, Oct. 19, 1861; died at Knoxville, May 28, 1864, of wounds received at Mossy Creek, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1863; burial record, April 3, 1864, buried in National Cemetery, grave 191.

Corporals.

Isaac Evans, Oct. 19, 1861; wounded at Thompson's Station, Tenn., March 5, 1863; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Daniel W. Metzler, Oct. 31, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

George Unkle, Oct. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Levi Tollinger, Oct. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Horace Cochran, Oct. 19, 1861; wounded at Middleton, Tenn., June 20, 1863; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Isaac Heiney, Oct. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Emanuel S. Wolfe, Nov. 23, 1861; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Henry C. Schenck, March 31, 1864; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Hiram Denney, Oct. 19, 1861; killed at Averysboro', N. C., March 16, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Raleigh, sec. —, grave 55; veteran.

John Rudy, Oct. 19, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., date unknown.

Albert S. Schenck, bugler, Oct. 31, 1861; pro. from private Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

George G. Myers, March 31, 1864; pro. from private Aug. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Henry Stricker, saddler, Oct. 19, 1861; pro. from private Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Henry M. Fiellis, farrier, Oct. 19, 1861; pro. from private Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Privates.

Arment, James, Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Apple, Samuel S., Feb. 2, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Ault, William B., Oct. 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.

Algier, Samuel, Nov. 16, 1861.

Brighton, Henry, Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Buch, Israel, June 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Brown, Ernst, Oct. 19, 1861; disch. by G. O. June 8, 1865; veteran.

Baeir, John, Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.

Cunningham, James, April 22, 1864; never joined company.

Cross, Joseph A., Oct. 19, 1861; disch. April 31, 1862.

Cooper, Henry G., Oct. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 15, 1863.

Carpenter, Christian C., Oct. 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.

Cooper, Daniel, Oct. 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.

Carnford, Henry.

Cettie, Frank, Oct. 19, 1861.

Deraif, Peter, Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Dern, Charles P., Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Diveler, Amos, Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Dowart, David, Dec. 28, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Dowart, Benjamin, Oct. 19, 1861; disch. June 6, 1862.

Drawbaugh, J. G., Oct. 19, 1861; disch. Nov. 22, 1861.

Diffenderfer, Martin, Oct. 19, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 1, 1864; grave 4491.

Dixon, William.

Denner, James M., Nov. 16, 1861.

Dull, Amos, Sept. 1, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Euk, Edwin, Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Evans, Robert R., Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Evans, Edward, May 6, 1864; never joined company.

Evans, Frederick J., Oct. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 10, 1862.

Eisenhower, Franklin, Sept. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.

Eisenhower, Samuel, Sept. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.

Eckert, Jacob C., Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.

Easton, Joseph P., Sept. 2, 1864; prisoner from Nov. 21, 1864, to April 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 7, to date May 18, 1865.

Evans, John R., Oct. 19, 1861; wounded at Triune, Tenn., June 11, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps June 25, 1864.

Foose, Jacob, March 31, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Fralich, Benjamin, May 23, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Ferry, John, Nov. 16, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.

Fetter, Cornelius W., Oct. 19, 1861; disch. March 22, 1865, to date Oct. 19, 1864, exp. of term.

Fry, James, Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.

Falken, Robert S.

Foulk, John H., Oct. 19, 1861.

Goss, Simon B., Oct. 19, 1861; wounded at Dandridge, Tenn., Dec. 23, 1863; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Grow, Charles, Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
George, Henry, Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Graeff, David M., May 25, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Grube, David, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Gable, Samuel P., Oct. 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864; at exp. of term.
Graeff, John C., Aug. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Griffith, Henry H., Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Garmon, George N., Sept. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1864.
Hackman, Charles, Oct. 31, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Hoover, John, Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Hensler, John, March 31, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Hackman, John, June 6, 1864; wounded at Waynesboro', Ga., Dec. 4, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Harwood, Charles, May 4, 1864; never joined company.
Hibble, Jacob, May 23, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Herr, Adam F., Oct. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 28, 1862.
Hildebrand, David, Oct. 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864; at exp. of term.
Huber, David N., Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Huber, John, Aug. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Heistand, John W., Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Hays, John, Aug. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Harnetter, George, Sept. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Hildebrand, ——, Nov. 23, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 22, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, section B, range 3, grave 66.
Heiney, Eli, Oct. 19, 1861.
Johnston, Oscar M., Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Johnston, Charles M., Oct. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 25, 1862.
Kile, Peter, Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Kauffman, Phares P., March 29, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Kauffman, John S., May 30, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Knapp, Henry A., April 29, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Kepler, Samuel, Aug. 24, 1864; accidentally wounded April 12, 1865; absent in hospital at muster out.
Killian, John, Dec. 16, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864; at exp. of term.
Koble, Henry, Aug. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Kreider, Samuel, Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Kendig, Samuel M., Aug. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Klaus, Henry, Oct. 19, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 25, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, section B, range 17, grave 32.
Kolp, Henry, Oct. 19, 1861.
Leonard, William, Dec. 16, 1861; absent on furlough at muster out; veteran.
Lipp, John, Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Laird, W. Alexander, Oct. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 10, 1862.
Leonard, George, Oct. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 10, 1862.
Lehman, Israel, Aug. 29, 1864; died at Ogeechee Shoals, Ga., Nov. 25, 1864.
Mill, Joel, Nov. 23, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Morrison, William, April 29, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Marsh, Joseph A., May 4, 1864; never joined company.
Maginnis, Peter, Oct. 19, 1861; wounded at Lexington, Ky., July 28, 1862; disch. Nov. 2, 1864; at exp. of term.
Mickey, Benjamin M., Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Markley, Henry, Oct. 19, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., March 1, 1862.
Miller, Amos, Oct. 31, 1861.
McQueency, Henry, Nov. 16, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864; at exp. of term.
McCormick, Hugh, Oct. 19, 1861; captured; paroled Sept. 3, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 23, 1863.
Neiss, Jacob, Oct. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. —— 6, 1862.
Nixon, William, Aug. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
O'Leary, Patrick A., Oct. 19, 1861.
Pinkerton, C. R. G., Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Pullen, James E., Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Peffer, Jacob, Sept. 12, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Parker, Robert M., Sept. 6, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Reese, Franklin, Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Royer, Edward E., Oct. 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Reese, Edward, Aug. 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Robertson, Walter S., Sept. 10, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Rarich, Simon, Sept. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Sandoe, John, Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Stules, George, Oct. 31, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Spang, Leonard, Oct. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 6, 1862.
Sharp, William, Oct. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 6, 1862.
Swenk, Samuel, Nov. 16, 1861; wounded at Fayetteville, N. C., March 11, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. June 19, 1865; veteran.
Snyder, Amos, Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Smith, Tilghman, Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Staufer, Adrian, Sept. 3, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Swinehart, Daniel, Aug. 25, 1864; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 26, 1864; grave 260.
Shirk, Daniel, Nov. 18, 1861.
Saylor, John, Oct. 19, 1861.
Thornton, Abram E., Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.
Thompson, Thomas M., Sept. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 3, 1865.
Trant, Christian, Oct. 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Tollinger, Levi, Nov. 16, 1861; not on muster-out roll; veteran.
Unkle, Charles F., March 5, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Urich, William, Oct. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 6, 1862.
Urban, Joseph R., Aug. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Walton, Daniel, Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Weitzel, Irvine K., Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Watcher, Reuben F., Oct. 27, 1862; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Walton, John C., Oct. 31, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 10, 1862.
Weaver, Henry N., Aug. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Wilhelm, John, Sept. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Walters, James, Sept. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.
Wingart, Andrew S., Oct. 19, 1861; disch. Nov. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.
Workman, John B., Oct. 19, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 25, 1864.
Wallace, Matthew J., Sept. 16, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Zimmerman, John, Oct. 19, 1861; wounded at Mossy Creek, Tenn.; disch. on surg. certif. Dec 25, 1864.
Zahn, John A., Aug. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Zahn, Samuel, Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Captains.

Jacob K. Waltman, Nov. 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 15, 1862.
Benjamin G. Heistand, Oct. 19, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. F May 22, 1863; res. Feb. 2, 1865.
David H. Nissley, 1st lieut., Oct. 26, 1861; drowned at Bowling Green, Ky., July 5, 1862.
Henry B. Waltman, 1st lieut., Nov. 9, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. Aug. 7, 1862; to capt. Co. F Aug. 23, 1864.
Thomas N. Culbertson, 1st lieut., Oct. 11, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. C to 2d lieut. May 22, 1863; to 1st lieut. Aug. 23, 1864; com. capt. June 16, 1865; not mustered; absent on detached service at muster out.
John T. Hunter, 2d lieut., Oct. 17, 1861; pro. from private Co. B Aug. 23, 1864; com. 1st lieut.
William Keiser, 2d lieut., Oct. 7, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. B Aug. 23, 1864; com. 1st lieut. June 16, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Joseph Dunlap, 1st sergt., Oct. 26, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; com. 2d lieut. June 16, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.

Abraham Reiff, Oct. 26, 1861; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
William H. Metzar, Oct. 26, 1861; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
M. V. B. Neavling, Nov. 23, 1861; pro. from corp. June 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Abraham H. Gibble, Oct. 31, 1861; pro. from corp. Sept. 25, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

John Tyson, Oct. 26, 1861; pro. from corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Abraham W. Hindman, Oct. 31, 1861; pro. from corp. June 12, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Joseph H. Furgeson, Oct. 26, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. E May 22, 1863.
Lewis A. Hoke, Oct. 26, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut, Co. F. May 31, 1863.
John Kemmerly, Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Solemn Grove, N. C., March 10, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. May 12, 1865; veteran.
John C. Meisky, Oct. 26, 1861; prisoner from March 2 to April 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865; veteran.

Corporals.

Thomas Hubley, Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Triune, Tenn., June 17, 1863; pro. to corp. July 15, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Thomas Coyne, Oct. 26, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 6, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
David N. Fuss, Oct. 26, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 6, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Benjamin Sherbahn, Oct. 26, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 6, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
John B. Cover, March 8, 1864; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; captured April 21, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Patrick Lynch, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. ———, 1864.
Christian Stetler, Oct. 26, 1861; died at New York March 24, of wounds received at Solemn Grove, N. C., March 10, 1865; veteran.
H. F. Grenawalt, Oct. 26, 1861; died at Elizabethtown, Pa., May 17, 1864; veteran.
Henry L. Mooney, bugler, Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
William McDannel, bugler, Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Levi S. Steffy, saddler, Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Jacob A. Leonard, blacksmith, Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Privates.

Arnold, John H., Nov. 26, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Boyer, Henry M., Nov. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Bickel, Thomas, May 30, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Bishop, Marcus K., April 10, 1863; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Barkley, Samuel, Sept. 1, 1864; captured April 13, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Bancus, Peter, May 5, 1864; prisoner from Feb. 15 to 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 6, to date May 27, 1865.
Brooks, Matthias, Sept. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Bryan, Henry E., Sept. 1, 1864; died at Waynesboro', Ga., May 30, 1865, of wounds received in action Dec. 4, 1864.
Blottenburger, A., Oct. 26, 1861; died at New Albany, Ind., Dec. 3, 1863; burial record Nov. 30, 1863.
Brooks, George, Oct. 26, 1861.
Campbell, Martin S., Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Cover, Jacob; May 30, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Comp, Thomas J., May 30, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Conrad, Jacob P., Jan. 4, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Conrad, William H., May 30, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Clark, Theodore, Sept. 14, 1864; wounded at Waynesboro', Ga., Dec. 4, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Cramer, George, Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Cramer, Jacob, Sept. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Charlton, John T., Aug. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Conley, Theodore, Oct. 26, 1861.
Derr, Joseph H., Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865, veteran.
Deemer, John, May 5, 1863; captured October, 1864.
Deemer, William, May 7, 1863; prisoner from March 19 to April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865.
Deemer, Aaron, Oct. 26, 1861; prisoner from Nov. 14, 1864, to Feb. 22, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865; veteran.
Donvan, Joseph, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. —— 26, 1864, at exp. of term.
Douglass, William, Sept. 2, 1864; captured April 21, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Dromgold, Michael, Sept. 2, 1864; captured April 21, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Ealter, John, Aug. 9, 1864; never joined company.
Echternacht, D. L., Nov. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Finley, James, Nov. 9, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
First, Abraham, Oct. 26, 1861; captured April 21, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Fenstermaker, John, Nov. 9, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Fass, John N., Oct. 26, 1861; died at Camp Andy Johnson, Ind., December, 1861.
Foreman, Elias W., Oct. 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Gibson, James K., Nov. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Gibble, John G., Oct. 31, 1861; captured April 21, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Gilliams, James, Oct. 26, 1861; captured April 21, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Gould, James S., April 10, 1863; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Groff, Franklin, Aug. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Gochenauer, S. S., Aug. 26, 1864; captured April 21, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Greenplate, John, Aug. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Greenawalt, Albert, Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Mossy Creek, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1863; disch. Dec. 26, 1864, at exp. of term.
Geibe, Joshua, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Dec. 26, 1864, at exp. of term.
Gudib, Ludwig, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June, 1863.
Grush, Abraham B., Sept. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Gingrich, Aaron H., Aug. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 1, 1865.
Gochenauer, Henry, Oct. 4, 1861.
Heffner, Henry W., May 30, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Hibner, Henry, May 30, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Hall, George W., Aug. 11, 1864; wounded at Waynesboro', Ga., Dec. 4, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.
Hineback, Charles, Sept. 24, 1864; captured April 21, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Hoenshelt, D. M., Sept. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Heilig, Leonard P., Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Dec. 26, 1864, at exp. of term.
Hogendobler, John, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Dec. 26, 1864, at exp. of term.
Herr, George W., Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Dec. 26, 1864, at exp. of term.
Hershey, Christian E., Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Dec. 18, 1861.
Huffer, Jacob, Oct. 26, 1861; died at Bowling Green, Ky., in 1862.
Irely, John, May 30, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Irwin, Thomas, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Dec. 26, 1864, at exp. of term.
Jones, John, Sept. 25, 1864; killed at Solemn Grove, N. C., March 10, 1865.
Kuhns, Henry W., Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Kline, Peter, April 10, 1863; captured April 13, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Kepner, James, Oct. 30, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Kreiner, Harrison, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Dec. 26, 1864, at exp. of term.
Kripner, James, Aug. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.
Kelly, James H., Sept. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Kern, Samuel A., Sept. 20, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 16, 1865.
Kayler, Martin, Aug. 17, 1864; captured April 21, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Krom, Augustus L., Oct. 26, 1861; pro. to regt. q.m.-sergt., date unknown.
Lutz, George, Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Lefever, Martin, Aug. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Lightenlightner, J., Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Lackey, George S., Sept. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 25, 1865.
Lenix, Samuel H., Oct. 26, 1861; died at Bowling Green, Ky., in 1862.
Landis, John B., Aug. 17, 1864; died at New York June 26, 1865; burial record, June 22, 1865; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery.
Long, Henry.
Laird, James P., Sept. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 22, 1865.
Myers, John (2d), Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Aug. 10, to date July 18, 1865; veteran.
Mateer, William, Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Solemn Grove, N. C., March 10, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 1, 1865; veteran.
Morrow, Thomas G., March 7, 1863; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Mourerer, George, Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Markley, Jacob A., Aug. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Myers, John (1st).

Myers, Samuel, Oct. 26, 1861.
Myers, Henry, Oct. 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
McDowell, Howard W., May 25, 1864; captured Oct. 15, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., March 13, 1865; grave 12,771.
McMullen, William W., May 26, 1864; captured April 21, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
McDaniel, Joseph, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Dec. 26, 1864, at exp. of term.
Nisley, Henry, Oct. 26, 1861; accidentally wounded at Bowling Green, Ky., July 26, 1862; disch. Dec. 26, 1864, at exp. of term.
Nagle, Frederick, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Dec. 26, 1864, at exp. of term.
Nagle, George W., Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Dec. 26, 1864, at exp. of term.
Naylor, Levi, Oct. 26, 1861.
O'Donnel, Samuel, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Obetz, Jeremiah H., Oct. 26, 1861; accidentally wounded, date unknown; disch. on surg. certif. January, 1862.
Ochey, Ephraim.
O'Neal, Henry.
Pinkerton, George A., Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Waynesboro', Ga., Dec. 4, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Patterson, John, June 26, 1862; wounded at Triune, Tenn., June 17, 1863; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Pryor, Henry, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. January, 1862.
Porter, David R., May 12, 1864; prisoner from Oct. 11, 1864, to April 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.
Ruth, William A., May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Reinhart, John, Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Rice, Henry C., Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Rinesmith, William, Sept. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Ritter, John, Oct. 31, 1861.
Shultz, Charles, Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Shertzer, Amos C., Nov. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Shertzer, Samuel J., Nov. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Shutter, Richard, Nov. 23, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Stoner, Amos K., Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Saylor, William H., May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Swartz, William H., May 30, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Swords, Henry, Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Straub, Anthony, March 2, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.
Strong, William, Sept. 19, 1864; never joined company.
Sholl, Alfred C., Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Swords, William, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. 1862.
Straub, Augustus, Oct. 26, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., April 7, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section A, range 16, grave 16.
Termin, George, Nov. 9, 1861.
Trout, William, Oct. 26, 1861.
Wisenall, Charles R., Aug. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Wolfe, Frederick, Nov. 16, 1861; disch. June 24, 1865, to date Dec. 26, 1864, at exp. of term.
Wintermyer, Samuel, Oct. 26, 1861.
Weitzel, Marion P., Oct. 26, 1861.
Waterman, P.
Willis, Charles H., Oct. 26, 1861
Zerphy, Henry, Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Solemn Grove, N. C., March 10, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 13, 1865; veteran.
Ziegler, David.

Ninety-ninth Regiment.—Of this regiment Companies A, B, and D were recruited wholly in Lancaster County, and in the other companies were also men from this county. When three companies had been recruited and mustered in they were sent forward to Washington, and other companies followed as they were filled, till, in February, 1862, the regiment was full.

It was first engaged in drill, picket, and fatigue duty at Alexandria, then, during more than four months, in garrison duty at Washington.

Early in July it went to the Peninsula, where it did duty on picket and in the trenches, and in August it moved to Acquia Creek, and marched thence to Alexandria, where it arrived on the 23d of that month. It reached Warrenton Junction on the 27th, and went at once to Manassas Junction, where it participated in a sharp action with "Stonewall" Jackson's troops, and on the same day arrived at the Groveton battle-field, and was there engaged on the 28th and 29th of August. It went on the Maryland campaign of September, 1862, but it was not engaged either at South Mountain or Antietam. It took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, on the 13th of December, and in the "mud march" of January, 1862. At the battle of Chancellorsville, in May, 1862, the regiment was actively engaged, after which it did picket duty till the 11th of June, when it entered on the Pennsylvania campaign. At the battle of Gettysburg it was desperately engaged, and left half its number dead and wounded on the battle-field. It participated in the pursuit of the retreating army, and encamped near Warrenton Sulphur Springs, where it remained till the 10th of October. It moved again, was in a skirmish at Auburn on the 12th, in an action on the Rappahannock on the 7th of November, and at Mine Run on the 28th. It soon afterward went into winter-quarters at Brandy Station.

Many of the men re-enlisted and received a veteran furlough in February, 1864. They returned to their old quarters at Brandy Station on the 7th of March, and on the 3d of May, 1864, entered on the spring campaign of that year. The regiment was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, and there lost seventy-one killed and wounded. It went South with the army, and at the battle of Spottsylvania Court-House, on the 12th, it bore an important part, capturing many prisoners, two guns, and two battle-flags. One of these flags was taken by Lieut. C. H. Fasnacht, of Company A, and for this service a medal was subsequently awarded to him by Congress. Again on the 17th and on the 20th of May, 1864, it was engaged, and captured several hundred prisoners. About the middle of June it joined in the operations before Petersburg, and was frequently in action, losing many officers and men. On the 28th of July it went to Deep Bottom, where it fought bravely, and was highly complimented for its gallantry. It was again in action at Deep Bottom on the 14th and 15th of August. On the 9th of September it fought at Jerusalem Plank-road, and took two hundred prisoners, though in a subsequent movement at the same battle fifty-two of its men fell into the hands of the enemy. It skirmished at Pope's Church on the 1st of October, and was warmly engaged at Boydton Plank-road on the 23d of the same month. It aided in the destruction of the Weldon Railroad early in December, and soon afterwards went into winter-quarters.

In the campaign of 1865 it was engaged at Hatcher's Run, near the Davis House, at Five Forks, Sailor's Creek, and near Appomattox Court-House. It participated in the grand review on the 23d of May, and was mustered out of service on the 1st of July, 1865.

Following are given the rolls of the Lancaster County companies in the Ninety-ninth:

COMPANY A.

Captains.

James Cross, July 26, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; disch. Jan. 14, 1864.

D. C. Winebrenner, ——; pro. to 2d lieut.; to 1st lieut. June 5, 1864; to capt. June 28, 1864; wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; disch. May 20, 1865.

Abraham Setley, 1st lieut., July 26, 1861; wounded at Kelly's Ford, Va., Nov. 17, 1863; disch. Feb. 5, 1864.

Charles H. Fasnacht, 2d lieut., July 26, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862, and at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; pro. from corp. to sergt.; to 1st lieut. Feb. 7, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

John Simpson, 2d lieut., July 26, 1861; pro. to quartermaster Nov. 7, 1861.

John F. Ord, 2d lieut., ——; resigned Jan. 31, 1862.

William P. Christie, 2d lieut., Feb. 1, 1862; disch. Dec. 27, 1862.

John Anderson, 1st sergt., July 26, 1861; pro. from private Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Charles L. Kupp, 1st sergt., July 26, 1861; not accounted for.

Alexander McKeever, 1st sergt., July 26, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Sergeants.

James McFate, Jan. 4, 1864; pro. from corp. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Milton Swope, July 26, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 20, 1864; pro. to sergt. March 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

William Warren, July 26, 1861; pro. to sergt. March 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

George W. Lafferty, July 26, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; to sergt. June 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

William Murray, July 26, 1861; captured at Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865; veteran.

James C. Quinter, Dec. 10, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.

George Gibson, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.

J. Wesley Chew, Jan. 18, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; com. 1st lieut. Oct. 18, 1864; not mustered; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 18, 1865, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., Oct. 2, 1864; veteran.

Matthew McGrann, July 26, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863, and at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; killed at Deep Bottom July 27, 1864.

John H. Ruff, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

James Ferguson, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Benjamin McElroy, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Corporals.

William Engle, Jan. 29, 1864; pro. to corp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Edward Allen, July 26, 1861; wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864; pro. to corp.; absent, in hospital, at muster out; veteran.

George Flower, July 26, 1861; pro. to corp.; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Richard Miller, July 26, 1861; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Frederick Hartman, July 26, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863, and at Wilderness May 6, 1864; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Charles Curtis, Jan. 4, 1864; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

James Davis, July 17, 1864; drafted; wounded at Petersburg, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Louis Schmol, July 26, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 15, 1864.

John McKindig, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.

Charles A. McCosh, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.

J. K. P. McCullough, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.

John Kaly, Aug. 8, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 18, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va.; veteran.

William S. Rice, Aug. 21, 1863; drafted; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; died April 27; burial record, April 17, of wounds received at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.

Morgan Horton, March 15, 1865; substitute; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865.

Samuel Simpson, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

William Michael, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

William Hiller, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Thomas T. Leed, July 26, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

David H. Powell, musician, May 28, 1861; pro. to musician: must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

George W. Barnes, Jan. 4, 1864; pro. to musician; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

William Enright, Oct. 1, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 5, 1863.

Frank Dubosq, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Privates.

Angle, Elmer, March 11, 1865; substitute; wounded at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Albert, Franklin, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Anderson, William R., July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.

Baxter, Ira, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Burkholder, William, March 23, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Burkholder, Augustus, March 23, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Boyle, John, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.

Bulger, John, Feb. 26, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.

Becker, John, Sept. 7, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.

Bickerton, John, July 16, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.

Boyd, Oliver P., July 11, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.

Bruman, Thomas, July 19, 1864; drafted; killed at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.

Bradley, William, July 26, 1863; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Burt, John, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Crum, Lester L., Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. July 17, 1865.

Carpenter, George, March 15, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Crist, David T., March 17, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Carling, George, July 26, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, and at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; must. out at exp. of term.

Carley, Henderson, July 26, 1861; must. out at exp. of term.

Colston, George, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.

Costello, Ferdinand, July 17, 1865; drafted; wounded and captured at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 4, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 12, 1864.

Cowden, William, July 26, 1861; wounded; captured at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, and at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 9, 1864; veteran.

Crum, Chandler, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; died at Alexandria, Va., May 4, 1865.

Cole, George, Feb. 21, 1865; died May 26, 1865.

Calhoun, John F., July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Cartes, James, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Cade, James, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Deen, George, July 20, 1864; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Davis, Francis, Feb. 22, 1864; drafted; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Davis, Thomas, Feb. 22, 1864; drafted; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Duffey, James, July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
Dilkes, John, July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. F, date unknown.
Dare, James, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Duenks, Deitrich, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Dillon, William, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Ellston, James L., Aug. 15, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Enck, Joseph, July 26, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 15, 1864.
Eagleson, Matthew, July 11, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Eder, John H., July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. H May 1, 1865; veteran.
Earhart, Jacob, Jan. 4, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., May 27, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington; veteran.
Ellis, George, Dec. 26, 1864; drafted; died May 22, 1865.
Eggleton, William, July 26, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Jan. 2, 1862.
Ellsler, George W., July 26, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. Co. F, date unknown.
Evans, John, July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. F, date unknown.
Ferguson, William, March 20, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Fisher, Henry, March 23, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Fair, James, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.
Free, Samuel, Feb. 27, 1864; drafted; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept 19, 1864.
Fleming, John, July 10, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Freymeyer, Isaac, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Ferguson, Emanuel, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Fullerton, Daniel, July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. E, date unknown.
Finley, James, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Finley, Samuel, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Faust, Henry M., July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. B, date unknown.
Ganley, William, March 21, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Garvey, Dominic, March 20, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Gracey, James, July 11, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Gadberry, William, Aug. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 17, 1864.
Gray, George, Aug. 20, 1863; drafted.
Guilkey, James, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Grube, Henry, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Garvey, John, July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. E, date unknown.
Hunsberger, D. S., July 26, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.
Hyde, William L., Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Hall, John, March 15, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Hollenbeck, Edward, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Holmes, James C., March 11, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Hartley, Charles, March 22, 1865; substitute; wounded at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Heisley, John L., March 15, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Hattman, Henry, July 26, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863, and at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; must. out Sept. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.
Hull, Josephus W., Nov. 3, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out Nov. 23, 1864, at exp. of term.
Hare, James, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.
Hollenback, George, Sept. 30, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Horner, George W., July 26, 1861.
Heiner, Augustus, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Herbster, Charles W., July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
Hornby, James, July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
Hamilton, William, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Jacobs, William J., July 26, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, and at Petersburg June 18, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865; veteran.
Jameson, Jonathan, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.
Jobes, Isaac, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Johnson, William H., July 26, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Nov. 7, 1862; grave 413.
Keller, Henry, Sept. 29, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864.
Kirkpatrick, Henry, May 28, 1861; died at New York Sept. 13, 1864; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.
Kelly, Edward, July 26, 1861; missing in action at Manassas, Va., Aug. 27, 1862.
Kuhn, John, July 26, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 26, 1861.
Kirk, Benjamin E., July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. D, date unknown.
Lewis, Alonzo B., Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Lohr, Abraham, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.
Lanigan, John, March 20, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Landis, Henry, July 26, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863, and at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1865; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown; veteran.
Mote, Adam, March 23, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Mowry, Jesse, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Miller, John M., March 23, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Miller, Daniel, March 21, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Mower, William, March 20, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Myers, David, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Murr, Peter, July 26, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862, and at Kelly's Ford, Va., Nov. 7, 1863; must. out at exp. of term.
Musich, Stephen, July 26, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; must. out at exp. of term.
Murphy, James, Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Marquett, Henry, Sept. 4, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Miller, John W., Feb. 21, 1865; drafted.
Mooney, Samuel, July 26, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Nov. 23, 1861.
Montgomery, Henry, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Maguire, John, July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. K, date unknown.
Munsell, Harvey M., July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; veteran.
McGreger, William, March 17, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
McCloy, James, July 21, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
McNew, John, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
McAtee, James, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.
McCutcheon, Irwin, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.
McKelvy, William, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.
McMichael, John, July 26, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
McQuaid, John, July 26, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., May 12, 1862.
McKeever, David, July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. B, date unknown.
McGuire, James, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Nichols, Daniel W., July 26, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
Nelson, Moranve K., Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Newcomer, Isaac, July 26, 1861; must. out at exp. of term.
Norris, Daniel R., May 28, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, 1864.
Nelson, Alexander, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted.

Newington, Henry, July 26, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; not on muster-out roll.
Penner, Peter, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Putt, Henry, March 23, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Peters, Edwin K., July 26, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 16, 1864, at exp. of term.
Parsons, Samuel, July 26, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; died at Harrisburg, Pa., April 14, 1864; veteran.
Pantell, William, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Porter, Joel, July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. D, date unknown; veteran.
Page, John, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Pollock, John, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Rodgers, Paul, July 26, 1861; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Rowley, Robert, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Rowle, William, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Ryan, John, March 15, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Rockey, William W., Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; killed at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.
Ross, Sevilan, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted.
Ross, Dunham, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted.
Roth, Henry, July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
Rehm, Anthony, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Richey, Michael, July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
Reiter, Elam, July 26, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Seiger, George, July 26, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.
Scott, Mark, July 21, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Smith, George W., March 14, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Smith, Samuel M., March 17, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Straub, Jacob B., March 8, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Schroat, John, March 15, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Snyder, David R., Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. July 18, 1865.
Stiffler, Thomas, March 20, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Seamon, John R., March 28, 1864; wounded at Petersburg Nov. 10, 1864, and at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Smyers, Jacob, March 15, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Spearce, James, March 23, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Scott, George W., Aug. 29, 1863; drafted; wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 30 and Nov. 1, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. Aug. 24, 1865.
Shuey, Albert, Aug. 1, 1861; must. out at exp. of term.
Straney, Joseph, Aug. 19, 1863; wounded and missing at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 10, 1864.
Smith, George, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.
Shull, Robert, Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Scott, Robert, Feb. 10, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.
Stiles, George J., Sept. 4, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Sneer, Herman, Sept. 4, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Shultz, Joseph, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; killed at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.
Sprecher, Nathan, July 26, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Jan. 16, 1865; burial record March 16, 1865; grave 3013; veteran.
Singer, Jacob, July 26, 1861; accidentally killed at Alexandria Feb. 19, 1862.
Thompson, Edward A, March 11, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Taylor, Solomon, March 15, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Thompson, Harry D., July 15, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Tarbox, Samuel P., Feb. 21, 1865; drafted.
Thompson, James, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Van Horn, Samuel, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Weidler, Franklin, July 26, 1861; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Weymer, Michael, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Ward, Michael, July 21, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. July 12, 1865.
Whittaker, William, Feb. 26, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Wood, Henry, July 26, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 1, 1864.
Wolford, Joseph, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.
White, Henry B., July 11, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Wiley, John, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Wardrope, John, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Wiley, George, Jan. 25, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Zinn, John, July 26, 1861; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

COMPANY B.

Captains.

Isaac D. Webster, July 31, 1861; res. Feb. 2, 1862.
Peter Fritz, Jr., Feb. 25, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, and at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; com. maj. Aug. 21, 1864; not must.; pro. to lieut.-col. Oct. 3, 1864.
Frederick W. Lewis, July 31, 1861; pro. from q.-m.-sergt. to 1st lieut. July 20, 1864; to capt. Oct. 4, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Levi Haines, 1st lieut., July 31, 1861; res. Feb. 2, 1862.
Edward L. Ford, 1st lieut., Feb. 1, 1862; pro. capt. Co. H Nov. 13, 1863.
Matthew N. Heiskell, 1st lieut., Aug. 14, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Nov. 13, 1863; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.
William Thorn, 2d lieut., July 31, 1861; res. Nov. 28, 1861.
Peter B. Chadwick, 2d lieut., April 3, 1862; res. Feb. 5, 1863.
Samuel Morrison, 2d lieut., July 31, 1861; pro. to q.m. Nov. 13, 1863.
Amos Cramer, 2d lieut., July 31, 1861; pro. to sergt.; to 2d lieut. April 15, 1865; com. 1st lieut. April 21, 1865; not must.; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.

H. Frankhouser, July 31, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; to 1st sergt. June 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
William Thomas, July 31, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; disch. Aug. 2, 1864, exp. of term.
Joseph Neil, Sept. 3, 1862; pro. to sergt. Aug. 2, 1864; to 1st sergt. April 20, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Frederick Klein, July 31, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; captured at Petersburg Sept. 10, 1864; com. 2d lieut. Sept. 7, 1864; not must.; died at City Point April 20, 1865; veteran.
Richard Dougherty, April 1, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; to sergt. April 15, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Andrew J. Morris, July 31, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; to sergt. April 20, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Benjamin Herr, July 31, 1861; pro. from private May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Walter F. Bicknell, July 31, 1861; wounded at Kelly's Ford, Va., Nov. 7, 1863, and at Wilderness May 5, 1864; disch. Aug. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.
Christopher Hoeker, March 1, 1862; disch. March 1, 1865, at exp. of term.
John H. Lefevre, Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.
Daniel Fullen, May 27, 1861; missing in action at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 10, 1864; veteran.
Howard Cook, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Adam J. Geisinger, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Corporals.

Francis Swingle, March 24, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Henry Peters, June 1, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Peter Ainer, Jan. 4, 1864; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Lemuel W. Blair, June 1, 1861; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Henry Boles. May 27, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Henry M. Faust, July 26, 1861; disch. Aug. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.
George W. Hackman, Jan. 4, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 16, 1865; veteran.
Thomas A. Carr, Sept. 19, 1862; pro. to corp. March 17, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
John Baird, Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.
Charles P. King, Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.
Benjamin Ramsey, Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.
John Reynolds, July 31, 1861; pro. to corp.; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; veteran.
Malachi Hannum, July 31, 1861; pro. to corp.; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; veteran.
Davis Hannum, June 15, 1862; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864; killed at Boydton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
William H. Reed, July 31, 1861; pro. to corp.; captured at Petersburg, Va., Sept 11, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 24, 1864; veteran.
Nathaniel Reed, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
James T. Long, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Allison S. Gibson, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
David A. Barnett, July 31, 1861; died of wounds received at Kelly's Ford, Nov. 7, 1863.
William Tyler, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
David J. Lemart, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Peter J. Morrison, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Jerry Kane, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Joseph M. Steiner, musician, May 27, 1861; trans. from principal musician, 26th Regt. P. V., May 30, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Charles Glassmire, musician, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Privates.

Ashton, Robert, May 27, 1861; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Ake, Grundy, Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Anderson, William, May 5, 1861; disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865; veteran.
Ayers, Lewis, June 16, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Ashton, David, June 16, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Arrison, John, Feb. 29, 1861; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Nov. 18, 1864; veteran.
Armstrong, Daniel, July 31, 1861; captured at Cold Harbor, Va., May 31, 1864; died at Wilmington, N. C., March 13, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, grave 996; veteran.
Albert, Daniel, Feb. 25, 1865; died June 30, 1865.
Alles, John P., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Brewster, James, May 27, 1861; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Baker, Julius, July 31, 1861; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Bowers, Jesse, March 24, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Bleyler, James L., Jan. 21, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Brigal, Augustus, Aug. 31, 1863; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Brown, Henry, Sept. 14, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Blum, Jacob, March 15, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Bryson, James, March 16, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Black, John W., Feb. 24, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Borrell, James, March 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Borrell, Adam, March 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Borrell, Jacob, March 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Bush, John, Feb. 23, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Breneman, Adam, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Broley, David, Aug. 8, 1861; disch. Aug. 18, 1864, at exp. of term.
Boyle, Dennis, July 31, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; disch. Aug. 16, 1864, at exp. of term.
Blackburn, Samuel, Sept. 21, 1861; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Benton, Emanuel, Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Bridenstein, Jacob, Feb. 24, 1865; drafted; wounded at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; disch. by S. O. June 3, 1865.
Blithe, Joseph, Sept. 1, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Benedict, George W., July 31, 1861; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Boger, John, July 16, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Breen, Edward, July 31, 1861; died July 1 (burial record June 23), of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; veteran.
Bunting, Joseph M., Feb. 22, 1864; died at City Point Dec. 5, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., Nov. 25, 1864.
Boosler, Martin, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Baughman, George F., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Cooper, Thomas N., July 19, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Crum, Sylvester, March 17, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Coyle, James A., July 31, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; disch. Aug. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.
Cronen, James, July 18, 1864; wounded at Saylor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; disch. by S. O. June 7, 1865.
Cramer, Elias J., Dec. 30, 1863; trans. to 105th Regt. P. V. Sept. 19, 1864.
Cable, Samuel, Feb. 12, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Cable, Albert, Feb. 12, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Cassiday, Samuel, July 16, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Collins, Charles, Jan. 18, 1864; died July 7, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va.
Cooper, George W., May 28, 1861.
Cooper, Samuel R., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Clark, John, July 31, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1863; not on muster-out roll.
Calhoun, James, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Copenell, John, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Combs, Charles, Nov. 12, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Donnell, John O., Aug. 17, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.
Dawson, Lorenzo, July 31, 1861; disch. Aug. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.
Dunkle, Marion D., July 31, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; disch. Aug. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.
Dias, Alexander G., July 17, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Darby, John, July 16, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Davis, Robert G., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Dickson, Philip, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Dugan, John, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Enright, Timothy, July 27, 1863; drafted; prisoner from Oct. 13, 1863, to April 20, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Eichelberger, J. S., Feb. 23, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Echenger, Calvin, July 18, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. G, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Edwards, James, July 18, 1863; not on muster-out roll.
Feathers, Joseph, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Frain, John, July 31, 1861; disch. Aug. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.
Frelone, J., July 31, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 15, 1865; veteran.
Foster, Frederick, Oct. 18, 1861; disch. April 22, 1865, at exp. of term.
Fickle, William, Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; disch. by S. O. May 31, 1865.
Fenninger, Martin, July 31, 1861; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; veteran.
Fowler, Asa, July 31, 1861; died May 16, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.
Farley, John, July 21, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Fisher, Herman S., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Fisher, Daniel H., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Flannegan, Michael, July 21, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Groah, George, April 21, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Givens, John, March 24, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 10, 1864; absent at muster out.
Gross, Edward, March 24, 1861; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Gross, Daniel, March 24, 1864; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Gerhard, Daniel, July 27, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Griffin, Uriah, July 31, 1861; trans. to 1st R. I. Art. February, 1864.
Hamilton, Henry E., Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Hale, Robert, March 19, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; absent at muster out.
Hoster, Joseph, Dec. 24, 1863; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Housman, Herman, Aug. 29, 1863; wounded at Boydton Plank-Road, Va., April 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 27, 1865.
Hilley, Charles, March 16, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Hiller, Adam M., March 7, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Hurst, John, July 31, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; disch. Aug. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.
Horton, Benjamin, March 18, 1865; substitute; disch. by S. O. June 27, 1865.
Humes, Samuel, Sept. 19, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Horr, Isaac, July 16, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Hawk, J. Wesley, Dec. 30, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Hicks, Richard, July 31, 1861; trans. to Co. D March 1, 1864; veteran.
Haffner, William, July 31, 1861; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; died at Richmond, Va., Oct. 17, 1863.
Holliday, Robert, July 31, 1861; trans. to Co. D, date unknown.
Hamilton, Thompson B., Feb. 29, 1864; died May 14, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.
Hartle, John, Feb. 25, 1865, drafted; died at Philadelphia, Pa., May 21, 1865.
Holmes, Hugh, July 31, 1861; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Hayden, William, Aug 31, 1862.
Hartz, John H., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Haines, John, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Ickes, William, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.
Jacobs, Hiram, Feb. 7, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.
Johnson, Lewis, Jan. 4, 1864; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; died May 25, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington; veteran.
Jennings, Thomas, April 27, 1864; died at Wilmington, Del., March 24, 1865.
Johnston, James W., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Kuhn, Charles, Aug. 20, 1863; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Kelly, Thomas, March 14, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
King, Isaiah, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Kefferly, Christopher, July 25, 1861; disch. Aug. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.
Kelly, Joseph H., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Keunedy, Hugh, July 31, 1861; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Leech, Thomas, May 27, 1861; absent, wounded, at muster out; veteran.
Lutz, William, March 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Leathery, John, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Lamont, William, Sept. 14, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Lawhart, Joseph, March 28, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Lanker, David, Sept. 19, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Long, Henry, July 31, 1864; trans. to Co. D March 1, 1864; veteran.
Little, Pius, Feb. 24, 1864; drafted; killed at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.
Loag, Patrick, Aug. 2, 1863.
Lindsay, James J., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Lowery, Edward W., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Law, Thomas R., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Long, William, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Moore, John R., July 31, 1861; prisoner from Sept. 10, 1864, to January, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 25, 1865.
Moran, John, Feb. 18, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Mack, James, Aug. 20, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.
Miller, Isaac, Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Miller, Peter S., Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Miller, John C., Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; absent, without leave, at muster out.
Meals, Jacob B., Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Meals, George W., Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Meals, Henry A., Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Manear, Daniel, March 18, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Maxwell, Richard C., Aug. 13, 1861; disch. Aug. 9, 1864, at exp. of term.
Mitchell, Samuel, Jan. 20, 1862; disch. Jan. 25, 1865, at exp. of term.
Miligan, William, July 18, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Monaghan, Charles G., July 31, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Miller, Charles G., Feb. 27, 1864; drafted; died June 28, 1865.
Minn, Levi, Jan. 29, 1864; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 12, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, section C; veteran.
Myers, Franklin, July 31, 1861; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, section A, grave 23.
Murr, Nathaniel, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Martin, Frank, July 31, 1861; died of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Moore, James, July 31, 1861; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
McKeown, George, Sept. 5, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
McCullough, Alexander, July 31, 1861; disch. Aug. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.
McKeever, David, July 26, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 15, 1864; disch. Aug. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.
McMullen, James, Feb. 12, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
McCunnaha, Daniel, Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
McGonigal, Daniel, March 20, 1861; died May 14, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.
McGinley, James, Dec. 30, 1863.
McBride, Jos. A. R., Feb. 27, 1865; drafted.
McCarthy, Michael P., July 31, 1861; trans. to Co. D, date unknown.
McNaught, Robert A., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
McCardle, John, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
McCoraghy, Alexander, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Neal, Emanuel C., July 31, 1861; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Naylor, George F., Aug. 13, 1861; disch. Aug. 9, 1864, at exp. of term.
Okes, Jacob, Feb. 24, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Olinger, William, July 18, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Owens, Robert, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Penrose, Mahlon, Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Pressler, Adam, Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Pryor, Henry, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Pearthroe, John, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Potts, Jeremiah, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Parks, Robert, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Pyatt, Harvey, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Reed, Edward C., May 10, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; absent at muster out.
Roach, John, Aug. 20, 1863; pris. from June 18 to December, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Rowser, Joseph O., Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Reesman, Philip, Sept. 9, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Ridgely, Charles S., May 27, 1861.
Rigg, John D., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Rice, Jacob, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Ritcher, James, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Sinex, Charles, Sept. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 20, 1864.

Stevits, Henry, Feb. 24, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Sowers, George, Feb. 25, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Scott, William, March 18, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Smith, Thomas, Dec. 13, 1861; captured at Mine Run, Va., Dec. 2, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865.
Stinson, John, Aug. 8, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; disch. Sept. 9, 1864, exp. of term.
Shrick, George, Sept. 9, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Shreckengost, Jack, July 18, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Stevenson, William R., Feb. 10, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Smith, Charles (1st), Aug. 30, 1863.
Smith, Charles (2d), Aug. 30, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga., May 24, 1864: grave 1349.
Spicer, John M., July 31, 1861; died April 24, 1863, at Point Lookout, Md.
Still, Josiah, July 31, 1861; missing in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Smith, John, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Taylor, William, May 10, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; disch. May 5, 1865.
Trent, John L., Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to 105th Regt. P. V. Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.
Titus, Joseph, Feb. 9, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Tonson, John, July 31, 1861; captured; died, date unknown; burial record, J. Thompson, died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 25, 1864, grave 9726; veteran.
Walter, Joseph M., May 27, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.
Whitefield, Henry, Aug. 1, 1862; absent, wounded, at muster out.
Wilson, Jesse, Sept. 1, 1862; wounded at Boydton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; absent at muster out.
West, John, Nov. 12, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Wickey, Daniel S., March 17, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Witmer, David M., July 31, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 13, 1864.
Walk, Joseph, July 31, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; disch. Aug. 8, 1864, at exp. of term.
Weidle, Robert, March 17, 1861; trans. to 1st Rhode Island Artillery February, 1864.
Wolfong, Joseph, Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 2, 1864.
Whiteman, Thomas, March 19, 1864.
Williams, John, Aug. 21, 1863.
Warner, Edward J., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Wingling, George, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Walters, Henry G., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Wynings, Hiram J., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Walton, Hiram F., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Yengst, Galbraith, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Captains.

Adam Schuk, Aug. 17, 1861; res. Jan. 29, 1863.
Washington M. Worrall, Aug. 17, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; pro. from adjt. Jan. 30, 1863; to maj. 214th Regt. P. V. April 1, 1865.
Henry S. Zeisert, 1st lieut., Aug. 17, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. Aug. 1, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.
Harrison Y. Clifton, 1st lieut., May 27, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Sept. 5, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., May 19 (burial record May 15), of wounds received at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; buried in United States General Hospital Cemetery No. 2; veteran.
Samuel H. Simpson, 2d lieut., July, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Sept. 1, 1862; res. April 23, 1863.
Christopher Smith, 2d lieut., Aug. 17, 1861; pro. from sergt. May 1, 1863; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
Thomas C. Finley, 2d lieut., May 31, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. May 16, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Henry Barr, 1st sergt., Feb. 29, 1864; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; to sergt., to 1st sergt. May 17, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Sergeants.

Joseph Gurlock, Aug. 27, 1861; wounded at Boydton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; absent at muster out; veteran.
Philip Wolf, Aug. 17, 1861; pro. from corp. July 1, 1864; wounded at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; absent at muster out; veteran.
Andrew Megargee, May 27, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; to sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
George W. Benedict, July 31, 1861; wounded at Boydton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1864; to sergt. May 17, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Charles P. Hauser, Aug. 21, 1861; disch. Aug. 24, 1864, exp. of term.
James L. Paul, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. I, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.
Allen H. Naylor, Nov. 2, 1863; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Jacob Shorlack, Aug. 17, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Edwin H. Kilgore, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Corporals.

Jacob Haug (1st), Jan. 4, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
John H. Kern, May 27, 1861; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
John Ursprung, Aug. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Franklin Poff, March 25, 1864; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Jonas Walborn, Aug. 17, 1861; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
John R. Kern, Aug. 13, 1861; disch. Aug. 3, 1864, exp. of term.
Benjamin E. Kirk, July 26, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; disch. July 26, 1861, at exp. of term.
Joseph Wickline, July 26, 1862; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
John Holtzhouse, Sept. 4, 1861; died June 22, of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va., June 8, 1864; veteran.
John Augermeier, Sept. 20, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 3, 1862; grave 556.
Jacob Kappler, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
William P. Morrison, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Isaac Helay, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Conrad Kaneff, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
John Litgow, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Patrick Curran, musician, Sept. 17, 1861; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Charles H. Cook, musician, March 10, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Privates.

Albright, George, Aug. 17, 1861; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Alabach, Peter, Feb. 25, 1864; prisoner from Sept. 10, 1864, to Feb. 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.
Beetle, Christian, Aug. 17, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Beetle, Christian, Aug. 17, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 7, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.
Brown, Lewis, Aug. 17, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out; veteran.
Bruing, Joseph, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Baker, Jacob S., Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Brinkman, Henry, Aug. 17, 1861; disch. Aug. 7, 1864, exp. of term.
Burk, Jacob, Feb. 24, 1864; disch. June 12, 1865, for wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Brumbaugh, Rinehart, March 15, 1865; substitute; disch. June 13, 1865, for wounds received at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.
Baldwin, James, Sept. 1, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Brinkman, Lewis, May 8, 1862; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Bearo, John, Aug. 17, 1861; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Benner, Henry, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Benedict, Eli, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Buhler, Charles, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Betts, Thomas, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Burrows, William, Jan. 17, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Coon, Levi, March 14, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Cleaver, David, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Crawford, Hugh, July 26, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Carroll, Patrick, Sept. 3, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Campbell, John, July 18, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Cowan, Byron, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Cahell, John, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Conahan, Bernard, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Deitz, Henry H., Feb. 25, 1864; wounded at Tolopotomy, Va., May 23, 1864; absent at muster out; veteran.
Dornan, John, March 24, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Dreixler, John, March 27, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1863.
Dukehart, Frederick, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Ditch, Lewis, March 21, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Deitz, George, March 15, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Deitrich, John M., March 15, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O, date unknown.
Douty, James, Aug. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
Davies, Isaac, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Darrach, James, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Degan, Francis, Jan. 26, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Elkfeldt, Richard, Aug. 17, 1861; disch. Sept. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Funk, Henry G., Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Frey, Clayton M., Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Fluke, George, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Falter, Adam, March 29, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 26, 1865.
Fleming, Robert, Dec. 3, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Frey, Christian, Feb. 25, 1864; killed in action May 29, 1864.
Getz, Adam, Aug. 24, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.
Glass, Matthew, March 23, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps June 18, 1865; disch. Sept. 4, 1865; veteran.
Gordon, William, May 27, 1861; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Gentner, August, March 23, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Gideon, William, May 27, 1861; absent at muster out; veteran.
Graham, James H., Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Glass, Thomas, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.
Gaskill, Benjamin, July 28, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 18, 1864.
Gardner, Charles C., July 3, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Grant, Henry, March 9, 1863; trans. to Co. H, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Getler, Frederick, Feb. 7, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 1, 1865; veteran.
Gochenour, John, Feb. 25, 1864; died May 29, 1864, of wounds received in action.
Groogan, James, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Geiger, Michael, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Gudbury, William, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Hicks, Richard, July 31, 1861; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Haug, Jacob (2d), Jan. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Holliday, Robert, July 31, 1861; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Hetrick, Jacob, Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Hoeflich, John R., Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Hoover, John, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Holland, Martin, Feb. 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Hall, Francis M., Sept. 7, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Hughes, John, Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Hoover, William, Sept. 1, 1862; captured at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 10, 1864; died at Philadelphia, date unknown.
Hoffman, Andrew, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Hauk, Jacob, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Heisicker, William, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Hamil, John, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Hughes, Morgan, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Himmill, John, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Junkins, Henry, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Jordan, John J., Feb. 28, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Jacobs, Simon, Sept. 8, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Johnson, Robert, July 14, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Jones, Washington, Aug. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. E, date unknown.
Kortz, Jacob, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Kichman, Adam, Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Koons, William, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Keller, Frederick, Aug. 17, 1861; died May 16, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; veteran.
Knorr, Frederick W., Aug. 17, 1861; died at Philadelphia Sept. 16, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; veteran.
Leiphamer, Edward, March 15, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Lewis, Almon, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company.
Long, Henry, July 31, 1861; died, date unknown, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; veteran.
Lockett, George, Aug. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; veteran.
Laughlin, Malachi, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Lemmon, Lewis, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Loudenberger, Andrew, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Lawrence, Henry, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Levens, John, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Myers, Samuel, Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Martin, Henry M., Feb. 25, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Miller, George M., Feb. 27, 1864; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.
Miller, Elijah, June 2, 1864; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Miller, Elias, June 2, 1864; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Miller, William, March 24, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Mulford, Middleton, March 23, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Meloy, John L, Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Miller, Edwards, Aug 17, 1861; disch. Aug. 17, 1864, at exp. of term.
Moyer, John, Aug. 17, 1861; disch. Aug. 17, 1864, at exp. of term.
Metz, William, Aug. 4, 1862; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Montgomery, George, Feb. 6, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Marsh, John, Sept. 7, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Morrison, George, Sept. 7, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Morganstine, Rein, Aug. 17, 1861; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Malloy, Stephen, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Malloy, Michael, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Mulhaul, James, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
McCarthy, Michael P., July 31, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; absent at muster out; veteran.
McNabb, Samuel, Aug. 3, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 20, 1864; disch. by S. O. June 3, 1865.

McCoy, John, Jan. 19, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
McGraw, John, July 23, 1862; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
McAdams, R., Sr., Feb. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
McConkey, Alexander, Feb. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
McCafferty, Edward, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
McKernan, John, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Nichols, Frank, July 23, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Ochme, William W., Aug. 17, 1861; absent, on detached service, at muster out; veteran.
Over, David, March 15, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Oxsenbern, August, March 4, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Price, George, March 4, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Paesskie, Albert, Sept. 4, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Prosser, James D., Sept. 4, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Porter, Joel, July 26, 1861; killed at Tolopotomy, Va., May 22, 1864; veteran.
Phillips, James, Aug. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
Paul, Lewis, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Pickle, Henry, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Rocourt, John, Aug. 17, 1861; disch. Aug. 17, 1864, at exp. of term.
Rost, August, Aug. 1, 1864; wounded at Tolopotomy, Va., May 23, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 1, 1864.
Ruhl, Michael, Aug. 17, 1861; disch. Aug. 17, 1864, at exp. of term.
Robbins, Nicholas, Sept. 11, 1862; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Ritenger, Isaac, July 18, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Robinson, James, Aug. 17, 1861; captured at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864; died April 6, 1865; burial record, John Robinson, died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 12, 1864; grave 5430.
Rowe, John M., Feb. 28, 1864; captured at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 10, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 17, 1865.
Rebmann, Adolph, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Sigman, Daniel M., Jan. 4, 1864; absent, on detached service, at muster out; veteran.
Sigman, Henry M., Aug. 17, 1861; wounded at Tolopotomy, Va., May 25, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Smith, Jacob, Aug. 17, 1861; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Slaybaugh, J. F., Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. Aug. 9, 1865.
Schwardenbauch, J., March 11, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Slaybaugh, George, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Schmand, Joseph, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Smith, Levi, March 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Snyder, Noah, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Senn, John, Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Aug. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Smith, Matthew, July 28, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Sowers, James B., Aug. 29, 1861; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Sloan, Jacob, Dec. 30, 1861; died April 7, of wounds received at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; veteran.
Seachrist, Samuel, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Sauble, Emanuel, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Studer, Peter, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Thompson, R. W., Aug. 17, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Teeter, Samuel, Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Thorn, Fayette, Sept. 7, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
Tosk, Henry, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Trainor, Michael, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Vogt, Valentine, Feb. 25, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.
Wolf, Frederick, Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Wolf, Nicholas, Feb. 25, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; absent at muster out.
Wolfersberger, J. R., Feb. 26, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Wendler, John, Aug. 17, 1861; wounded at Wilderness May 5, and at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; absent at muster out; veteran.
Wollard, Joseph, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Wall, Philip, Aug. 17, 1861; disch. Aug. 17, 1864, at exp. of term.
Winower, Peter, Feb. 25, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. March 5, 1865.
Weible, Joseph, Aug. 17, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; veteran.
Weidles, Robert, Aug. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. B, date unknown.
Walker, Robert, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Walder, Henry, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Weaver, George W., Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Williams, Henry, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Wilkinson, James R., Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

One Hundred and Seventh Regiment.—This was organized in March, 1862, for three years, and it went at once to the seat of war. It first did guard duty on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, then went to the Shenandoah Valley. It returned, and was first under fire at the battle of Cedar Mountain, on the 9th of August, 1862; then it was engaged at the second battle of Bull Run; then, in succession, at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; at Antietam, on the 17th; at Fredericksburg, December 12th; at Chancellorsville, May 5, 1863; at Gettysburg, July 1st, 2d, and 3d; near Hope Chapel, November 28th; at Jericho Ford, in May, 1864; and in many of the engagements of the campaign in that summer and autumn.

The regiment entered early on the spring campaign of 1865, and continued on active duty, participating in many actions, till the surrender of the rebel army. It had part in the great review on the 23d of May, and was mustered out on the 13th of July, 1865.

One Hundred and Thirteenth (Twelfth Cavalry).—This regiment, which contained some men from Lancaster County, was organized in November, 1861, and went to the field in the latter part of April, 1862. It first did duty in the summer and autumn campaign of 1862, in Virginia and Maryland, then, in the summer of 1863, in the Gettysburg campaign, and in 1864 in the operations in Virginia, in which its service was arduous.

In the winter of 1864–65 it went across the Blue Ridge to operate among the guerrillas of that region. In April, 1865, it went to Winchester, in the vicinity of which it remained till the 20th of July, when it was mustered out of the service.

In the One Hundred and Thirteenth, Captain, Jacob Herzog; First Lieutenant, Philip Farnauf; Second Lieutenant, A. F. Gablenz; Sergeants, Charles Koch, Charles Kachell, Fynatz Ochs, Jacob Hamann, George Schmidt, Max Stutter; Corporals, John Scheiber, Valentine Klingler, John Euper, Louis Haenlen, Henry Mardorf, Conrad Maesch, Conrad Holbein, Fred. Stegemeyer; Buglers, Henry

Scherdt, Frederick Becker; Teamster, Franz Suter; Saddler, Gottleib Abel; Blacksmith, Franz Maesch; Farrier, Gottfried Grossman; Privates, Fred. Brenneman, John Baelie, Jacob Baeger, Diedrich Gristock, John Dreyen, John Enty, Julius Getz, Edward Haen, Henry Haeck, John Hermann, Martin Hostetter, Herman Hillebrand, Charles Katy, Christian Kull, Charles Kenntner, George Keppel, Michael Kelly, John Leonard, John Musch, Christian Grebe, George Seeser, Thomas Farrell, Fred. Muller, Patrick Meed, John Mauch, Franz Masseh, Benjamin Negele, Henry Ruhl, Joseph Schiekel, William Rehm, Robert Vantessen, Joshua Wiklle, Anton Wentzel, Henry Wild, Jacob Zimmerman, John Paule, Ephrain Pollok, Peter Wittmer, George Seel, Matthias Grebe, Martin Gossel, Wilhelm Neuwhoff, Charles Schauw, Herman Plum.

One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment.[1]—Emlen Franklin, Esq., of the city of Lancaster, was a captain in the first regiment of volunteers that was raised in this State under the call of the President for seventy-five thousand troops to serve three months. In July, 1862, he was authorized by Governor Curtin to recruit a regiment for nine months' service, and at once a camp was established a short distance east from Lancaster City. With such energy was recruiting prosecuted, and so readily did the people respond to the call for men, that by the 12th of August fourteen companies had organized and assembled at the place of rendezvous. Of these, ten were organized as the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, and the remaining four became part of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment, that was soon after organized. All these companies were raised in Lancaster County, and when the regiment was organized Emlen Franklin was made its colonel; Edward McGovern, lieutenant-colonel; and Thaddeus Stevens, Jr., major.

The misfortunes of the campaign then in progress rendered necessary the presence at Washington of all available forces, and on the 16th of August the regiment arrived in that city. During some time it occupied different points in front of Washington, without remaining long at any one place. It had no part in the Maryland campaign of that autumn, but, with its brigade, it joined the army near Berlin soon after the battle of Antietam. Early in November it went on a two days' reconnoissance towards the Shenandoah Valley, and engaged the enemy's cavalry and artillery, and after a time encamped near Falmouth.

The regiment was present at the battle of Fredericksburg, where it was under artillery fire during forty-eight hours. It had a part in the "mud" campaign of January, 1863, after which it retreated to its camp, and remained till the latter part of the next April. It moved forward on the Chancellorsville campaign, and on the 28th it marched to a point on the Rappahannock below Fredericksburg, from which, on the afternoon of May 1st, it moved up the river to United States Ford, and crossed the next morning. It was here in the corps of Gen. Sickles. On the morning of the 3d of May the battle opened in front of this corps, and here the fighting was terribly severe. The loss of the One Hundred and Twenty-second in this action was one hundred and thirty-five killed, wounded, and prisoners. The commander of the division to which the regiment belonged, Gen. Whipple, was killed, and after the battle it was sent to be the escort at his funeral. It then went to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out of the service on the 15th and 16th of May. At midnight on the 16th the members of the regiment arrived at Lancaster, where a reception and banquet had been prepared by the Patriot Daughters of Lancaster, and they were welcomed to their homes in a becoming manner by their grateful fellow-citizens.

Rolls of the Lancaster companies are here given:

COMPANY A.

Captains.

George Musser, Jr., Aug. 12, 1862; disch. March 20, 1863.
George M. Franklin, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. March 20, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Thomas Dinan, 2d lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. March 20, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
John P. Weise, 1st lieut., Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. March 20, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Charles B. Christ, 1st sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Sergeants.

Andrew B. Leibley, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
George Kriner, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Wilson Fisher, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
J. H. Hagener, Jr., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Corporals.

George F. Rote, Jr., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Ridan A. Fisher, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
George Hofmaster, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
John Kautz, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
George G. Myer, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
William Hufford, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Robert B. Ketchen, Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
George M. Parish, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Emanuel Brooks, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
William H. H. Buckius, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj. Aug. 16, 1862.

Musicians.

John D. Hughes, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Francis P. McCullon, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Privates.

Ames, Isaac, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Ackerman, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Benson, John M., Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Bohnert, Anthony, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Brinton, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Buszard, Martin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Brickner, Lewis, Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863; disch., date unknown.
Bear, Abner S., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 19, 1863.
Clark, Daniel F., Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

[1] Acknowledgments to Col. Emlen Franklin and Dr. J. S. Smith.

Clark, John H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Clay, David, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Cover, Henry H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Diffenderfer, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Debolt, Elias H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Doak, John H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Dennison, Levi, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Dowart, Martin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Eichelberger, Mark, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Eberman, Daniel F., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Eckman, Henry H., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Eberman, P. G., Jr., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Fox, Benjamin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May, 1863.
Goruff, Andrew J., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Graham, John G., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Gyger, Abijah D., Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch., date unknown.
Griffith, Amos, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Geigley, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Groff, Samuel K., Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent in hospital at muster out.
Haag, John B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Hubert, Henry M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Hubert, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Huber, James, Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent in hospital at muster out.
Huber, Allen B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Herzog, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Hambright, S. M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Houser, John, Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville May 2, 1863; disch., date unknown.
Himmen, Charles D., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Herr, Hanford B., Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va.; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Jeffries, Edwin, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Kautz, George W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Kautz, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Keller, Solomon B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Keffer, Henry B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Kiffer, Elwood, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Libbert, Frederick, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Murr, Nathaniel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Miller, John L., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Martin, David M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Mateer, William P., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
McFadden, A. B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
McNaughton, J. H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Nixdorf, Emanuel J., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Overly, Adam, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Parson, Abner J., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Paulick, Lewis H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Plott, John W., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 19, 1863.
Ruth, Franklin F., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Rapp, George W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Supplee, Randolph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
St. John, David, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Shertz, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Stine, Andrew J., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Souders, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Shelley, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Simmons, Jonathan, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Shaum, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Stringer, Randolph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Shubert, William, Aug. 11, 1862; disch., date unknown.
Smaling, Benjamin K., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 26, 1862.
Troop, Thomas, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Thomas, Andrew N., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to hospital steward Aug. 14, 1862.
Vogle, John F., Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Wolf, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Walker, Thomas, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Weber, Frederick, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

COMPANY B.

Captains.

Thaddeus Stevens, Jr., Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to maj. Aug. 14, 1862.
Samuel W. Rowe, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Edward F. Hager, 1st lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Jacob C. Brubaker, 2d lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Benjamin O. Conn, 1st sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from sergt. Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Sergeants.

Francis Dowd, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Joseph Frecht, Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Charles D. Rupley, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from private Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
William K. Bender, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Corporals.

Aug. H. Frank, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Martin K. Weidner, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
George W. Cormany, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Jacob Toose, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Joseph A. Jameson, must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Levi D. Shuman, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
John M. Souners, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Jacob, John, Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
John P. Shindle, musician, Oct. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
John M. Rowe, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
William B. Hindman, musician, Aug. 11, 1862.

Privates.

Barr, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Beck, Daniel A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Barr, Israel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Brubaker, John H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Baker, William, Jr., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Brabson, Isaac H., Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 25, 1862.
Cooper, Alpheus C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Crum, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Cowen, John C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Carter, Joel J., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Casner, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Carpenter, Albert E., Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Clark, William K., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 4, 1863.
Drennen, Wesley H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Drennen, Jesse M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Dufer, John, Aug. 11, 1862, absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Differbaugh, John F., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 4, 1863.

Eberman, George D., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Eaby, Henry C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Eaby, George W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Foust, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Frederick, Andrew, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Froelich, Amos, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Flory, Henry G., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Fletcher, John T., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Fuller, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Flory, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Good, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Good, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Glass, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Gowecht, John M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Hill, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Hernafies, George H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Hensler, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Hoak, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Hicherside, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Hines, William, Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 25, 1862.
Hamilton, John, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 18, 1862.
Huber, John A., Aug. 11, 1862; died at Lancaster, Pa., March 11, 1863.
Jameson, Samuel F., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Kling, Moses S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Kern, Bernard, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Kautz, Benjamin C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Lipp, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Lipp, Lewis, Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863; disch., date unknown.
Lee, P. Oliver, Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Macken, Thomas S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Martin, Henry N., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Martin, Isaac M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Morrow, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Miller, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Misenberger, Adam, Aug. 11, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Moore, Edward, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Martin, Henry C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Metzgar, George W., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 5, 1862.
Marsh, Isaac, Aug. 11, 1862.
McDevit, David, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Nugent, Peter, Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Patton, William G., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Plank, Amos W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Patton, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Rubincom, George, Jr., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Ramsay, Cyrus P., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Reynolds, Reuben, Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch., date unknown.
Ream, Henry C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Reynolds, Gregg W., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 22, 1862.
Stauffer, John B., Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Shaeffer, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Sahers, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Stone, Joseph John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Scotten, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Schner, John W., Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Tindal, David, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Vandersall, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Wallace, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Wolf, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Ward, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Weaver, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 15, 1863.
Weaver, William H., Aug. 11, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 14, 1862.
Wenger, Clayton, Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

COMPANY C.

Smith P Galt, capt., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Robert J. Nevin, 1st lieut., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Samuel G. Behmer, 2d lieut., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
John Black, Jr., 1st sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Sergeants.

W. F. H. Amwake, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Robert Allison, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from private March 23, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Effinger Cake, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from private March 23, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Jeremiah J. Cake, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from corp. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Oscar M. Brady, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. by S. O. March 22, 1863.
Daniel S. Bursk, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to com.-sergt. Aug. 14, 1862.
George Friend, Aug. 11, 1862.

Corporals.

John Rodgers, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Samuel Deckert, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 21, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
George M. Raub, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
J. Jacob Trier, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
John W. Gardner, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 21, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
William G. Binkley, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Thomas Arneli, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 21, 1863; wounded and missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Henry Lutz, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. April 25, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
George Stirk, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. by S. O. April 25, 1863.
Adam Hunsecker, Aug. 11, 1862; died Jan 21, 1863.
Jacob Dutterline, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Jesse McQuaide, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. by S. O. Feb. 15, 1863.
William Watt, musician, Aug. 11, 1862.

Privates.

Ames, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Bursk, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Bear, Elias, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Bear, Frederick, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Byerly, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Broadbent, Francis B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Brenenhiser, Isaac, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Crawford, James C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Coldren, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Dyer, Ephraim L., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Diller, Joshua E., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Darbro, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Ebright, John B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Epright, Harry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Erb, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Frame, John G., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Frame, Wesley T., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Frankhauser, Israel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Frankhauser, Peter, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Fritz, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Fausnacht, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Fillenbaum, Peter, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Griner, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Gross, George W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Gross, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Groff, Calvin J., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Garman, Cyrus, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Horst, David, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Hughes, Isaac, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Huss, John A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Hartranft, David, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Henyard, Adam, Aug. 11, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Hartman, Daniel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Hufford, William, Aug. 11, 1862.
Kinsey, William L., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Kerns, Jesse W., Aug. 11, 1862.
Lyte, Eliphalet A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Lytle, Isaac, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Lichty, David, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Lichty, Levi, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Leibold, Michael, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Lightner, Milton A., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 29, 1862.
Manahan, Samuel S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Manahan, F. H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Mengle, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Morrow, Isaac, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Mull, Benjamin K., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
McCreary, John H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863
McCreary, Harry B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
McCarty, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Nelson, William C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Potts, Israel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Phinegu, Samuel R., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Rattew, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Rishel, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Reiter, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Rendy, Theophilus, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Randolph, William, Aug. 11, 1862; died Dec. 2, 1862.
Rambo, David W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Schopp, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Stirk, Amos M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Stauffer, Peter B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Smith, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Snyder, Jacob A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Stephenson, James, Aug. 11 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Stoner, Isaac C., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 2, 1863.
Templin, John C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Urich, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Weiker, Daniel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
White, John S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Wenzel, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Weidler, Henry C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Wolfskill, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Weitzel, Franklin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Weitzel, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Wenger, Frank G., Aug. 11, 1862; died Dec. 31, 1862.
Zellars, William, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. by S. O. Aug. 15, 1862.

COMPANY D.

J. Miller Raub, capt., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Daniel H. Heitshu, 1st lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to adjt. Aug. 14, 1862.
John C. Long, 1st lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863
Hiram Stamm, 2d lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Charles Heitshu, 1st sergt.; pro. from corp. Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Sergeants.

Samuel Mussleman, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Morris Zook, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Henry Yeager, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Josiah F. Passmore, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from corp. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Corporals.

William Uffleman, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Jacob D. Hoak, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
John McFalls, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Simon Gochenaur, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Alfred N. Rutter, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Albert J. Bihl, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Elim Kendig, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 6, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Louis F. Kauffman, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 6, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Henry Meeser, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 14, 1863.
L. DeW. Breneman, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
William G. Shenk, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Privates.

Anne, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Broom, Witmer, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Bremberger, Levi, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Brock, John R., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Bryson, Thomson, Aug. 11, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Bender, Benjamin S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Bair, Orlando W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Bair, Henry Clay, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Brubaker, William H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Bair, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Breneman, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Bolton, Lathan, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Baldwin, Amaziah, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 27, 1863.
Book, Daniel G., Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 14, 1863.
Coble, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Deal, John A., Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
Diller, Levi A., Aug. 11, 1862; wounded in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Dowart, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Duncan, Amos, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Drumm, William N., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Duke, John R., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 25, 1863.
Dorwart, Philip H., Aug. 11, 1862; died at Lovettsville, Va., Oct. 29, 1862.
Erb, Henry H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Finfrock, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 21, 1863.
Gochenaur, John C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Groff, Isaac, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Groff, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Groff, Harvey, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Groff, Benjamin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Gipple, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 26, 1862.
Haulke, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Harlin, Ellis, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Heitshu, William A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Holtzhouse, Peter, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Isenberger, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Jones, Hiram, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Kinsey, Shadrack B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Kinsey, William M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Laird, James B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Lebkichler, William H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Minich, Henry M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Morton, Charles, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Mowrer, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Miller, Jerome, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Moore, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Miller, Benjamin, Aug. 11, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Miller, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Myers, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Mehaffey, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Martin, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Aug. 14, 1862.
Markley, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 18, 1862.
McClue, Amos, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
McCleery, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
McNell, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
McCradle, Ellis, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
McComsey, Benjamin, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Berlin, Md., Nov. 7, 1862.
Potts, Franklin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Rote, Amos C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Reese, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Reese, Edmund, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Steigleman, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Shirk, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Sarter, Christian, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Snyder, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Shultz, Henry G., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Savery, Alfred, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Stock, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Sheetz, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 22, 1862.
Shirk, Michael A., Aug. 11, 1862; died Nov. 25, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
Trimble, Thomas, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Tangert, George W., Aug. 11, 1862; died Feb. 20, 1862, at Falmouth, Va.
Witmer, Benjamin H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Winters, Benjamin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Weaver, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Wiggins, John, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 25, 1862.
Wenger, John, Aug. 11, 1862; died Oct. 7, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
Zell, Andrew, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

COMPANY E.

Andrew R. Byerly, capt., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company, May 15, 1863.
Daniel H. Herr, 1st lieut., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
David N. Fell, 2d lieut., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
K. Allen Lovell, 1st sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Sergeants.

Moses Whitson, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
John J. Strine, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Samuel M. Twining, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
J. Franklin Mancha, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Corporals.

Stephen M. Janney, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Allen T. Hampton, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
James L. Allen, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 19, 1863.
Jacob Sides, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Joseph H. Martin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Noah H. Martin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
H. Varian Miller, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Henry H. Strickler, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Andrew McFarlan, Aug. 11, 1862; died Jan. 5, 1863, at Washington, D. C.
George Mancha, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
John Hull, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 16, 1863.

Privates.

Ayres, C. Miller, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Ashton, Calvin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Armstrong, George, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 18, 1863.
Bunker, Benjamin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Buchanan, Thomas A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Bean, Tarlton L., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Baker, Augustus, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Bighart, Isaac S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Booth, John W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Carter, Calvin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Collins, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Daney, Frederick, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Dotts, George T., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Duffield, J. Davis, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Engle, Enos B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Fahs, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Fluger, Daniel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Frazer, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Fell, Alexander S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Gardner, William C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Guitar, Jacob R., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Gilgore, Thomas J., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Goodman, Samuel S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Grinley, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Hiestand, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Groff, Levi M., Aug. 11, 1862; died Jan. 2, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.
Hahn, Philip, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Huff, Jehiel W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Hauck, Francis M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Ommel, Levi B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Janney, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
King, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Kelley, William H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Kling, Jacob B., Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Lewis, Richard J., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Lovell, Albert G., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Long, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Lindsay, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Long, Jacob H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Lewis, James K., Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 23, 1862.
Miller, Emanuel H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Mancha, Valentine, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Mazo, William, Aug. 11, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Mazo, Washington, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Miller, Henry C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Mazo, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Miller, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
May, Simon C., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 11, 1862.
McGinnis, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
McMinn, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
McGowan, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
McFarlan, Robert, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 4, 1863.

Neiss, Ephraim H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Narhold, Jacob S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Ney, Adam, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Ney, Moses, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Pownall, Thomas H., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 24, 1862.
Rutherford, Levi D., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Reath, James, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Rutter, John M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Seek, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Stauffer, David H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Shrite, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Schroll, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Simmons, John G., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Stauffer, Theodore W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Shower, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Spickler, Harrison, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Smith, Michael, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Sides, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Walter, Charles F., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Warner, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Whitson, T. Clark, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Wilson, Martin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Walsh, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Wittle, Joseph G., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Whitson, Theodore, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Williams, Walton S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Willard, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Walter, Joseph B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Windle, Joseph T., Aug. 11, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 9, 1863.
Walter, Jesse S., Aug. 11, 1862; died Dec. 2, 1862.

COMPANY F.

Captains.

Benjamin F. Bear, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 13, 1863.
James F. Ricksecker, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. April 14, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
John Leamon, 1st lieut., Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. April 14, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
George E. Zellars, 2d lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. April 14, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Coleman Twining, 1st sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from sergt. April 14, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Sergeants.

George B. Mason, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
John F. Shriner, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
William Gast, Aug 11, 1862; pro. from corp. April 14, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
D. C. Haverstick, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from corp. April 14, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
James Hopkins, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 7, 1863.

Corporals.

James W. Kirk, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
John W. Pinkerton, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Benjamin M. Duchman, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Samuel C. Seaber, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Henry Buckett, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. April 14, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
James Byers, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. April 14, 1863; absent, with leave, at muster out.
John H. Barnes, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. April 14, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
John A. Bowers, corp., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp., date unknown; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
John W. Hubley, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
M. A. Hambright, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to musician Sept. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Privates.

Bailey, Thomas, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Baumback, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863
Blickenderfer, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Bleacher, Benjamin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Black, James, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Boring, Charles, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Brenner, Alfred, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Butcher, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863; disch., date unknown.
Burrows, Isaac B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Cately, James W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Carmichael, Edwin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Carpenter, Alexander, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Christ, Albert T., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Cohen, Lewis, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Cummings, H. C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Dramer, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Delbo, Darius J., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Diehm, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Diehm, Elias, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec 18, 1862.
Dague, Jonathan, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 25, 1862.
Echert, Samuel, Aug 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Engle, Adam, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Farren, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Fisher, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Foster, Cyrus M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Frazer, Anthony, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Gable, Jacob B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Garber, Jacob F., Aug 11 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Gross, Charles A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Harting, Nicholas, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
High, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Hoff, Emanuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Hubley, Isaac, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Irving, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Jones, Edward S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Kennedy, William R., Aug. 11. 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch., date unknown.
Kriner, Martin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Kiskadden, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Kolroth, Henry B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Lochler, William A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Loughhead, William H., Aug. 11, 1862.
Miley, John M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Mason, Park W., Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
McGinnes, Isaac W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Norton, Amos, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Northamer, H. G., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
O'Donnell, William L., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Pool, Henry A., Aug. 11, 1862.
Rigg, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Reed, Mansell, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Rice, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Roth, Henry C., Aug. 11, 1862; wounded and missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863; disch., date unknown.
Ross, Charles, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Shay, Emanuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Shanes, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Shertz, Lewis A., Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Sides, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Sturgis, Edwin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Spangler, Harrison D., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Steffe, Christian, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Stauffer, William H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Stively, Washington, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Singleton, Evans R., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Sweigart, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Taylor, John J., Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville May 2, 1863; disch., date unknown.
Thompson, Ross C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Usner, Washington, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Wallace, Aaron A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Wallace, Edwin H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Weaver, Elias R., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Windmoyer, D. S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Wallace, Urias, Aug. 11. 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., March 30, 1863.
Yeager, Frederick, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Zell, Franklin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

COMPANY G.

Captains.

Jefferson N. Neff, Aug. 11, 1862; died April 21, 1863.
John P. Kilburn, Aug. 11, 1862; pro from 2d lieut. April 21, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
H. N. Brenenman, 1st lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. April 21, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Isaac S. Muliken, 2d lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from sergt. April 21, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
J. S. Buckwalter, 1st sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Sergeants.

Henry Timons, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from corp. April 21, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Daniel E. Potts, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
John V. Heistand, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Benjamin F. Shultz, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Henry P. Skeen, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Nov. 13, 1862.

Corporals.

Ezekiel Webb, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. April 21, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Amos Wimer, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp.; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Isaac G. Fritz, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
John S. Smith, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Jackson Williams, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Elem R. Girven, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Benjamin F. Spichlman, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Martin C. Huber, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp.; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Samuel W. Potts, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 6, 1863.
Robert P. Taggart, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Frank S. Cochran, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Privates.

Aument, Franklin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Baughman, Aaron, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Brown, Henry W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Book, Franklin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Bowman, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Boreman, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Byerly, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Brown, Thomas S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Byers, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Crosswell, David, Aug. 11, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Dieter, Peter, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Downey, Daniel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Deshong, Robert, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Erwin, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Froelich, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Griner, John F., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Groff, Daniel E., Aug 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Huber, William H., Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch., date unknown.
Horner, Lytle, Aug. 11, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Hunter, Daniel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Huber, Aaron, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Haistings, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Harnish, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Howell, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Harting, Uriah, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Hoss, George W., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 4, 1863.
Jewberry, Robert S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Kauffman, Joseph C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Kendig, Jacob B., Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch., date unknown.
Keen, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Keen, Christian A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Kirk, Elim, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to chaplain Aug. 14, 1862.
Leaman, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Lefever, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Lewis, George G., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Lytle, Thomas A., Aug. 11, 1862; died March 8, 1863.
Lewis, Findley, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., April 12, 1863.
Marron, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Miller, Amos, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Marton, Benjamin, Aug. 11, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Miller, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Murdoc, George F., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Miller, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Morrison, Robert C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Morrison, Alexander K., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Morrison, John H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
McMichael, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Paul, Allen B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Rinehart, Levi, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Roads, Christian M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Reese, James, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Reesler, Jacob M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Reineer, William H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Riley, Martin, Aug. 11, 1862; died May 24, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Readman, Joseph H., Aug. 11, 1862; died at Berlin, Md., Nov. 3, 1862.
Sides, Benjamin F., Aug. 11, 1862; prisoner from May 2 to 15, 1863; disch. May 29, 1863.
Sides, Samuel B, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Sides, John B., Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; disch., date unknown.
Smith, Joseph B, Aug 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863
Smith, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Smith, William B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Schmidt, Christ. B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Simpson, Davis, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Swenk, David, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Sentman, John, Aug. 11, 1862.
Tillbrook, Thomas, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Taggart, George L., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Walker, Joseph A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Styer, Peter, Aug. 11, 1862.

COMPANY H.

Lewis C. Audenried, capt., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Emanuel Gundaker, 1st lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Thomas M. Sumption, 2d lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
J. David Miller, 1st sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Sergeants.

Levi N. Hart, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Samuel K. Welchans, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
John F. Gast, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
John K. Leonard, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Corporals.

James F. Hart, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
John M. Kaempf, Jr., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
John Rote, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
David Earnhart, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Clarence A. Nourse, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Isaac Reath, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Thomas Holden, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Feb. 20, 1863; wounded and missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
Taylor L. Schuler, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Feb. 20, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Jacob Coonley, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 23, 1863.
Edward Haverstick, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1863.
Charles Yackley, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Thomas McCoy, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Feb. 6, 1863.

Privates.

Scheson, George R., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Burd, Robert M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Brinederfer, Peter, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Brenner, Frank J., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Buchanan, Robert, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Brown, Andrew, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Boyd, John S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Booth, James H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Benedict, Philip, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Booth, Andrew J., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Bartelles, William M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Benedict, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 7, 1863.
Bailey, George L., Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Bone, William, Aug. 11, 1862.
Connor, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Cummings, Thomas L., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Clandenin, Washington, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 23, 1862.
Dern, Andrew K., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Dunn, Lewis, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Douglas, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Dudley, Daniel M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Deitrich, Tobias, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 10, 1863.
Davidson, Isaac, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 3, 1862.
Evans, Micah, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Erving, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Fowler, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Fox, John, Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Hess, Martin B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Hughs, Hugh, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Hart, Carpenter M., Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch., date unknown.
Hambleton, James P., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Hacket, Joseph, Jr., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company, May 15, 1863.
Harvey, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Halbach, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Hindman, John, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 7, 1863.
Kitch, Harvey, Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Klugh, Jacob H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Lawrence, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; disch., date unknown.
Malone, John M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Myers, Frank, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Myers, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Myers, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Montgomery, Thomas, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
McGranigan, Edward, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
McComsey, Matthew, Aug. 11, 1862; missed in action at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
McComsey, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Nice, Gideon, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Nindow, Leiper, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Putman, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Praish, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Phillips, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Pinkerton, Joseph M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Pike, John H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Rote, William H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Rockafellow, Andrew, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Rose, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; wounded and missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Robison, Enos, Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent at muster out.
Reifsnyder, David, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Reath, Archilla, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Nov. 10, 1862.
Sheam, Michael, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Stoutzenberger, J., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Suydam, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Seiple, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Seiple, Peter H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Smith, John, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., March 17, 1863.
Shaw, Hiram W., Aug. 11, 1862.
Waltz, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Weidner, David, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Walker, William A., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. May 16, 1863.
Weaver, Benjamin F., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Watson, Thomas J., Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Watson, Almus L., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Young, Jackson, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

COMPANY I.

Captains.

John M. Amweg, Aug. 11, 1862; res. Oct. 11, 1862.
Henry W. Gara, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Oct. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
William C. Reed, 1st lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Oct. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Henry A. Troast, 2d lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Oct. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Leonard Garn, 1st sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from corp. Oct. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Sergeants.

James H. Ferry, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from private Jan. 29, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
William H. Carlton, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from private April 1, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Daniel Ryan, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
H. L. Thompson, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
George W. Killian, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 29, 1863.
George S. Boone, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 29, 1863.

Corporals.

Isaac B. Weidler, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Francis N. Christ, Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Archibald F. Lytle, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Martin D. Swigart, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. March 17, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
John R. Hess, Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
John W. Walter, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
John A. Fulmer, Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
William C. Gallagher, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. May 1, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
William A. Bitzer, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 3, 1862.
Henry T. Yackley, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Leonard Strickler, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 9, 1863.

Privates.

Burns, Christian, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Burke, Victor, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Bogle, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; wounded and missing at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1865.
Beaner, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Boyer, Daniel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Bear, Henry E., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Berger, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Bitzer, William G., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Bradley, William, Aug. 11, 1862.
Christ, William A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Cramer, Robert, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Culp, Andrew, Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Dewerter, Benjamin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Ditzler, Emanuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must out with company May 15, 1863.
Eckert, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Flick, John A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Frankford, Philip, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Fisher, John R., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Groff, Joseph H , Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Getz, Thomas S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Good, Samuel R. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Havercamp, W. C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Harrison, Paul A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Hinkle, John G , Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Hammer, David F., Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Harley, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Krider, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Kemper, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Kettle, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Killian, Menelais, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Killian, Van Rensselaer, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1863.
Keffer, William A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Lint, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Leibold, Isaac. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Lindsay, John P., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Mowerer. Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Miller, Frederick, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Nixel, Sheafer, Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Moese, David, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Minster, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Mellinger, Moses B., Aug. 11, 1862.
McCullough, W. H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
McLaughlin, Levi, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Pool, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Peters, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Peters, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Proudfoot, John B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Place, Edward, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Reed, Edgar C., Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Ryan, Nathaniel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Ryan, Johnson, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Rice, John C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Rayman, John L., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Runner, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Ruth, David M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Rittenhouse, E. C. P., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 15, 1862.
Stapleford, Amos, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Sherwood, Benjamin E., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Smith, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Stroak, Isaac, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
White, Christian M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Whitman, Hiram, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Winters, Isaac B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Wilson, John B., Aug. 11, 1862.
Young, Obed, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

COMPANY K.

William F. Duncan, capt., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
David K. Springer, 1st lieut., Aug. 12, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.
Emanuel C. Dorwart, 2d lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
John Trissler, 1st sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Sergeants.

George F. Springer, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Henry Schaum, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Abraham S. Killian, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Dexter White, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Corporals.

John L. Killinger, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Henry Hartley, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Jacob F. Fisher, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
William Schaum, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 6, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
John Rice, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
John Reinhold, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
George W. Smith, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
James C. Suydam, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Jacob Boas, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 26, 1863.

Musicians.

Washington Potts, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
William N. Fisher, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Privates.

Alexander, David, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Albright, John R., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Auchenstine, Charles, Aug. 11, 1862.
Buckmyer, Edward, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863
Bertz, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 31, 1863.
Clinton, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Camel, Matthew, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Cox, Charles R., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Deichler, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Drepperd, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Dorwart, John F., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Donnelly, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Dorwart, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Dorwart, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Erisman, David, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Erisman, Daniel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Forrest, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Finfrock, Lewis, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Flagg, James, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Fisher, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Fellenbaum, David, Aug. 11, 1862.
Gormerly, Cosmos, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Good, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Groff, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Gompf, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Galbraith, Franklin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Hill, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Horner, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Hoak, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Hatz, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Harry, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Hoak, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
Johnson, John R., Aug. 11, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Kern, Henry G., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Kahl, John H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Kinsey, Simon, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 28, 1862.
Lutz, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Lewis, Franklin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Leman, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must out with company May 15, 1863.
Lutz, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 29, 1862.
Mischlick, Philip, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Milley, Edward F., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Milley, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Mercer, Atlee, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Muller, Henry F., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Miller, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Martzall, George W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Musketness, Peter, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Metzgar, Andrew, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 26, 1863.
McKain, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
McCracken, Lorenzo, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
McMinn, Lewis, Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Mixdorf, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Nauman, David H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Powell, Peter, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Pence, Phares, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 5, 1863.
Reinhold, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Rider, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Rudy, John W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Ruth, John, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., April 25, 1863.
Shay, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Stewart, William N., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Shay, Andrew, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Smith, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Sargent, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Swander, Calvin R., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Stape, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Waller, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Weidle, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Waltz, Taylor, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Wiley, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.
Wade, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 15, 1863.
Young, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

CHAPTER XVI.

LANCASTER COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—(*Continued*).

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment—Seventeenth Cavalry—One Hundred and Seventy-eighth, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth, and One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiments.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment.—This regiment had Companies C, E, H, and K recruited in this county. It was organized on the 19th of August, 1862, and of the field-officers, Maj. Rudolph D. Shenk was of Lancaster County. On the day of its organization it moved for Washington. It there engaged in provost-guard duty by detachments in Washington and Georgetown till the middle of February, 1863, when the detachments were united, and the regiment went to Belle Plain, Va., and was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps. It was engaged for a time in guard and picket duty, but in the latter part of April, 1863, it went to the Rappahannock, about three miles below Fredericksburg, at Pollock's Mills, where it was under artillery fire during two days. Thence it moved to Chancellorsville, where it was under severe fire, and lost a lieutenant and twenty-six men captured. From this battle it returned to its camp at Belle Plain, and after a few days went to Washington and thence to Harrisburg, where, on the 24th of May, 1863, it was mustered out of the service.

List of soldiers from Lancaster County in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment:

COMPANY C.

William H. Phillips, capt., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Hugh H. McClure, 1st lieut.; disch. Aug. 12, 1862.
Thomas R. Weaver, 1st lieut., Nov. 16, 1862; res. Feb. 13, 1863.
William Rineer, 1st lieut., Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Feb. 14, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Christian B. Hebble, 2d lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Feb. 14, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Jacob S. Murr, 1st sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from sergt. April 14, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Sergeants.

Benjamin C. Naugle, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Estell E. Gilbert, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Emet D. Reynolds, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Jacob Shaub, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corporal April 14, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Corporals.

Simon Rineer, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Thomas Rineer, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
John F. Lefever, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Jacob Weaver, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
John Demming, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corporal Sept. 10, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
William S. Quigly, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corporal Sept. 10, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Thomas Steward, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corporal Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
George C. Christ, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corporal Feb. 15, 1863; trans. to 99th Regt. P. V., date unknown.

Samuel R. Lides, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

John Koutz, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 22, 1862.

Privates.

Benner, James M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Byers, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Bender, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Booth, Thomas, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Cresswell, James, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Cresswell, Amor, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Davis, William H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Deets, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Dillman, Jared W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Feigie, John F., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Guynn, Thomas A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Graeff, David M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Gardner, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Gouchaman, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Groff, Harvey, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Greer, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Huss, James O., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Heiney, Isaac, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Hupper, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Heeps, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Hebble, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Hodges, Thomas, Aug. 11, 1862.

Harlon, William, Aug. 11, 1862.

Jones, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Johnson, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862.

Kiefaber, Christian, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Kendig, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Kendig, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

King, Franklin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Lowery, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Long, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Lefever, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must out with company May 24, 1863.

Lefever, Adam H., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 22, 1862.

Murr, David S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

McCarty, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

McCardel, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

McDonnell, Isaac, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

McCumsey, Syler, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

McCue, James, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

McMichael, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Nelson, John C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

O'Nail, James W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Plank, John J., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Phillips, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Phillips, Emory, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Poff, Franklin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Pickel, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Pickel, Albert, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Peters, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 22, 1862.

Rineer, Levi, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Rineer, Hiram, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Rineer, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Rineer, Amos, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Reed, Emanuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Reed, Benjamin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Ross, William J., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Razer, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Redman, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Redman, Jesse, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Rosenberger, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Rinehart, Charles, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 20, 1862.

Sauber, Conrad, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Stevenson, William E., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Shank, David, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Shroad, Frederick, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Shuster, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Smith, Benjamin F., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Shaub, Amos, Dec. 23, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Thorp, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Verling, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Worth, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Waltman, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Waltman, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Waltman, Solomon, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Waltman, Isaac, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

COMPANY E.

Charles Denues, capt., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Jacob F. Barnitz, 1st lieut., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Henry S. Reinhold, 2d lieut., Aug. 12, 1862; prisoner from May 6 to May 18, 1863; disch. May 24, 1863.

George M. Huber, 1st sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 9, 1863.

Thomas E. Gable, 1st sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt. April 16, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Sergeants.

G. W. Strawbridge, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.

William Affiebach, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from corp. April 16, 1863; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.

John K. Landis, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from corp. April 16, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

James Patterson, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Corporals.

William B. Ensminger, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Tobias Kauffman, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

George Bachman, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.

Abraham Greybinger, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.

John H. Stauffer, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Miller Sellers, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Ezra S. Heany, Aug. 18, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.

John W. Remick, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Isaac Rittenhouse, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Privates.

Buch, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.

Butzer, David, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.

Brighton, Daniel T., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Bringhoff, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Browand, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Benner, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Brosey, Ephraim K., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Bush, Michael, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863

Boil, Sebastin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Byerly, Benjamin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Beck, Jacob B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Bitzz, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Bear, Andrew W., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 6, 1863.

Browand, Benjamin, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 19, 1862.

Crothers, William H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Chambers, Amos, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Cohick, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Deivert, Elias, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Doebler, Amos M., Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.
Delph, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Deitrich, Benjamin G., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Eichly, George, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.
Erisman, Philip, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Engeser, Lewis, Aug. 11, 1682; missing April 28, 1863.
Fulmer, Eli D., Oct. 14, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.
Frank Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Georgetown, D. C, Nov. 22, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Gerret, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Gerth, Frederick, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Gerhard, Darius W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Greybinger, H. B., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 14, 1863.
Herr, Daniel, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.
Herold, Michael, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Hoffman, Aaron, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Jones, John, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.
Kreiner, Israel, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.
Kunkleman, Adam, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Kurtz, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Kulp, Daniel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Kinnemund, John, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.
Kinch, Henry A., Aug. 18, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.
Keesey, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Georgetown, D. C., Oct. 18, 1862.
Long, Adam, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Lewis, Elam H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Lichty, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 20, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Musseleman, Daniel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Manning, Daniel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Maynard, Franklin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Mellinger, Henry K., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
McAlister, John, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Georgetown, D. C., Dec. 12, 1862.
Newcomer, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Perry, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.
Roth, Levi, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Ritter, John P., Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va.; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.
Robinson, Frederick, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Schoch, George, Aug 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out
Seileman, Charles, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.
Sharlach, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Schwartz, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.
Star, William, Aug. 11, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Shugars, Lewis F., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Tatnall, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Waltz, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Weaver, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.
White, George M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
White, Benjamin, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1862; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.
White, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Woll, Daniel, Aug. 11, 1863; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.
Wise, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Walter, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 14, 1863.
Wittle, Martin H., Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to —— Regt. Ohio Vols. Sept. 29, 1862.
Young, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.
Zieger, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

COMPANY H.

Samuel G. Miller, capt., Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
William E. Krater, 1st lieut., Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
William Johnston, 2d lieut., Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
William Nixon, 1st sergt., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Sergeants.

Jacob Hanlin, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Israel Hanlin, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
George W. Karchner, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from corp. April 18, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Philip Gorner, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from corp.; died near Belle Plain, Va., April 18, 1863.
Ralph W. Lewis, Aug. 12, 1862.

Corporals.

Albert Huston, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
William Weidner, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Leonard Waller, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Amos Machen, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
John Beck, Jr., Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. April 9, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Martin Shields, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. April 9, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Daniel W. George, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. April 9, 1863.
David R. P. Ropp, musician, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Privates.

Bucher, Horace, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Barnes, Thomas J., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Blottenberger, John, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 20, 1863.
Blom, Marcus, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Bastian, John, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. Jan. 12, 1862.
Cummings, Eli, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Cashore, Samuel, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Cochran, John, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Chambers, Henry, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Cavender, John L., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Cochran, Edward, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Cady, Charles W., Aug. 12, 1862.
Dugan, James, Aug. 12, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Desker, Jacob, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Defenderfer, Amos, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Foulty, Samuel, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Free, Harry W., Aug. 12, 1862; disch. Nov. 25, 1862.
Files, Levi H., Aug. 12, 1862; disch. Jan. 12, 1863.
Grandy, Andrew G., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Grove, Amos, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Gorner, George, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Grandy, Alexander, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. Dec. 8, 1862.
Heity, Jacob, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Himes, John N., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Hanlan, Christian, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Hensler, Peter, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Harry, Joseph, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Hughy, George, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Horning, George, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Isenberger, Jacob, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Jacobs, John, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Kugle, Jacob B., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Lixe, Henry, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 12, 1863.

Loucks, Samuel, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Lawrence, Samuel, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Landon, John L., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Longenecker, Adam, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Longenecker, Andrew, Aug. 12, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Landis, Samuel, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. Dec. 26, 1862.
Mailen, Thomas, Aug. 12, 1862: must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Miller, Levi, Aug. 12, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Mosey, Henry, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
McElroy, Edward, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
McElroy, John, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
McAffee, William, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
McBride, Samuel, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Peck, Paris G., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Pickel, Henry F., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Price, Leonard, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Price, Benjamin, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Peters, Jacob, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Roads, Benjamin, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Rome, George, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Ropp, Abraham, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Rusing, Edward, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Roads, John, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Sanders, Frederick, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Sergen, Alexander, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Shreiner, William, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Sergen, John, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Sawyer, Henry H., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Sharp, John G., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Scott, Samuel, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Stibgen, Simon, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Shireman, George, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Sanders, James, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Sultzbach, Peter, Aug. 12, 1862; died near Belle Plain, Va., March 28, 1863.
Updegratt, Daniel, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Wormley, George, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Waller, John, Aug. 12, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Weaver, John L., Jr., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Witamer, Lewis, Aug. 12, 1862.
Young, Martin, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. Feb. 9, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Jacob M. Strickler, capt., Aug. 12, 1862; resigned Nov. 17, 1862.
George H. Erisman, capt., Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Nov. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
George H. Sonders, 1st lieut., Aug. 6, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Samuel K. Albright, 2d lieut., Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Jan. 29, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Edgar E. White, 1st sergt., Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt. March 15, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Sergeants.

James McCarren, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Ephraim Kline, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from corp. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Joseph Hogentogler, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from corp. March 1, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Wayne, Dunn, Aug. 12, 1862: pro. from corp. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Corporals.

Samuel B. Richards, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from corp. Feb. 26, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Henry Hogentogler, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 16, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Jacob Hess, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 28, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Noah Keesey, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
John Knox, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
John Kame, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 19, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Andrew Musser, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 30, 1863; must. out with company, May 24, 1863.
William Erwin, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 18, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Privates.

Albright, Henry F., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Berger, Jonas, Aug. 12, 1862: must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Bell, Henry, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Christy, Emanuel, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Donaghy, James, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Dulabon, John, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Donnelly, Edward, Aug. 2, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Dennis, William, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Ennis, John, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Eckhart, Samuel, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Emerine, William, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Eshleman, David, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Fullerton, Joseph, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Fix, Harman, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Fullerton, Valentine, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Fisher, Adam, Aug. 12, 1862.
Gochnaum, Henry, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Hogentogler, Simon, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Hogentogler, J. H., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Hogentogler, Noah, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Hinkle, Samuel, Aug. 12, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Hershey, Christian, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Hippy, Albert C., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Hog, Patrick, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Hogentobler, Joseph A., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Houseal, Frederick A., Aug. 12, 1862: must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Huber, John H., Aug. 12, 1862
Jones, David, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Jones, George, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Kieffer, John, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Knox, Donald, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Lochard, Charles, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Lochard, John, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Long, Henry, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Lammott, Joseph, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Musser, David, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Meidram, Thomas, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Minich, Jacob, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Nicely, Joseph, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Neiss, John, Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to organization unknown Aug. 15, 1862.
Osburn, Alexander, Aug. 12, 1862; must out with company May 24, 1863.
Peffer, Henry, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Rout, John C., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Rose, Samuel, Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 14th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps; disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1865.
Rhode, Benjamin, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Rumbaugh, Benjamin, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Reidlinger, William, Aug. 12, 1862; died at Belle Plain, Va., April 11, 1863.
Shay, Daniel R., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Shireman, John L., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Stillinger, William, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Singer, Christian W., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Sterling, George B., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Sload, Abraham, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Sanvelle, Amaziah, Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to 98th Regt. P. V. April 27, 1863.
Tunay, James, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Tischudy, Amos, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Troxell, Zephaniah, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Wolf, William, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Walker, Christian, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Walker, Washington, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Wilson, Alfred R., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Welsh, David, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment (Seventeenth Cavalry).—This regiment, of which Company C was from Lancaster County, was recruited in the summer and autumn of 1862. On the 25th of November it left its rendezvous, near Harrisburg, and moved to Washington. December 22d it went to Occoquan, in the vicinity of which three companies, including C, remained some days, frequently skirmishing with the enemy. On the 5th of January, 1863, the detachment rejoined the regiment at Stafford Court-House, and the Seventeenth was made a part of the Second Brigade of the First Cavalry Division. In the Chancellorsville campaign, Companies C and I were on escort duty with Gen. Meade, and during the battle were engaged in the transmission of orders. In June, 1863, the regiment, with other troops, under Buford and Gregg, operated along the Rappahannock, and frequently skirmished with the enemy. In the Gettysburg campaign, the division of which the Seventeenth was a part was under the command of Gen. Buford, and at the commencement of the battle held the enemy at bay during four hours, till the arrival of the First Corps. It was afterward efficient in preventing the attacks of flanking columns of the enemy. In the fall campaign of 1863 the Seventeenth, with the other cavalry, was very active and efficient in thwarting the movements of the wily rebel chief.

During the winter of 1863–64 the regiment was engaged in picket duty, and in February of that year a detachment went, under Capt. Spera, with Gen. Kilpatrick in his raid on Richmond.

In the brilliant cavalry operations under Gen. Sheridan during the summer and autumn of 1864 the Seventeenth bore an active part, and was often in action, but space will not permit a detailed mention of the engagements in which it participated. During a charge at Meadow Bridge, on the 12th of May, Lieut. Joseph E. Shultz, of Company C, was shot through the heart. Capt. Spera, of the same company, who had on many occasions shown himself a brave and efficient officer, was, on the 10th of August, 1864, promoted to the office of major. He had the honor to accompany Gen. Sheridan on his famous "ride," as the following account will show: "... Gen. Sheridan then ordered Maj. Spera to take twenty men, with the best horses, from the escort and follow him, as he was going to move lively to the front, the remainder of the escort being directed to report to Gen. Forsythe, and Cols. Thorn and Alexander to do what they could in stemming the tide of fugitives. On the way up the pike towards Newtown the crowds of men and wagons thickened until the multitude became almost a jam, so much so that it was impossible to keep the pike, and Gen. Sheridan struck off to the left of the road, dashing through fields and over fences and ditches. He spoke to few, occasionally crying out, 'Face the other way, boys!' A chaplain was met mounted on a mule, who seemed importunate to speak with the general, and beckoned him to stop, but the general told him to face about and ride along if he had anything to say. But the mule-mounted chaplain was soon left behind with his story untold. On arriving upon the field the general struck to the right of the road, where were Gens. Wright, Getty, and members of his own staff, one of whom remarked, 'General, I suppose Jubal Early intends driving you out of the valley.' 'What!' exclaimed Sheridan, 'drive me out of the valley! Three corps of infantry and all my cavalry? I'll lick him before night.' With a lion heart he set to work disposing his forces, and by nightfall he had redeemed his promise."

In the winter of 1864–65 the regiment had its quarters near Winchester, and was employed in picket and scout duty. On the 24th of February Gen. Sheridan commenced the campaign of 1865, which terminated with the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox. During this campaign the Seventeenth sustained, to the last, its well-earned reputation. Gen. Devin said in his farewell order to the Seventeenth, "In five successive campaigns, and in over threescore engagements, you have nobly sustained your part. Of the many gallant regiments from your State none has a brighter record, none has more freely shed its blood on every battle-field from Gettysburg to Appomattox."

List of Lancaster County soldiers in the Seventeenth Cavalry:

COMPANY C.

Captains.

Weidner H. Spera, Oct. 24, 1862; pro. to maj. Aug. 10, 1864.
Benjamin M. Herr, Sept. 27, 1862; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. April 5, 1864; to capt. Oct. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
Cyrus Bentz, 1st lieut., Oct. 1, 1862; res. April 5, 1863.
Joseph E. Shultz, 1st lieut., Oct. 24, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Nov. 1, 1863; killed at Meadow Bridge, Va., May 12, 1864
Edward E. Wood, Sept. 27, 1862; captured at Occoquan, Va., Dec. 28, 1862; pro. from sergt. July 22, 1864; must. out with Co. G, 2d Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
John L. Bechtle, 2d lieut., Sept. 9, 1862; captured at Occoquan, Va., Dec. 28, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut. Dec. 28, 1864; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.

John Enck, 1st sergt., Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Oct. 15, 1862; to 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Barton P. Ream, q.m.-sergt., Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 15, 1862; to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; wounded at Trevillian Station, Va., June 12, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Samuel W. Lewis, com.-sergt., Sept. 27, 1862; captured at Occoquan, Va., Dec. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; to com.-sergt. July 1, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Sergeants.

John Caulwell, Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 10, 1863; to sergt. May 1, 1861; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Samuel High, Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 10, 1863; to sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Trevillian Station, Va., June 12, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

William W. Lewis, Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to saddler Oct. 15, 1862; to sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Benjamin F. Busser, Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 15, 1864; to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; wounded at Gordonsville, Va., Dec. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Isaac E. Bentz, Oct. 19, 1862; pro. to sergt. Oct. 15, 1862; wounded at Newtown, Va., Aug. 11, 1864; absent at muster out.

Benjamin Zentinger, Sept. 27, 1862; captured at Occoquan, Va., Dec. 27, 1862; pro. to sergt. Oct. 15, 1862; died in Lancaster County, Pa., April 21, 1863.

Richard Albright, Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to sergt. Aug. 10, 1863; died at Brandy Station, Va., Jan. 4, 1864.

George Greise, Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to sergt. Oct. 15, 1862.

Corporals.

George Rittenhouse, Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. July 4, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Henry C. Shirk, Sept. 27, 1862; wounded at Upperville, Va., June 27, 1863; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Jacob Hart, Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Elias Killian, Sept. 27, 1862; wounded at Old Church Tavern, Va., May 30, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

John E. Wade, Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Henry E. Tragar, Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1864; absent at muster out.

Aaron Sands, Oct. 17, 1862; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.

William F. H. Annake, Jan. 10, 1864; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865.

Jesse Fry, Sept. 27, 1862; pro to corp. Oct. 15, 1862; drowned at Kelly's Ford, Va., Aug. 10, 1863.

Michael Albright, Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 15, 1862.

Abraham Coldren, bugler, Sept 27, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 15, 1862.

George W. Wolf, bugler, Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to bugler Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 18, 1865.

Israel Badorf, blacksmith, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Levi B. Dohner, blacksmith, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Privates.

Adams, Israel, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Ames, Jacob, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Ansel, Henry, Sept. 27, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July 23, 1863.

Appel, Daniel, Sept. 27, 1862.

Bingeman, George, Sept. 27, 1862; wounded and captured at Occoquan, Va., Dec. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Brown, Daniel B., Oct. 19, 1862; wounded and captured at Occoquan, Va., Dec. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Boyer, Jacob, Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Bentz, Rudolph, Oct. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July 21, 1863.

Boyer, Peter, Oct. 19, 1862; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.

Brubaker, Samuel F., Oct. 17, 1862; wounded at Occoquan, Va., Dec. 28, 1862; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.

Berntheisel, J. W., March 1, 1864; wounded at Trevillian Station, Va., June 12, 1864; absent at muster out.

Britigam, Albert, March 29, 1864; wounded at Trevillian Station, Va., June 12, 1864; absent at muster out.

Bletz, William, March 3, 1864; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.

Betz, James, Sept. 27, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., May 31, 1864.

Burkholder, H. M., Sept. 27, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1864.

Brackbill, Christian, Sept. 27, 1862

Barnes, William, March 31, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Coldren, Addison B., Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Carpenter, Clayton, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Clark, Edward, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Cochran, Jacob, Oct. 17, 1862; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.

Crumling, Adam, Oct. 17, 1862; captured at Occoquan, Va., Dec. 28, 1862; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.

Carpenter, E. G., Feb. 17, 1864; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.

Coldren, Jacob, Aug. 30, 1864; killed at Gordonsville, Va., Dec. 23, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Culpepper Court-House, Va., block 1, section A, row 11, grave 379.

Coldren, Adam, Aug. 30, 1864; died at Baltimore, Md., April 7, 1865; burial record in Philadelphia, Pa.

Coombs, John, Aug. 11, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Druchenbrod, Jeremiah, Oct. 17, 1862; wounded at Todd's Tavern, Va., May 8, 1864; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.

Dougherty, John, Sept. 27, 1862.

Davidson, Hiram, March 7, 1864; died July 21, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Eshleman, Henry, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865

Eshleman, Samuel, March 8, 1864; trans. to Co. I Sept. 24, 1864.

Engle, Cyrus, Oct. 19, 1862; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.

Eberhart, John, Oct. 17, 1862.

Flickinger, Joseph, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Flickinger, H. S., Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.

Frankhauser, H., Sept. 27, 1862; killed at Meadow Bridge, Va., May 12, 1864.

Foltz, Abraham B., Aug. 27, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Foos, John S., Sept. 17, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Gerhart, Harrison, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Gerhart, Alexander, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Garman, Isaac, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Garman, Cyrus, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Greenmyer, Joseph, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Garman, Jacob S., Sept. 27, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July 8, 1863.

Gerhart, Isaac, Feb. 27, 1864; wounded at Trevillian Station, Va., June 8, 1863; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. P. C., Aug. 7, 1865.

Garman, Jacob H., Feb. 29, 1864.

Glass, Theodore, March 29, 1864; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. P. C., Aug. 7, 1865.

Garman, Kinzer, Sept. 27, 1862; died, date unknown, of wounds received at Meadow Bridge, Va., May 12, 1864.

Glass, Henry, Sept. 27, 1862; died Oct. 18, 1862.

George, David, Sept. 27, 1862.

Groff, Abraham W., Oct. 17, 1862.

Harting, Davidson, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Hart, David, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Hilbert, Christian, Oct. 2, 1862; wounded at Trevillian Station, Va., June 11, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Harting, Samuel, Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Hellinger, Daniel, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Hosler, George, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Hawk, Isaac B., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Harting, Henry, Sept. 27, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 20, 1862.

Hersh, Henry K., Oct. 17, 1862; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. P. C., Aug. 7, 1865.

Hoigh, Lewis J., Sept. 27, 1862.

Heaps, Joseph, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. P. C., Aug. 7, 1865.
Halk, Henry, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. P. C., Aug. 7, 1865.
Hinkle, Emanuel, Oct. 17, 1862; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. P. C., Aug. 7, 1865.
High, Watson N., Aug. 25, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Hart, Daniel, Aug. 11, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Irwin, George, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Irwin, Henry, Oct. 30, 1864; wounded at Gordonsville, Va., Dec. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Joh, Martin, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Jones, William, Sept. 27, 1862; wounded at Kearneysville, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Jacoby, David, Sept. 27, 1862; died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 24, 1863.
Kemper, Henry, Sept. 27, 1862; captured at Occoquan, Va., Dec. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Krimes, Michael, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Kemper, Samuel G., Sept. 27, 1862; prisoner from Aug. 13, 1864, to March 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 6, 1865.
Kain, Davis, Oct. 17, 1862.
Keller, John, Sept. 17, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Line, Porter, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Landis, Monroe, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Laufer, William, Sept. 27, 1862.
Mentzer, William, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Martin, John, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Martin, William, Oct. 17, 1862; must. out witir Co. C, 2d Regt. P. C., Aug. 7, 1865.
Martin, John M., Sept. 27, 1862; captured at Reams' Station, Va., June 25, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 27, 1864; grave 9598.
McGuire, John, Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. P. V., Aug. 7, 1865.
McEntire, James, Oct. 17, 1862.
Nixdorf, Edward, Sept. 27, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 24th Regt. V. R. C., date unknown; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.
Norris, William, Sept. 17, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Peters, Gibson, Oct. 17, 1862.
Ruth, Jacob, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Rupp, Benjamin, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Reddig, John A., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Rhoads, Abraham, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Rupp, Simon W., Sept. 27, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July 12, 1863.
Rhodes, Barton G., Sept. 27, 1862; prisoner from May 30 to Nov. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 8, 1865.
Robeson, Frederick, Feb. 13, 1864; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. P. C., Aug. 7, 1865.
Rote, John, Feb. 13, 1864; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. P. C., Aug. 11, 1865.
Rissler, Valentine B., March 2, 1864.
Rauch, Edwin M S., Aug. 25, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Sloan, Edward, Sept. 27, 1862; captured at Occoquan, Va., Dec. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Smith, George, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Showers, James, Sept 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Shirk, Reuben L., Sept. 27, 1862; captured at Occoquan, Va., Dec. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Snyder, William, Sept. 27, 1862; captured at Occoquan, Va., Dec. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Sweigart, Nero, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Shimp, Daniel, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Songer, Jacob, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Slott, Samuel B., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Sweigart, Henry, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Steffy, Nathaniel, Oct. 18, 1862; trans. to 51st Co, 2d Batt., V. R. C., Nov. 15, 1863; disch. by G. O. Sept. 19, 1865.
Strickler, Jonathan, Sept. 27, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Steigenwalt, John, Aug. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 23, 1865.
Sible, John, March 2, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., June 13, of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va., May 31, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.
Shaffner, Henry, Sept. 27, 1862.
Shirk, Heister, Sept. 27, 1862.
Smith, Franklin, Sept. 27, 1862.
Steely, Harrison, Sept. 27, 1862.
Spangler, Jacob, Oct. 19, 1862.
Stewart, Samuel, Sept. 17, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Snyder, William, Sept. 17, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Slott, Byron, Aug. 30, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Slote, Elijah B., Aug. 22, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Turner, Edward, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Trago, James D., Sept. 27, 1862; trans. to Co. E, 21st Regt. Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by G. O. July 1, 1865.
Urich, Jefferson, Sept. 27, 1862.
Weinhold, William, Sept. 27, 1862; disch. May 9, 1863, for wounds received in action.
Walter, William, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Wise, James, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Weaver, John E., Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Wentzel, John, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Widman, Henry, Oct. 19, 1862; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. P. C., Aug. 7, 1865.
Wise, Henry B., Oct. 25, 1862; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. P. C., Aug. 7, 1865.
Winters, Benjamin B., Jan. 22, 1864; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. P. C., Aug. 7, 1865.
Weaver, Isaac E., Aug. 25, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Young, Christian, Sept. 27, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 11, 1864.
Young, Franklin, Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Yundt, William, Sept. 27, 1862.
Zwally, Emanuel, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Regiment.—This, which was a nine months' regiment, had four companies—B, E, D, and K—from Lancaster County, and its lieutenant-colonel, John Wimar, of this county, had served in the Seventy-seventh Regiment.

On the 5th of December, 1862, the regiment went from its rendezvous at Camp Curtin to Washington, and on the 10th to Newport News *via* Fortress Monroe. It soon afterward went to Yorktown, and on the 29th of December entered on garrison duty and drill within the fortifications.

In April, 1863, the regiment went to the relief of the garrison at Fort Magruder, near Williamsburg, which had been attacked by the enemy under Gen. Wise. Some skirmishing took place on this occasion, but no severe fighting.

In June the regiment formed a part of a force that went up the Peninsula on a reconnoissance, in which a large quantity of rebel supplies were destroyed and some herds of cattle were captured. Following this it continued to do picket duty till the latter part of the month, when it returned, and with other forces under Gen. Dix, made a demonstration towards Richmond to divert the enemy in favor of the Union army at Gettysburg. In this expedition the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth was, on the 2d of July, engaged in a skirmish with the enemy near Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy, but suffered only slight casualties. It did picket duty till the 6th of July, when it returned to Williamsburg, and soon afterwards to Washington, then to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out on the 27th.

The following lists embrace officers and enlisted men from Lancaster County who served in this regiment:

COMPANY B.

Horace A. Yundt, capt., Nov. 17, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Edwin Musser, 1st lieut., Nov. 17, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Hiram Ammon, 2d lieut., Nov. 17, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Kennedy B. Andrew, 1st sergt., Nov. 8, 1862; pro. from sergt. June 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
James Watt, 1st sergt., Nov. 8, 1862; died at Harrisburg, Pa., May 21, 1863

Sergeants.

James Devine, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
William T. Dague, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Charles Frazer, Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Cyrus Newpher, Nov. 8, 1862.

Corporals.

John Martin, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Samuel Galt, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
John F. Young, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Daniel Flickinger, Nov. 11, 1862; disch., date unknown.
John G. Houder, Nov. 8, 1862; disch. Nov. 24, 1862.
Augustus R. McCormick, Nov. 11, 1862.
William Fitzgerald, musician, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Jacob B. Carolus, musician, Nov. 11, 1862; disch. Nov. 24, 1862.

Privates.

Albert, Casper, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Allen, Bitner, Nov. 8, 1862.
Brown, J. Jacob, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Bryan, Henry, Nov. 11, 1862; disch. Nov. 24, 1862.
Barlotta, Lewis, Nov. 10, 1862.
Bennet, Charles, Nov. 10, 1862.
Black, Emanuel, Nov. 11, 1862.
Bowder, John, Nov. 8, 1862.
Boyer, Frederick R., Nov. 12, 1862.
Boyer, Charles, Nov. 11, 1862.
Carr, John, Nov. 8, 1862
Cuneo, Pasquele, Nov. 10, 1862
Dannhower, L. Levi, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Dussinger, Jacob, Nov. 8, 1862; disch. Nov. 24, 1862.
Daussaet, Hipodet, Nov. 11, 1862.
Deitzler, Reuben, Nov. 10, 1862.
Dussinger, Daniel, Nov. 8, 1862.
Ehrig, Andrew, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Esker, Franz, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Etwestle, James, Nov. 8, 1862.
Fohner, Jacob, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Franklauser, H., Nov. 8, 1862; disch. Nov. 24, 1862
Fleisher, Franklin, Nov. 8, 1862.
Franklhouser, Cyrus, Nov. 8, 1862.
Grube, Elias, Nov. 8, 1862; disch. Nov. 24, 1862
Hamling, Michael, Nov. 8, 1862; disch. Nov. 24, 1862.
Harman, George, Nov. 11, 1862.
Huber, Ehrman, Nov. 8, 1862.
Kiehl, John, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Keith, Michael, Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Killian, Ebenezer E., Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Kline, William, Nov. 1, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Kachel, Joseph, Nov. 8, 1862
Kemph, Martin, Nov. 8, 1862.
Kriner, John, Nov. 10, 1862.
Line, Reuben, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Leaking, Christian, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Line, Porter, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Lowe, James, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Laush, Samuel, Nov. 10, 1862; disch. Nov. 20, 1862.
Lesly, Jacob, Nov. 8, 1862; disch. Nov. 24, 1862
Lorah, Burton, Nov. 8, 1862
Mellenger, Jacob B., Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Mellenger, Martin, Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Moore, Jeremiah, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Myers, Anthony, Nov. 8, 1862; must out with company July 27, 1863.
May, Christian, Nov. 8, 1862.
McQuade, William, Nov. 8, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
McCammon, Levi B., Nov. 8, 1862.
Nicholas, Abert, Nov. 10, 1862.
Peters, Jacob, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Plegrini, John, Nov. 11, 1862.
Price, Augustus, Nov. 10, 1862.
Rauch, David W., Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Rosenberger, John, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Ruth, Daniel, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Riesor, Jacob, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Reinhold, Jeremiah, Nov. 8, 1862.
Rapp, Samuel, Nov. 8, 1862.
Spece, Daniel, Nov. 8, 1862.
Stauffer, John, Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Steely, Jeremiah, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Stuber, John, Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Steiner, Samuel, Nov. 8, 1862; disch. Nov. 24, 1862.
Sengar, Jacob, Nov. 8, 1862.
Showalter, Daniel, Nov. 8, 1862.
Sindell, George, Nov. 8, 1862.
Stalach, Peter, Nov. 8, 1862.
Snyder, Isaac, Nov. 8, 1862.
Thompson, William, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Thomas, William, Nov. 11, 1862.
Thompson, John, Nov. 11, 1862.
Urich, Joseph B., Nov. 10, 1862.
Usner, Adam, Nov. 8, 1862.
Winehold, Moses, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Winehold, Peter H., Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Winehold, Solomon, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1862.
Wolfhill, Lewis B., Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Winehold, John, Nov. 8, 1862; disch. Nov. 20, 1862.
Walters, George, Nov. 8, 1862.
Walton, George, Nov. 8, 1862.
Welsh, Daniel, Nov. 8, 1862.
Wilson, John C., Nov. 10, 1862.
Young, Daniel F., Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

COMPANY D.

Captains.

John Wimer, Nov. 17, 1862; pro. to lieut.-col. Dec. 3, 1862.
Justus F. Diehm, Nov. 17, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Dec. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Adam Wilhelm, 1st lieut., Nov. 17, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Dec. 4, 1862; disch. Jan. 25, 1863.
William B. Doyle, 1st lieut., Nov. 6, 1862; pro. from corp. to 2d lieut. Dec. 4, 1862; to 1st lieut. May 15, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Lewis Kepler, 2d lieut., Nov. 6, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. May 15, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Hiram Helmen, 1st sergt., Nov. 4, 1862; pro. from sergt. July 1, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Sergeants.

Leonard Burkart, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Abram Shriver, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Solomon S. Givler, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Corporals.

David R. Weidler, Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Aaron Helman, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
S. E. Bomberger, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
William White, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
John Birkeyheiser, Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
John Dague, Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Christian Lipp, Nov. 10, 1862.

Privates.

Adams, William, Nov. 8, 1862.
Allen, James, Nov. 8, 1862.
Adams, Israel, Nov. 4, 1862.
Anderson, Charles, Nov. 8, 1862.
Bentz, George, Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Burns, John, Nov. 6, 1862.
Bingaman, Samuel, Nov. 4, 1862.

Ballmer, Christian, Nov. 4, 1862.
Brown, Jacob, Nov. 4, 1862.
Bingaman, Alexander, Nov. 4, 1862.
Butler, Albert, Nov. 5, 1862.
Boner, George, Nov. 8, 1862.
Butler, Thomas, Nov. 8, 1862.
Brooks, Samuel, Nov. 8, 1862.
Bordenhart, William, Nov. 8, 1862.
Beaucamp, John, Nov. 8, 1862.
Baxter, William, Nov. 6, 1862.
Baustic, John, Nov. 4, 1862.
Borkholder, Meno, Nov. 4, 1862.
Boyer, Isaac, Nov. 4, 1862.
Christian, John, Nov. 5, 1862.
Dennis, Isaac, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Dennis, James, Nov. 4, 1862.
Dunna, Edward, Nov. 6, 1862.
Eberly, Christian, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Evans, Moses, Nov. 4, 1832.
Fisher, Henry B., Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Frankhauser, William, Nov. 8, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 26, 1863.
Falx, Max, Nov. 5, 1862.
Ford, Edward, Nov. 5, 1862.
Garman, Daniel R., Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Griffin, Charles, Nov. 2, 1862.
Graham, John, Nov. 8, 1862.
Helman, John, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. Nov. 21, 1862.
Horting, James, Nov. 5, 1862.
Houson, John, Nov. 5, 1862.
Hofferd, John, Nov. 2, 1862.
Hunter, John B., Nov. 2, 1862.
Hadley, Abraham, Nov. 8, 1862.
Henderson, James, Nov. 8, 1862.
Hambright, Frank, Nov. 6, 1862.
Hunchberger, D., Nov. 4, 1862.
Jamison, John, Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Johnson, Charles, Nov. 5, 1862.
Lockwood, Joseph, Nov. 5, 1862.
Miller, Harrison, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Maxon, Thomas B., Nov. 6, 1862.
Merritt, Daniel, Nov. 8, 1862.
Miller, Michael, Nov. 6, 1862.
Mason, John, Nov. 6, 1862.
Medland, Thomas, Nov. 6, 1862.
Millenburg, John, Nov. 6, 1862.
Main, James M., Nov. 5, 1862.
Miller, John, Nov. 5, 1862.
McIntyre, Franklin, Nov. 8, 1862.
McKeon, Peter, Nov. 5, 1862.
McDonnell, James, Nov. 4, 1862.
McKreary, Israel, Nov. 4, 1862.
Norman, Junius, Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Prathier, Galitin, Nov. 3, 1862.
Rutter, Isaac, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Roan, Henry, Nov. 8, 1862.
Rhoads, John, Nov. 8, 1862.
Ruth, Franklin R., Nov. 4, 1862.
Roche, George, Nov. 6, 1862.
Seagert, John, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Shallow, John, Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Stockenwalter, John, Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Smith, John B., Nov. 4, 1862; disch. Nov. 20, 1862.
Sensenic, George, Nov. 10, 1862.
Smith, James, Nov. 6, 1862.
Scott, John, Nov. 6, 1862.
Shaffer, Albert, Nov. 6, 1862.
Smith, William, Nov. 5, 1862.
Sheedline, John, Nov. 5, 1862.
Sullivan, John W., Nov. 8, 1862.
Shirly, Joseph, Nov 4, 1862.
Troup, John, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Thompson, Robert H., Nov. 8, 1862.
Thompson, Andrew, Nov. 8, 1862.
Westlake, John, Nov. 8, 1862.
Weaver, Frederick, Nov. 4, 1862.
Williams, Thomas, Nov. 5, 1862.
Winder, John, Nov. 5, 1862.
Wesley, Thomas S., Nov. 4, 1862.

COMPANY E.

Jacob E. Barr, capt., Nov. 22, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Levi Myers, 1st lieut., Nov. 22, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
George W. Downer, 2d lieut., June 20, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. F, 40th Regt. P. V., Dec. 6, 1862; disch. May 5, 1863.
Benjamin F. Daily, Dec. 12, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. May 15, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Sergeants.

Jesse Rehm, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
William Lyle, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Adam Dellet, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Ehrman Huber, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Corporals.

Obed Bauman, Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Samuel F. Kendig, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
H. M. Breneman, Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Harrison Shue, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Levi Neff, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Uriah H. Douglas, Nov. 8, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Samuel Shreiner, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Adam B. Sharr, Nov. 8, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Privates.

Adams, Isaac, Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Adams, Frederick, Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Bender, Joseph, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Brown, John, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Burrows, George, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Brubaker, Hiram, Nov. 7, 1862; disch., date unknown.
Buch, Elias, Nov. 7, 1862; disch., date unknown.
Bunensderfer, John, Nov. 7, 1862; disch., date unknown.
Bruggert, John E., Nov. 7, 1862.
Campbell, John, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Cooper, Samuel, Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Carpenter, George H., Nov. 7, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 3, 1863.
Carr, John, Nov. 8, 1862.
Doebler, Jacob, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Doester, Ephraim, Nov. 7, 1862.
Davis, Peter F., Nov. 8, 1862.
Fishel, Daniel, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Felter, Jacob, Nov. 7, 1862.
Fouler, Charles, Nov. 8, 1862.
Gontner, Cyrus, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Gutcakunst, William, Nov. 7, 1862; disch. on writ of habeas corpus, date unknown.
Hull, Edwin, Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Hydecker, Amos, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Hydecker, John, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Hess, Philip, Nov. 7, 1862; disch on writ of habeas corpus, date unknown.
Hainsey, Jacob, Nov. 7, 1862; disch., date unknown.
Hartranft, Henry, Nov. 7, 1862; disch., date unknown.
Harner, Abraham, Nov. 7, 1862.
Hess, Jacob, Nov. 8, 1862.
Idle, William, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Johnston, Tobias, Nov. 7, 1862; disch., date unknown.
Johnston, Jacob, Nov. 7, 1862; disch., date unknown.
Jones, William, Nov. 8, 1862.
Johnson, Thomas, Nov. 8, 1862.
Jones, John, Nov. 8, 1862.
Kauffman, Henry, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Kohless, Simon, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Krines, Henry, Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Kling, Frederick, Nov. 7, 1862; disch. on writ of habeas corpus, date unknown.
Kibler, Francis H., Nov. 8, 1862.
Kryder, Joseph K., Nov. 4, 1862.

Lane, Cornelius, Nov. 8, 1862.
Minich, Andrew, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Morton, John, Nov. 11, 1862.
Mulligan, John, Nov. 8, 1862.
McDonald, Joseph R., Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
McCullough, Michael, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Neidmyer, William, Nov. 4, 1862.
Newhart, David P., Nov. 8, 1862.
Ottinger, John, Nov. 8, 1862.
Peiffer, John W., Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Ritter, Jacob, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Ryan, John, Nov. 8, 1862.
Roberts, Andrew, Nov. 7, 1862.
Rey, Charles, Nov. 8, 1862.
Rhoads, Solomon, Nov. 8, 1862.
Rouch, John.
Shaeffer, William, Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Shaeffer, Urias M., Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Sheetz, Peter, Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Stauter, Samuel, Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Small, Jacob J., Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Souders, Henry J., Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Shofe, John, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Shlepper, John, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Stauffer, Christ. K., Nov. 8, 1862; disch., date unknown.
Shirtzer, John H., Nov. 8, 1862; disch., date unknown.
Schmidt, Charles, Nov. 8, 1862.
Shultz, Gottlieb, Nov. 8, 1862.
Simpson, George, Nov. 8, 1862.
Showaller, Elias, Nov. 8, 1862.
Stark, Elias S., Nov. 8, 1862.
Urich, Joseph B., Nov. 8, 1862.
Weidman, Henry F., Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Weidman, Jacob, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Westheaffer, Jacob, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Watts, James, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Wilmington, James, Nov. 8, 1862.
Wissler, Jacob, Nov. 8, 1862.
Walters, George, Nov. 8, 1862.
Yohn, Martin, Nov. 8, 1862; disch., date unknown.
Zwally, Henry K., Nov. 7, 1862; disch., date unknown.

COMPANY K.

Calvin B. Kendig, capt., Nov. 25, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
John Bierer, 1st lieut., Dec. 13, 1862; pro. to capt. Co. H, 171st Regt. P. V., Feb. 12, 1863.
John McFadden, 1st lieut., Nov. 23, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. May 15, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
John M. Fulton, 2d lieut., Nov. 11, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. May 15, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Joseph B. Erb, 1st sergt., Nov. 11, 1862; pro. from private July 14, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
John P. Lovet, 1st sergt., Nov. 18, 1862; disch. on writ of habeas corpus Nov. 25, 1862.

Sergeants.

John Rodaker, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Samuel Myers, Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Robert Ayles, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Corporals.

James McComsey, Nov. 15, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
David Asprill, Nov. 15, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Edmund C. Hensel, Nov. 15, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
William T. George, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Washington F. Beck, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
William S. Hess, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Privates.

Anderson, John, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Avery, Charles, Nov. 11, 1862.
Adams, Henry, Nov. 13, 1862.
Bomberger, Peter, Nov. 11, 1862.
Barroulet, Henry, Nov. 8, 1862.
Cooley, James, Nov. 8, 1862.
Clark, Alexander, Nov. 28, 1862.
Dupont, Pierre, Nov. 8, 1862.
Dubois, Leon, Nov. 8, 1862.
Davis, Charles, Nov. 10, 1862.
Dixon, John, Nov. 10, 1862.
Dalson, Edward, Nov. 10, 1862.
Eyster, Nicholas, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Eaby, Adam, Nov. 8, 1862.
Fisher, Albert, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Fruit, John, Nov. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 21, 1862.
Furgenson, William K., Nov. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 21, 1862.
Fehl, Jacob H., Nov. 11, 1862.
Flashan, Franz, Nov. 11, 1862.
Fox, Jacob, Nov. 4, 1862.
Fry, Jonathan, Nov. 1, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Gist, John, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Hardy, James W., Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Hawkins, James, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Henderson, Alexander, Nov. 10, 1862.
Hartman, John, Jr., Nov. 1, 1862.
Hartman, William, Jr., Nov. 1, 1862.
Hess, William, Nov. 1, 1862.
Heycock, Elwood J., Nov. 1, 1862.
Holter, Daniel, Nov. 4, 1862.
Ickler, Andrew R., Nov. 1, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Ickler, George W., Nov. 1, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Jones, William P., Nov. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 21, 1862.
Jones, Samuel, Nov. 11, 1862.
Johnson, Charles, Nov. 1, 1862.
Krebs, Alexander, Dec. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 17, 1863.
Kreesy, Jacob, Nov. 18, 1862; disch. Nov. 21, 1862.
Kreider, Daniel, Nov. 11, 1862.
Kopps, Peter, Nov. 10, 1862.
Kane, John K., Nov. 11, 1862.
Kester, David M., Nov. 1, 1862.
Lehman, Adam D., Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Landis, Emanuel, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Lefever, Victor, Nov. 8, 1862.
Laurannet, August, Nov. 8, 1862.
Lee, William, Nov. 8, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 23, 1865.
Murphy, William C., Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Mullin, John, Nov. 8, 1862.
Morgan, William, Nov. 12, 1862.
McGlaughlin, John, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
McClerg, James, Nov. 8, 1862.
McCluskey, George B., Nov. 13, 1862.
Pursel, David, Nov. 1, 1862.
Pacherer, Antoine, Nov. 8, 1862
Paris, Lewis, Nov. 8, 1862.
Reinhart, John, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Reese, David, Nov. 15, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Rauch, Daniel, Nov. 11, 1862; disch. on surg certif. Nov. 17, 1862.
Roberts, Lewis, Nov. 11, 1862
Rass, David, Nov. 1, 1862.
Shultz, Jacob, Nov. 1, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Strimmel, Eli, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Spellman, David W., Nov. 8, 1862.
Smith, John, Nov. 10, 1862.
Smith, Warren, Nov. 1, 1862.
Shoemaker, Andrew, Nov. 1, 1862
Smith, Edward J., Nov. 1, 1862.
Shoemaker, Clement, Nov. 1, 1862.
Summers, Emanuel, Nov. 4, 1862.
Trump, Peter, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Todd, Lewis K., Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Thompson, John, Nov. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July 27, 1863.
Townsend, Amos, Nov. 4, 1862.
Urich, Joseph B., Nov. 8, 1862.
Wade, Noah, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Will, Jacob, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Wynn, Thomas, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Will, Henry A., Nov. 8, 1862.

Wiggins, Benjamin F., Nov. 16, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
White, John, Nov. 10, 1862.
Willener, Urich, Nov. 10, 1862.
Wilkins, Henry, Nov. 10, 1862.
Wilmer, Nelson, Nov. 10, 1862.
Witwright, G. W., Nov. 10, 1862.
Whipple, Isaac, Nov. 10, 1862.
Zimmerman, Henry, Nov. 8, 1862.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment.—This regiment, in which were a number of men from Lancaster County, was organized on the 8th of December, 1862. It was soon sent, *via* Fortress Monroe, to Yorktown, where it was a part of the garrison of the fort, and became proficient in drill. It formed a part of the expedition towards Richmond under Gen. Dix, in June, 1863, and it was said of it by its brigade commander that it was "prompt and ready, and always well in hand," and that it "never had a straggler," and that it was "always closed and promptly in its place, while other regiments were scattered for miles along the road."

The regiment unanimously tendered its services to the Governor for the defense of the State after its term of enlistment had expired. The offer was accepted; but Gen. Lee having been driven from the State, its services were not required, and it was mustered out July 27, 1863. Following is the roll of Company F of this regiment:

Captains.

John R. Bricker, Nov. 18, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Hiram Dissinger, 1st lieut., Nov. 18, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Benjamin Wissler, 2d lieut., Nov. 18, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
John Fauset, 1st sergt., Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Sergeants.

David S. Kauffman, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
William Hahn, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Edwin Hacker, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Israel Weidman, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Corporals.

Addison Zartman, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Hiram Herr, Nov. 10, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Aaron Stouter, Nov. 4, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
William Reich, Nov. 4, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Josiah Smith, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 13, 1862.
Levi Clay, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. Nov. 14, 1862.
Samuel Slaubach, Nov. 5, 1862.
Reuben Bentz, Nov. 4, 1862.
Alfred Sessaman, musician, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1863.
Samuel P. Eby, musician, Nov. 4, 1862.

Privates.

Barry, Adam, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Beahm, Abraham, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Bartch, John G., Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Bringols, Benjamin, Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Butcher, John, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 19, 1862.
Briggs, Joseph, Nov. 11, 1862.
Bentz, Samuel, Nov. 4, 1862.
Borry, Daniel, Nov. 4, 1862.
Breidigam, William, Nov. 4, 1862.
Dommoyer, Edward, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Dommoyer, Henry, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Dommoyer, George, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Duble, Jacob, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Druckenbrod, H., Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Deitzler, John, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Druckenbrod, Jacob, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.
Druckenbrod, Peter, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.
Daily, Smith, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.
Evans, William, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.
Elser, George, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Eckard, John, Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Erb, Peter, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Fetler, George, Nov. 4, 1862.
Fetler, Edwin S., Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Fetterline, Henry, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Grosh, Andrew P., Nov. 4, 1862.
Groff, Martin, Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Goldenhorn, Joseph, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Herr, Abner S., Nov. 4, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Hanly, Andrew, Nov. 10, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 16, 1862.
Hammer, William K., Nov. 4, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 14, 1862.
Hauff, Henry, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.
Harnesia, Daniel, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 14, 1862.
Hildebidle, Richard, Nov. 11, 1862.
Hartranft, John, Nov. 4, 1862.
Hartranft, Henry, Nov. 4, 1862.
Heasey, Jacob, Nov. 4, 1862.
Holtzel, George, Nov. 4, 1862.
Hinsey, Adam, Nov. 4, 1862.
Habecker, Christ., Nov. 4, 1862.
Hanly, Lewis, Nov. 15, 1862.
Harnesia, Cyrus, Nov. 10, 1862.
Jacoby, Daniel, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Kile, Joseph, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Keagerise, Jacob, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 6, 1862.
Krick, Henry, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.
Koser, Joseph, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 12, 1862.
Kuhn, George, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 14, 1862.
Leib, Henry, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Lippold, William, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.
Lutz, Benjamin, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 10, 1862.
Lehn, Israel, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.
Miller, Isaac, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Moyer, William, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Meily, Addison, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Maddis, Michael, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Pennybaker, J. R., Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Ruth, Henry, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Ressler, Samuel, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Reppeninger, J. D., Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Roth, John, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 9, 1862.
Reoher, Jacob, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 8, 1862.
Seitz, Henry, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Straw, Ezra P., Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Sheaffer, John W., Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Shaeffer, Emanuel, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Saylor, John, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Sharp, John, Nov. 10, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 14, 1862.
Stephen, Godfried, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.
Steward, Charles, Nov. 11, 1862.
Sneavley, Samuel, Nov. 4, 1862.
Smith, Franklin, Nov. 5, 1862.
Saylor, William, Nov. 10, 1862.
Turner, William, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Ulrich, Henry, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
White, George, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
White, Jacob F., Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Whike, Henry, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Wertch, John, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Whitmoyer, Daniel, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 8, 1862.
Wolf, Martin, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 14, 1862.
Wolf, Jeremiah, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.
Wilson, John, Nov. 11, 1862.

One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment (Twenty-first Cavalry).—This regiment, of which Companies C and G were from Lancaster County, was recruited in July and August of 1863, on a call for cavalry for six months' service. Seven of the companies were at first detailed for duty in different parts of this State, and the others were sent to the Department of the Shenandoah.

In January, 1863, the regiment was concentrated at Chambersburg for reorganization as a three years' regiment, and the places of those who did not re-enlist were filled by recruits. In May it went to Washington, and was dismounted and sent forward as infantry. It reached the front at Cold Harbor, where, on the 2d of June, it was in action. It was again engaged with the enemy the next day, and Capt. Phillips, of Company G, was wounded. On the 18th of June, in front of Petersburg, it was heavily engaged, and lost eleven killed and seventy-nine wounded. It was next engaged, on the 22d of June, at Jerusalem Plank-Road, losing two killed and three wounded. It was under fire at the time of the explosion of the Petersburg mine, and on the 18th of August it assisted in the destruction of the Weldon Railroad, and in the action on that occasion had one man killed and twenty-seven wounded. It was again in action at Poplar Spring Church, on the 30th of September, and lost sixteen killed and wounded.

The regiment was mounted and equipped as cavalry on the 5th of October, and was brigaded in Gen. Gregg's division. On the 27th of the same month it was engaged at Boydton Plank-Road, where it lost three wounded, and among the latter Capt. McMellen, of Company C. On the 10th of December, while on the Bellefield raid, it was again engaged, with a small loss.

During the winter of 1864–65 the regiment was recruited to the maximum strength, and in March, 1865, entered on the final campaign, in which it had an active part. After the surrender it was engaged for a time in provost duty, and on the 8th of July was mustered out of the service. During its term it had four officers killed, fourteen wounded, and four captured. One hundred and forty-seven men were killed and two hundred and fifty-three wounded.

COMPANY C.

D. B. Vondersmith, capt., July 14, 1863; trans. to Co. C, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.

Elias McMellen, 1st lieut., July 14, 1863; pro. to capt. Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 21, 1864.

John Killinger, 2d lieut., July 14, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

Marion Sherwood, 1st sergt., July 8, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

William H. McCullough, q.m.-sergt., July 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

Eli Pickel, com.-sergt., July 14, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

Sergeants.

William G Sharp, July 8, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

John McDivit, July 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

James Linton, July 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

J. Vondersmith, July 6, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

Wilson Strickler, July 4, 1863; trans. to Co. C, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.

Thad. S. Goodman, July 4, 1863; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Corporals.

Lewis F. Kauffman, July 8, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.

Jacob S. Reider, July 6, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

Patrick McAleer, July 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

George W. Anne, July 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

Charles E. Arnold, July 8, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

James W. Johnson, July 4, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.

Maurice R. Roeting, July 6, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.

Joseph M. Harley, July 4, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.

Joseph Miller, bugler, July 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

Charles Wenditz, bugler, July 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

Henry S. Cott, blacksmith, July 8, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.

Samuel R. Tambo, farrier, July 6, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.

John H. Bricker, saddler, July 4, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.

Privates.

Andrews, John, July 4, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.

Anderson, Nathaniel R., July 4, 1863.

Anderson, Robert J., July 4, 1863.

Benedict, Jacob, July 8, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

Brenberger, David, July 8, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

Buller, William W., July 14, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

Byrod, Frederick W., July 6, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

Baldwin, Andrew E., July 4, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.

Brenberger, Martin, July 14, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.

Bryson, Franklin, July 8, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.

Bear, Daniel, July 4, 1863; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 3, 1863.

Brennan, Edward, July 8, 1863.

Carpenter, Henry S., July 4, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.

Christie, William F., July 6, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.

Deveiter, Benjamin F., July 4, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.

Epley, Baltzer, July 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

Emehock, Jacob H., July 4, 1863; absent, at muster out.

Frickes, Haines G., July 8, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.

Farrell, William, July 4, 1863.

Geiger, Michael, July 8, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb 20, 1864.

Gemmell, Robert S., July 8, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.

Hoffer, Hiram, July 21, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.

Holtkamp, William, July 4, 1863; trans. to 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb 20, 1864.

Howenter, Henry, July 15, 1863.

Hamilton, James A., July 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

Hassenak, Peter C., July 8, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

Johnson, Joseph, July 8, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.

Judge, John, July 4, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V. Feb. 20, 1864.

Keifer, William, July 8, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

Killian, Van R., July 4, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.

Moore, John O., July 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

Miller, William, July 8, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.

Miller, Samuel, July 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Myers, Eli, July 14, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Mellinger, John G., July 6, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
Metzar, Barnet D., July 8, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
Minster, John, July 8, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
Murphy, James, July 6, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
Meekley, Aaron B., July 21, 1863; died at Scranton, Pa., Nov. 4, 1863.
McGuckin, Hugh, July 8, 1863.
Nicholas, Enoch, July 4, 1863.
Parson, Abner J., July 4, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
Beam, Samuel M., July 24, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Riley, George, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Rote, Amos C., July 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Rittenhouse, George W., July 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Rodgers, James, July 8, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Rosenmargle, John, July 8, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.
Sauber, Conrad, July 8, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.
Schuler, Taylor, July 8, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Speise, George W., July 6, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Strayer, Adam F., July 8, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Stern, Wesley, July 6, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
Sutton, William H., July 6, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
Snyder, John, July 8, 1863; disch. on writ of habeas corpus July 10, 1863.
Simpson, George, July 4, 1863.
Snyder, Daniel, July 8, 1863.
Sweiger, Michael, July 8, 1863.
Thompson, William A., July 8, 1863; not on muster-out roll.
Thorne, Albert, July 6, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Thompson, Charles, July 8, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
Valder, Henry, July 6, 1863.
White, James, July 6, 1863.
Wagner, Daniel, July 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Wilfong, Vincent M., July 4, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
Wile, Isaac N. S., July 6, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
Wollenburg, Godfred, July 8, 1863.
Wilson, George, July 6, 1863.

COMPANY G.

William H. Phillips, capt., Aug. 5, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
Christian Mussleman, 1st lieut., July 23, 1863; pro. to adjt. Aug. 26, 1863.
Emerick Knowles, 1st lieut., Nov. 14, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
William Chandler, 2d lieut., Aug. 5, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Emmet D. Reynolds, 1st sergt., July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Jan. 26, 1864.
William A. McPherson, q.m.-sergt., July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
John Brua, com.-sergt., July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

Sergeants.

Joseph A. Potts, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Jacob H. Welch, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
James T. Long, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
Joseph Hackett, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
James Rodgers, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
Samuel Johnson, July 21, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 8, 1863.

Corporals.

Thomas R. Hirst, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
John McKinley, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Ellis Martin, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Harvey Seiple, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
John W. Potts, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
Jacob B. Kugle, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
L. A. Wickersham, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
John Rinier, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
James Johnson, July 15, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 15, 1863.
Augustus Rhoads, bugler, July 30, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
John B. Davis, bugler, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
Martin Shultz, blacksmith, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
George Brady, farrier, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
James Bishop, saddler, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

Privates.

Andes, David G., July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Baer, George, July 27, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Brown, Charles E., July 21, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Barnhart, John, July 27, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
Brigley, Augustus, Aug. 5, 1863; disch. on writ of habeas corpus Aug. 5, 1863.
Bitner, Jacob F., July 27, 1863; trans. to Co. D, date unknown.
Clowner, Isaac, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Crookshank, James, Aug. 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Coombe, William, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
Crawford, Milton, July 27, 1863; trans. to Co. D, date unknown.
Copeland, Abraham, July 21, 1863.
Esburn, David, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Fitz, Charles, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Flutter, Henry, July 27, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Fleming, George M., Aug. 8, 1863; pro. to regt'l q.m.-sergt. Sept. 3, 1864.
Gauble, Michael, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Groff, Elias, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Grove, Simon, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Gamble, Jacob, July 13, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
Galway, Thomas M., Aug. 4, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 8, 1863.
Gibson, John, July 21, 1863.
Hess, William H., July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Holland, Isaac, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Harvey, James A., July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Hines, Daniel, Aug. 3, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
Holtzhour, Nicholas, July 21, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
Hockersmith, W. H., July 27, 1863; trans. to Co. D, date unknown.
Jones, Franklin, July 31, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
Johnson, George, July 15, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 8, 1863.
Johnson, John, July 15, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 8, 1863.
Lines, Levi, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Limbaugh, John W., Aug. 5, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Ludwig, George G., July 27, 1863; trans. to Co. D, date unknown.
Moore, Edwin, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Merryfield, Benjamin, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
McIntyre, Andrew, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Nein, Henry, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1863.
Northamber, Jacob, July 15, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 8, 1863.

Russell, George, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 25, 1864.
Reed, Albert, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Jan. 26, 1864.
Rutzer, Richard, July 15, 1863; disch. on writ of habeas corpus Aug. 5, 1863.
Showalter, William H, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Snyder, John, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Smedley, Elwood, July 30, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Swaverley, John, July 30, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
Smith, George, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
Snyder, Franklin, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
Snyder, David, July 21, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
Shriner, David, July 15, 1863.
Saul, David, July 15, 1863.
Shoffner, Levi, July 15, 1863.
Tittle, Elias, July 30, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
Thomas, H. V., July 27, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
Teis, Henry, July 15, 1863.
Vanallen, James, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
Worrell, Richard, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.
White, John, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.
White, Jeremiah B., July 27, 1863; trans. to Co. D, date unknown.

CHAPTER XVII.

LANCASTER COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—(*Continued*).

The One Hundred and Ninety-fifth and One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Regiments.

One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment.—This, which was first recruited in Lancaster County as a hundred days' regiment, was organized on the 24th of July, 1864, with Joseph W. Fisher, colonel; William L. Bear, lieutenant-colonel; and Oliver C. James, major. As soon as it was organized it went to Baltimore, and thence to Monocacy Junction, where it remained two months, engaged in guard duty and drill. On the 1st of October it went to Berkeley County, West Va., and did guard duty along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad till the expiration of its term of service.

Three hundred of the men re-enlisted for one year, and these were organized in three companies, and remained on duty, under command of Capt. Henry D. Markley. On the 16th of March these were joined by seven other companies that had been recruited in Lancaster County by Col. Fisher, and the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth was reorganized. It soon afterwards went to Charlestown, and thence, on the 1st of April, to guard some fords on the Shenandoah River for a short time. It then went to Stevenson's Station, and on the 22d of April to Berryville, where it remained till the 6th of June engaged in provost duty. It was then sent to Staunton, and the three companies that had first re-enlisted were mustered out. On the 1st of August the balance of the regiment arrived at Washington, where it guarded government property till Jan. 31, 1866, when it was mustered out.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Joseph W. Fisher, col., July 24, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 4, 1864.
William L. Bear, lieut.-col., July 24, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 4, 1864.
Oliver C. James, maj., July 16, 1864; pro. from 2d lieut. Co. B July 24, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 4, 1864.
Howard S. Case, adjt., July 24, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 4, 1864.
J. A. Willoughby, q.m., July 24, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 4, 1864.
William H. Davis, surg., July 29, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 4, 1864.
Henry T. Witman, asst. surg., July 24, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 4, 1864.
William W. Case, chap., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 4, 1864.
John Peart, sergt.-maj., July 19, 1864; pro. from private Co. E July 24, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 4, 1864.
Simeon Buck, q.m.-sergt., July 16, 1864; pro. from sergt. Co. B July 24, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 4, 1864.
Don Juan Wallings, com.-sergt., July 18, 1864; pro. from private Co. D July 24, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 4, 1864.
William H. Raser, hosp. stew., July 16, 1864; pro. from private Co. B July 24, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 4, 1864.
William D. Cooper, principal musician, July 22, 1864; pro. from musician Co. H Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 4, 1864.

COMPANY A.

Henry D. Markley, capt., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864.
William H. Krick, 1st lieut., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Samuel Parvin, 2d lieut., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864.

Sergeants.

John Moore, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
John Phillips, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Martin Wagner, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
James L. Hess, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Samuel A. Groff, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Corporals.

William Wanner, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Gideon F. Wagner, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
George Miller, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
George M. Hain, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
William H. German, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Samuel Addison, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Thomas Hart, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Theodore Dysher, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Daniel Boas, musician, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Zachary T. Bitting, musician, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Privates.

Anthony, Conrad, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Archer, William A., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Adams, Henry W., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Biehle, William, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Boyer, Mahlon, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Berkheimer, Alfred, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Bard, John L., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Bower, John, July 16, 1864.
Bonsall, Amos, July 16, 1864.
Cole, Daniel, July 16, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Carey, Daniel L., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Carlton, Frank, July 16, 1864.
Durell, Edward T., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Dunn, Benjamin, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Davis, James B., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Drury, Edward D., July 16, 1864; died at Relay House, Aug. 10, 1864.
Darling, James, July 16, 1864.
Estline, Lewis, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Edinger, Charles F., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Fisher, Charles, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Fegley, Andrew, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Fields, John, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Graham, Benjamin, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Gretzinger, John, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Gray, Joseph, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Good, William, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Gottsall, William, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Gallagher, Charles, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Gritner, Jackson, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Hayden, Henry, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Hiester, Martin, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Horn, Henry J., July 16, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Hook, Amos F. D., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Harner, George, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Irwin, Emanuel, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Johnson, Lewis D., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Kertz, Bentley, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Miller, Morgan, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Mason, Albert J., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
McCorkhill, George, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
McLaine, Daniel, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Newphey, Levi, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Pent, George H., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Parker, Hiram, July 16, 1864.
Richards, H. M. M., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864
Ringler, Daniel, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Rittew, David L., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Rogers, Thomas, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Ruth, John, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Richards, Thomas, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov., 1864.
Rodgers, John, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Rockey, Jasper H., July 16, 1864; died at Relay House, Sept. 11, 1864.
Smith, Peter, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Stackhouse, Theodore, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Seiverd, Joseph H., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864
Seidle, John, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Sallada, Edward, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Schwinger, Francis, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Talbot, Charles W., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Teed, Franklin, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Viven, Aaron, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Viven, Thomas T., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Weeks, Horace M., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Wagner, Frederick, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Waleslagle, Perry J., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Witmer, Paul, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Weirich, Emanuel, July 16, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Harr'n, Maltzberger, capt., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
James B. Harper, 1st lieut., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Oliver C. James, 2d lieut., July 16, 1864; pro. to maj. July 24, 1864.
John A. Buch, 1st sergt., July 16, 1864; com. to 2d lieut., July 24, 1864; not mustered; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Sergeants.

Jesse Shrier, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Peter McManus, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Simeon Buch, July 16, 1864; pro. to q.m.-sergt. July 24, 1864.
William Ulrich, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Corporals.

John Wamsher, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Chester K. Belding, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
William H. Thomas, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
John Ziegler, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Alexander S. Hiester, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
W. R. Shollenberger, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Isaac D. Sherer, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Amos R. Davis, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.
Thomas Wright, musician, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Privates.

Bobst, Charles, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Bickel, William, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Blecher, Anthony, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Borkey, Samuel P., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Beicher, Emanuel, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Call, George, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Coleman, Charles, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Crook, Frederick, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Durham, Wheeler C., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Dickinson, Harrison, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Eder, John, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Fink, Henry J., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Froy, Franklin, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Fernsler, John, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Greenawalt, D. S., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Gift, John R, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Grant, William, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Grim, John D., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Gable, William, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Gable, Joseph, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Gift, Robert, July 16, 1864.
Haak, Albert S., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Hill, Lanciscus, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Hetrich, Aaron H., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Houder, Solomon, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Isett, Joseph F., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Jennings, William H., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Krebs, Frederick M., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Kline, Jeremiah, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Leeds, Isaac M., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Leaman, Albert A., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Levan, Daniel, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Ludwig, Milton, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Lindeman, William, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Mercer, William T., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Mengle, Jeremiah S., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864
Miller, Henry, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4. 1864.
Mock, David, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Miller, Jacob, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Maguire, William, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
McCord, Howard, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
McDermott, William, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Nyce, John Q., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Newkirk, George W., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Rank, George, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Raser, William H., July 16, 1864; pro. to hosp. steward July 24, 1864.
Ream, Davis B., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Ribble, Henry, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Ribble, George, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Rentschler, Lewis, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Reiche, Ernst, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.
Rhoades William F., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.
Rice, Adam, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.
Richards, Emanuel, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.
Steinruck, David G., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864
Stafford, James E., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Shaaber, Andrew, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Seidle, Benj. F., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Shalter, Dietes, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Sallade, William, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Spittler, John H., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.
Schlussar, Jacob, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.
Strouse, George F., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864
Spotts, George, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.
Thomas, John H., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Williams, Franklin, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Willits, Nehemiah, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Whitman, Henry, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Weatzel, Israel, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Wright, Aaron, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Weaver, Samuel Y., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Weaver, John Y., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Walter, Joseph, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Weatzel, Henry, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Weiland, Daniel, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov 1864.
Yergy, James, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

COMPANY C.

James F. Ricksecker, capt., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864.
Hiram Stamm, 1st lieut., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864.
Charles H. Harding, 2d lieut., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4. 1864.
Aaron F. Martin, 1st sergt., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Sergeants.

Mahlon T. Bretz, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Samuel F. Rathvon, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
John F. Shreiner, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Frederick Yeager, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Corporals.

Edward T. Burgan, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Thomas McIlvaine, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Hansen Haines, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Charles A. Boring, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Samuel Miley, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
John H. Senseman, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Jacob B. Spera, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Grafton Fox, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
George W. Wolfe, musician, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4 1864.
Amos J. Beatty, musician, July 11, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Privates.

Allison, George M., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Alexander, John A., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Alter, Charles H. D., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Agnew, Nathaniel S., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Burns, Thomas C., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Bringaman, Adam, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864;
Bean, Tarleton H., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Brenheisen, H. M., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Breneman, John S., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Beck, Levi, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.
Berrington, William, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.
Bechtle, Elias L., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.
Carter, Joel, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Calder, Lewis H., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Champneys, James P., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864
Clark, William, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Cook, Edwin, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Dissinger, Albert D., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Forrest, Richard J., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864
Fry, Samuel, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Freidenstein, Frank, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Frazer, William J., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Furry, Jacob, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Garber, Abraham P., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Gant, John C., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Getz, George C., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Grant, David L., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Gensemier, Elijah, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Hopkins, Robert C., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Hollinger, Elias E., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Hunter, John C., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Hoopes, John J., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Hacker, Edward, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Hiestand, Elias W., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Hacker, William, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Hartman, Henry H, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Hammond, F. D., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Hoffmier, Henry W., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Kaufman, A. J., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Kelly, Joseph H., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Kirk, Jacob H., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Killough, John, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Kepner, David K., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Kline, William H., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Longenecker, G. H., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Laverty, Robert, July 17, 1864; absent, on detached service, at muster out.
Lefevre, Samuel, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Lewis, Hiram, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 196th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864
Larah, Barton, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Lindecamp, L. H., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Madlem, Daniel D., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864
McVey, T. Edward, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
McCue, Simon, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 105th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864
Oberly, Samuel, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Oliver, Robert, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864
Richards, Jacob L., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Rathvon, Gilbert B., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Reifsnyder, Martin, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Smith, William, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Stanley, Samuel, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Stoner, David H., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864
Shiffler, Jacob L., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Saylor, Daniel K., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Shaut, Solomon, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Tollinger, Edward, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Thatcher, Albert G., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Thomas, Edward, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Urich, Jacob, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864
Wolfe, Benjamin, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864
Waters, Albert, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Woods, Nathaniel M., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Warfel, William, July 17, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Wessler, Edward, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November 1864.
Witman, Joseph E., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Waters, John, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Charles R. Grosh, capt., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Jacob F. Barnitz, 1st lieut., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Samuel A. Hinkle, 2d lieut., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
George W. Caracher, 1st sergt., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Sergeants.

Enos B. Engle, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Christian Hanlen, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Frederick Girth, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Thomas Barnes, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Corporals.

Micah Evans, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Henry S. Trout, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Adam Koch, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Joseph G. Salsbach, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Albert Huston, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Frank J. Mack, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Henry H. Johnston, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Henry R. Hinkle, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Franklin K. Mosey, musician, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
John P. Walter, musician, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Privates.

Albright, Henry, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Baker, Lewis, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Beivenour, Barney, July 18, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Barnhart, ——, July 18, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Cochran, David, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Clark, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Dugan, James, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Dillinger, Mariah, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Erb, Henry, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Erisman, Metz, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Eyer, Henry, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Ebert, George, July 18, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Farringer, Reuben, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Fahnestock, James D., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864
Filby, William, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Fox, Joshua, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Fry, Henry, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Grosh, Hiland P., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Gladfelter, Samuel, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Girth, Hiram, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Gallagher, Charles A., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Gowling, Richard, July 18, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Gibson, John, July 18, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Hildebrand, George, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Hayes, John L., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Heistand, Albert, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Hipple, Perry, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Henselman, Matthias, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864
Hoffman, Jacob D., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Harding, Gideon, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Herline, Melchoir, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Hershey, Franklin, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Jones, John B., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864
Johnson, Franklin, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Kline, Henry, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Klugh, Horace H., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Keller, William A., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Kane, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Kline, Peter, July 18, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Lawrence, Samuel, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Lehman, Amos, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Longenecker, A., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Leik, Conrad, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Martin, Thomas, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Myers, Archer, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Mellinger, Albert, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Millhouse, Henry, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Markley, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Miller, George, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Mowery, Daniel W., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Malhom, Henry, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Mulvey, William, July 18, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
McElroy, John F., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
McFadden, George, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
McKain, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Owens, Henry P., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Paules, George, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Reisinger, Isaac, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Resh, Henry, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Stenoe, Maxwell, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Stehman, Abram W., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Surgen, Meyers, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Spangler, C., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Sanders, Frederick, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Speice, George W., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Strickler, Jacob, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Sourbeer, Columbus, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Snyder, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Sourbeer, Amb. M., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Sargent, George, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Sargent, Alex., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Souders, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Sayer, Henry H., July 18, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Sinn, John, July 18, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864
Souber, Conrad, July 18, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Wendolph, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Weaver, John L., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Witmer, Daniel, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Waller, George, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Wenger, Lemon, July 18, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Wallings, Don Juan, July 18, 1864; pro. to com.-sergt. July 24, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Thomas H. Caldwell, capt., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
John Z. Thomas, 1st lieut., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
James R. Haldeman, 2d lieut., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Albert F. Stauffer, 1st sergt., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Sergeants.

Levi D. Shuman, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
George A. Hyers, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
David N. Eshleman, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
A. C. Snyder, July 19, 1864; trans. Nov. 1864, organization unknown.
Samuel Lesley, July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Corporals.

Charles P. Shreiner, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
C. A. Fondersmith, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Jacob H. Frazer, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Charles A. Anderson, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
James Stewart, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
James L. Pinkerton, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Charles E. Campbell, July 19, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.
George H. Ziegler, July 19, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.
Christoff Klingman, July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt P. V., November, 1864.
Samuel Laucks, July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Privates.

Africa, Henry L., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Bloomshine, Peter, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Ball, Samuel, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Brenneman, Abraham, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Blaney, George A., July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Bear, Jacob K., July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Crewit, Howard, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Cunningham, J. M., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Corrigan, John S., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Corrigan, Robert, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Clemmens, Alexander, July 19, 1864; trans to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Dunbar, William H., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Edwards, David, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Embich, George, July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Findly, Theodore, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Fondersmith, H. A., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Findly, John W., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Fry, Wall H., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Fraley, James B., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Fogle, Jacob, July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Fry, Adam, July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Gable, John P., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Gearhart, Warren S., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Hight, James, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Harper, Charles, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Hinkle, William, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Hipple, John, July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Hinkle, Isaac, July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Husk, John, July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Keller, Peter, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Klopp, Albert, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Klingner, Theodore, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Kline, Jacob, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Kolp, John E., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Kulp, Abraham, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Keisler, William, July 19, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.
Lindsay, Hugh, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Lightiser, George W., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Lippart, Charles, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Lintnel, August, July 19, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.
Lightiser, Hartman, July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Livingston, Mat., July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Maguire, John, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Miller, John, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Mifflen, Stewart, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Mohr, William, July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
McNeal, Oliver, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
McClure, John B., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
McCord, Crouse, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Nash, George, July 19, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.
Newlin, Joseph, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Ohme, John A., July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Peart, John, July 19, 1864; pro. to sergt.-maj. July 24, 1864.
Rissinger, Ferdinand, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Read, Paul, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Rupert, Charles, July 19, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.
Rohm, Robert, July 19, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.
Saylor, John J., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Shannon, Robert, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Stewart, Robert, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Stewart, Thomas S., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Stevenson, Emory, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Sourbeer, Joshua, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Swoope, Orlando, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Sohl, Thomas B., July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Tyson, John, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Walton, Winfield S., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
White, William, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Williams, William N., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Walters, Edgar A., July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Willoughby, H. C., July 19, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.
Watson, James, July 19, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.
Westbrook, William D., July 19, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.
Willoughby, Benn't, July 19, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.

COMPANY F.

John E. Potter, capt., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Samuel McHerran, 1st lieut., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864
Grant L. Keyser, 2d lieut., July 21, 1864; prisoner from Oct. 14, 1864, to Feb. 22, 1865; disch. by G. O. Feb. 26, 1865.
Jacob Hower, 1st sergt., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Sergeants.

Jonathan W. Snyder, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Alfred McPherran, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Thomas E. Allen, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
David K. Hauck, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Corporals.

James A. Hause, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Calvin Neff, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Wilson M. Bower, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Egbert Hall, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
William A. Snyder, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Samuel G. Grove, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Samuel H. Morgan, July 20, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.
Isaac J. Neagley, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
John A. Reed, musician, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Edward McGregor, musician, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Privates.

Aims, Harry F., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Buchanan, Robert J., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Bishan, John A., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Bird, Emanuel S., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Bodine, John D., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Bigbie, James, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Bready, Abraham B., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Burd, George C., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Bilings, Albert Q., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Coyle, Theodore, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Cares, James A., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Cornelius, Wesley D., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Cornelius, Edward, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Duck, Isaac S., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Davis, Gemmel, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Donachy, William, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Donachy, John A., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Dennis, Phares, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864
Donachy, William O., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Donahower, Frank, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Endmiston, Miles, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Farnsworth, La F., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Frain, John A., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Fowler, Augustus, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Graffus, Clifford, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Given, Dallas, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Grier, Albert C., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864
Hollingsworth, J. M., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Henry, Mordecai, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Huffman, John A., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Halfpenny, F. W., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Hoffman, Samuel, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Imbody, William A, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Keboe, Michael, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Knox, James R., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Knox, Robert R, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Long, Jacob, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Lunis, William A., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Miller, William H., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Maxwell, Peter, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Maffit, William C., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Morelock, Henry H., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Morrow, John, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
McFadden, Fulmer D., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Newman, Thomas, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Nabal, Norton N., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Narragan, William E., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Phillips, Chester, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Painter, Edward M., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Pardoe, Henry A., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Reunard, Thomas, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Sneath, George, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Slough, William, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Stapleton, Ammon S., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Shawley, John, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Simpson, Thomas M., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Schroath, Andrew, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Showalter, Martin, July 20, 1864; died at Monocacy Junction, Md., Aug. 27, 1864.

Wilson, James H., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Walker, Silas F., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Wolf, Henry F., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Wendel, Robert A., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Weld, Daniel K., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Walter, David D., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Wagoner, Joseph, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Walter, Bossler, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 4, 1864.
Warfle, Henry C., July 20, 1864; trans. November, 1864; organization unknown.
Zellars, Frank J. R., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Philip L. Sprecher, capt., July 22, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864.
William D. Stauffer, 1st lieut., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864.
John K. Rutter, 2d lieut., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
George W. Engle, 1st sergt., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Sergeants.

John Sherts, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Edward M. Hartman, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
William J. Bear, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
John W. Stauffer, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Corporals.

Phares W. Fry, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
David Bender, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov 4, 1864.
Graybill B. Swope, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Christian G. Brinkley, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Zachar'n T. Sheaffer, July 20, 1864; must out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
David H Stauffer, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Adam G. Sprecher, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Jacob Webller, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Thomas Judge, musician, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Franklin A. Haines, musician, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864

Privates.

Brodhecker, Henry, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Brown, Charles C., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Burns, Winfield S., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Barr, Henry C., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Barr, William C., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Bonder, Elam, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Bonder, Henry, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Bonder, Jacob, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Bundel, Jacob, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Burger, William K., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Chamberlin, William, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Correll, Lemuel, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Coby, James B., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Dague, Amos, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Donaghy, Henry, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Diller, Graybill, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Fahnestock, G. W., July 20, 1864; must. out. with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Flick, Henry, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Flynn, Michael B., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Gall, Samuel, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Groff, Daniel M., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Gable, Jacob F., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Gorman, James, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Hacker, Allen, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Hamilton, William, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Hummelsbach, John, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Hurst, Henry D., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Harman, Henry W., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Hauck, Thomas J., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Hobbs, Abraham D., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Hornberger, Martin, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Kellenberger, G. H., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
King, Zachariah, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Leonard, John, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Lipp, Emanuel S., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Leon, Henry, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Lehman, Walter V., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Loncommer, George, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Martin, Michael, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Martin, Solomon, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Mooney, Jacob K., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Morris, Alexander, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Myers, Paul, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Metzler, Henry C., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
McAleer, Edward, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Newcomer, Oliver M., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Powell, Henry, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Powers, Ambrose, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Rudy, Henry, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Rudy, Philip, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Russell, George W., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Roberts, David, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Shard, Jacob, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Shed, Peter, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Shink, Christian S., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Stuber, John, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Suter, Godfrey, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Seigman, John W., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Strickler, William J., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Tyler, John, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Vondersmith, J., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Weaver, Jonathan, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Wright, Thomas E., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Weaver, Eli, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864
Welsh, Jacob, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Westenberger, H., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Wenditz, Albert, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Withers, Albert M., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Yackley, Daniel A., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Yeager, Henry, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
John, Amos M., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Zellars, Adam, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

COMPANY H.

Absalom B. Seilheimer, capt., July 22, 1864; disch. Oct. 22, 1864.
Samuel B. Marks, 1st lieut., July 22, 1864; disch. Oct. 22, 1864.
Charles B. McLean, 2d lieut., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Charles H. Henderson, 1st sergt., July 22, 1864; pro. to 1st sergt. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
James H. L. Eager, 1st sergt., July 22, 1864; trans. to 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.

Sergeants.

William Kitting, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
James H. Moore, July 22, 1864; pro. to sergt. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Gustin B. Riden, July 22, 1864; pro. to sergt. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Samuel Chesnut, July 22, 1864; pro. to sergt. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
William D. Halbert, July 22, 1864; trans. to Co M, 8 th Regt. P. V., Sept 6, 1864.
George W. Snyder, July 22, 1864; trans. Nov. 1864, organization unknown.

Corporals.

Theodore B. Smith, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
E. L. Montgomery, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
George H. Pratt, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Robert H. Junkin, July 22, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
James P. Elliott, July 22, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Thomas A. Reily, July 22, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Judson E. Foulke, July 22, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Theodore H. Wigton, July 22, 1864; trans. Nov. 1864, organization unknown.
Joseph Steidle, July 22, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.
William D. Cooper, musician, July 22, 1864; pro. to principal musician Oct. 1, 1864.

Privates.

Allison, Samuel P., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Boas, David K., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Blymyer, John A., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Beck, John H., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Berryhill, Samuel H., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Boyer, William K., July 22, 1864; trans. to 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Blackford, John E., July 22, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Barnhart, Nicholas, July 22, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Crissman, Isaac P., July 22, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Chesnut, William K., July 22, 1864; trans. to 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Codor, Gideon, July 22, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.
Dufer, Perry, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Drake, John, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Flint, Thomas, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Foster, Oliver K., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Fitchorn, Joseph, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Freeburn, Barger, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Furey, William, July 22, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Gibson, William W., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Greason, William, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Gregg, William B., July 22, 1864; trans. to Co. M, 80th Regt. P. V., Sept. 6, 1864.
Hess, Joseph, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Hoot, Joseph, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Henwood, William, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Hoopes, David W., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Himes, John L., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Halbert, Robert S., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Hoffman, Geo. B., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Irwin, John H., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Kraft, Daniel K., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Lindsay, Wm. A., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Lyttle, James B., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Larimore, John R., July 22, 1864; trans. to 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Leaper, George W., July 22, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Moore, Robert A., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Morrison, W. S., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Mayben, Jacob, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
McLain, Thomas, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
McPherson, William, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
McFarlane, William R., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
McCoy, James R., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
McCune, James A., July 22, 1864; trans. to Co. M, 80th Regt. P. V., Sept. 6, 1864.
Nipple, Thomas, July 22, 1864; trans. to 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Patton, William F., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Patterson, David A., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Price, Samuel D., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Palmer, William H., July 22, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Ross, Henry C., July 22, 1864; trans. to Co. M, 80th Regt. P. V., Sept. 6, 1864.
Stahl, George W., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Smith, Luther C., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Sterrett, John R., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Stroup, Matthew P., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Saxton, David B., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Saxton, Wm. S., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Stratford, John F., July 22, 1864; trans. to 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Smith, Philip, July 22, 1864; trans. to Co. M, 80th Regt. P. V., Sept. 6, 1864.
Vanvalziah, R. T., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Wentle, Wilson, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Webb, Thaddeus B., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Wainwright, S. E., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Watts, Frederick, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Vanvalziah, F. H., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Whisler, William R., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Yocum, George, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Zinn, George, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Edward P. Zinn, capt., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Michael W. Frech, 1st lieut., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
John A. Swartz, 2d lieut., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Sergeants.

Isaac W. Bashore, July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Louis Z. Jones, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
John W. Leidig, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
George C. Coover, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
William B. White, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Corporals.

Christ. Breneman, July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Cyrus Ringwalt, July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Christ. E. Bremer, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Samuel Gates, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Daniel Achenfelter, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
William E. Fought, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Samuel R. Coover, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
James McDavis, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
David A. Houck, musician, July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864
George D. Kerr, musician, July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864

Privates.

Andrews, William R., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Bricker, James, July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Bricker, William, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864
Bowman, John H., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864
Beltzhoover, John H., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Coover, Albert H., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864
Cauffman, A. D., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Crawford, William B., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864
Crone, Francis Z., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Carroll, Aaron T., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Coover, John L., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Collar, Jacob, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864
Dillor, Samuel A., July 21, 1864.
Duey, Hiram, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864
Deild, Simon S., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Enck, Levi, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864
Erick, George A., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Eberly, John E., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864
Ernst, Hiram, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Funk, Albert H., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Fosdick, James S., July 1, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Gardner, David H., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Goodyear, Henry, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Hollinger, John C., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Hurgh, Jacob R., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864
Johnson, Steward M., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Kauffman, Abraham L., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Laughman, S. D., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Landis, Henry W., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Leas, Leonard W., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Meixel, Jacob, July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Myers, Jacob A., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
McLeer, Melanchthon, July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Nickel, Andrew P., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Oyler, Byron N., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Ostot, William H., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Plank, John A., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Paul, George E., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Ponesmith, John, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Patterson, William H., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Quigley, Henry E., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Rupp, Jacob A., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Rupp, John C., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Rich, John W., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Rhinehart, Charles A., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Richmond, Elias A., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B. 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Rupert, Jesse, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Rich, Alfred, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Sechrist, Philip, July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Singiser, Millard F., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Stern, Michael, July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Smith, John W., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Saxton, John A., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Syder, Daniel B., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Siplinger, Matthew J., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V. November, 1864.
Sutton, George W., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Shaeffer, John P., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Slyder, Charles C., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Shaeffer, Jacob S., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Shaeffer, William N., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Taylor, John M., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Underwood, Jesse, July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Weaver, Adam H., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Walker, William N., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
Welk, John H., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.
Yost, Samuel K., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864

COMPANY K.

William D. Reitzel, capt., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
James F. McKinley, 1st lieut., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864
Jacob H. Hoofstitler, 2d lieut., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
W. H. McCullough, 1st sergt., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Sergeants.

John Yinger, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.
William Albright, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Henry F. Mullen, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Martin M. Kapp, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Corporals.

Abraham, G. Herr, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Julius F. Feige, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Abraham N. Cassel, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Henry Muckel, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Henry M. Shaeffer, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Benjamin R. Mull, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

John W. Woomert, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Lemon Reifsnyder, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Andrew Sipe, musician, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Benjamin F. Zell, musician, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Privates.

Adams, Josiah B., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Bingeman, Samuel K., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Bauman, David M., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Bair, Jacob R., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Bard, Wesley R., July 24, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.

Bear, William, July 24, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.

Beaver, John, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Cope, William D., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Diffenderfer, H. G., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Diemer, John, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Dellinger, Barton, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Dissinger, Harrison, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Devinney, John, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Eckert, George, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Frymyer, William, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Fisher, Alexander, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 159th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Goshert, Joseph, July 24, 1824; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Herr, Emanuel, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Hoofstitler, Charles, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Hengst, Benjamin, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Hellinger, Jonathan, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864

Hallacher, George S., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt P. V., November, 1864

Hallacher, Wayne P., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Hellinger, Henry, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Heinsman, Christ., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Habacker, Isaac, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Johns, Rolandus, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V , November, 1864.

Jones, William, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Kapp, Peter S., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Kellenberger, Daniel, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Keith, Benjamin, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Kercher, Henry, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Klugh, Charles C., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Keener, Henry, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Kneisley, William H., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Kreider, Levi, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Kaler, Christian, July 24, 1864.

Leithiser, Jacob, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Latchford, Joseph B., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Lousch, George, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Leber, Jacob P., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Metzgar, Frederick, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Miller, Warren R., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Miller, John H, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

McKinney, Joseph L., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

McQuate, John, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Nagle, Adam G., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Powell, Clayton M., July 24, 1864; trans. to 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Strickler, Henry K., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Sheler, Adam, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Smith, Samuel D., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Sheaffer, Isaac M., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Sweigart, William, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Seiverling, Levi, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Steinmetz, John, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Schroeder, John W., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Trago, Franklin, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Trego, Eli, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Wagner, Daniel, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Woomert, Samuel W., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Wolf, Henry H., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Witman, Franklin, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Wagner, Isaac, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Wilker, William H., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Shelly, William, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Shaub, John A., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Snook, Joseph, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Snook, John D., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

John W. Fisher, col., March 12, 1865; brev. brig.-gen. Nov. 4, 1865; must. out with regiment Jan. 31, 1866.

William L. Bear, lieut.-col., March 12, 1865; must. out with regiment Jan. 31, 1866.

Henry D. Markley, maj., July 16, 1864; pro. from capt. Co. A, Feb. 27, 1865; disch. to date March 22, 1866.

J. A. Willoughby, adj., March 12, 1865; must. out with regiment Jan. 31, 1866.

Hiram, Stamm, q.m., July 17, 1864; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. B, March 16, 1865; must. out with regiment Jan. 31, 1866.

Z. Ring Jones, surg., March 23, 1865; must. out with regiment Jan. 31, 1866.

Har'n T. Whitman, asst. surg., March 23, 1865; must. out with regiment Jan. 31, 1866.

Isaac E. Grieff, chap., April 14, 1865; must. out with regiment Jan. 31, 1866.

John F. Shreiner, sergt.-maj., July 17, 1864; pro. from sergt. Co. B March 13, 1865; disch. June 21, 1865; must. out with regiment Jan. 31, 1866.

Christian Hanlen, sergt.-maj., Feb. 23, 1865; pro. from sergt. Co. F June 12, 1865; must. out with regiment Jan. 31, 1866.

W. H. McCullough, com.-sergt., July 24, 1864; pro. from sergt. Co. C March 13, 1865; disch. June 21, 1865.

Israel Hanlen, com.-sergt., Feb. 21, 1865; pro. from sergt. Co. E June 8, 1865; must. out with regiment Jan. 31, 1866.

William N. Williams, hosp. stew., Feb. 18, 1865; pro. from priv. Co. K March 13, 1865; must. out with regiment Jan. 31, 1866.

Francis Schwinger, principal musician, July 16, 1864; pro. from musician Co. A March 13, 1865; disch. June 21, 1865.

John Schelling, principal musician, Feb. 27, 1865; pro. from musician Co. D June 11, 1865; must. out with regiment Jan. 31, 1866.

Thomas Judge, principal musician, Jan. 4, 1865; pro. from priv. Co. F June 12, 1865; disch. Jan. 12, 1866, at exp. of term.

COMPANY A.

Captains.

Henry D. Markley, July 16, 1864; trans. from Co. A, 195th (100 days) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864; pro. to maj. Feb. 27, 1865.

Samuel McPherran, July 21, 1864; trans. from Co. F, 195th (100 days) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864; pro. from 1st lieut. March 16, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Samuel Parvin, 1st lieut., July 16, 1864; trans. from Co. A, 195th (100 days) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864; pro. from 2d lieut. March 16, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Martin Wagner, 2d lieut., July 16, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt. March 16, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Samuel A. Groff, 1st sergt., July 16, 1864; pro. from sergt. March 16, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Sergeants.

James L. Hess, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

William Ulrich, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Jacob Hower, July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

David K. Hauck, July 21, 1864; pro. from corp. March 16, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Corporals.

George F. Strouse, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Emanuel Richards, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

William A. Snyder, July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Thomas Hart, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Paul Witmer, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Isaac J. Neagley, July 16, 1864; pro. to corp. Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Samuel G. Grove, July 20, 1864; pro. to corp. March 16, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

William O. Donachy, July 20, 1864; pro. to corp. May 15, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Theodore Deysher, July 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 17, 1865.

Daniel A. Boas, musician, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Francis Schwinger, musician, July 16, 1864; pro. to principal musician March 13, 1865.

Privates.

Archer, William A., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Adams, Henry W., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Bitting, Zachary T., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Burd, George C., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Bard, John L., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Barnhart, Levi M., July 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Barnhart, Nicholas, July 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Blackford, John E., July 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Beicher, Emanuel, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Beivenour, Barney, July 18, 1864.

Carey, Daniel L., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Cornelius, Edward, July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Crissman, Isaac P., July 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Dunn, Benjamin, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Davis, James B., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Donabower, Frank, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Donachy, John A., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Dennis, Phares, July 20, 1864; must out with company June 21, 1865.

Dickinson, Hiram, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Davis, Amos R., July 16, 1864; pro. to q.m.-sergt. March 13, 1865.

Eddinger, Charles F., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Embich, George, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Ebert, George, July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Fields, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Fernsler, John, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Furey, William, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Fowler, Augustus, July 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Gallagher, Charles, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865

Gritner, Jackson, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Gowling, Richard, July 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Gibson, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Gable, Joseph, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Gable, William, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Grier, Albert C., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Grim, John D., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Hook, Amos F. D., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Harner, George, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Hoffman, Samuel, July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Hinkle, Isaac, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Irwin, Emanuel, July 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

Johnson, Lewis D., July 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Johnson, Franklin, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Kutz, Bentley, July 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Kline, Peter, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Kline, Jeremiah, July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Leaper, George W., July 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Miller, Morgan, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Mason, Albert J., July 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

Mulvey, William, July 18, 1864.

Newman, Thomas, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Palmer, William H., July 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Rhoads, William F., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Richards, Cyrus H., July 5, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Richards, Thomas, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Reiche, Ernst, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Rodgers, John, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Rice, Adam G., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Seiverd, Joseph H., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Seidle, John H., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Sallada, Edw., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Schroath, Andrew, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Spotts, George W., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Spittler, John H., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Sawyer, Henry W., July 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Sinn, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company June 18, 1865.

Sourber, Conrad, July 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1861.

Steidle, John, July 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Schlussor, Jacob, July 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.

Wagoner, Joseph, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wagner, Frederick, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Waleslagle, Perry J., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wendel, Robert A., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Weiland, Daniel, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wenger, Lemon, July 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Walter, Bossler, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

COMPANY B.

James F. Ricksecker, capt., July 17, 1864; trans. from Co. C, 195th (100 days) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hiram Stamm, 1st lieut., July 17, 1864; trans. from Co. C, 195th (100 days) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864; pro. to q.m. March 16, 1865.
Daniel K. Kepner, 1st lieut., July 17, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt. March 16, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Grafton, Fox, 2d lieut., July 17, 1864; pro. from corp. Nov. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Frederick Yeager, 1st sergt., July 17, 1864; pro. from sergt. March 16, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Sergeants.

John W. Leidigh, July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
William J. Frazer, July 17, 1864; pro. from corp. March 13, 1865; must out with company June 21, 1865.
Samuel Gates, July 21, 1864; pro. from corp. March 16, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
James McDavis, July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
John F. Shreiner, July 17, 1864; pro. to sergt.-maj. March 13, 1865.

Corporals.

Charles A. Boring, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Christian E. Brenner, July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Samuel Miley, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
John H. Senseman, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Edward Thomas, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Frank Freidenstine, July 17, 1864; pro. to corp. May 25, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Jacob H. Wissler, July 17, 1864; pro. to corp. March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
George W. Sutton, July 21, 1864; pro. to corp. March 16, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Jacob B. Spera, July 17, 1864; died at Summit Point, Va., May 25, 1865.
Samuel R. Coover, musician, July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Edward McGregor, musician, June 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Privates.

Ashenfelter, Daniel, July 21, 1864; disch. by G. C. May 30, 1865.
Andrews, William R., July 21, 1864.
Bechtle, Elias L., July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Berrington, William, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Beck, Levi, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Beltzhoover, J. H., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Billings, Alfred Q., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Bowman, Daniel S., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Bowman, John H., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Bricker, William, July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Carroll, Aaron T., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Cornelius, Wesley D., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865
Crawford, William B., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Coover, John L., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Coover, George C., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Crone, Francis B., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21 1865.
Deihl, Simon S., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Diller, Samuel A., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Donachy, William, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Duly, Hiram, July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Eberly, John E., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Erick, George A., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Ernst, Hiram, July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Fowhl, Lewis S., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Furry, Jacob, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Funk, Albert H., July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Fought, William E., July 21, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. April 8, 1865.
Getz, George C., July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Gensemer, Elijah, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Goodyear, Henry G., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Grant, David L., July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hacker, Edward, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hacker, William, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hammond, F. D., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hartman, Henry H., July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hurgh, Jacob R., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Heistand, Elias W., July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hoffmier, Henry W., July 17, 1864; absent, on detached service, at muster out.
Jones, Lewis Z., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Kauffman, Abraham L., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Kline, William H., July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Lindecamp, L. H., July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Lorah, Barton, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Lewis, Hiram, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Madlem, Daniel D., July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Morrow, John, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Murphy, William, Sept. 22, 1864.
McCue, Simon, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
McFadden, Fulr D., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Nabal, Norton N., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Oliver, Robert, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Ostot, William H., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Patterson, William H., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Ponesmith, John, July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Quigley, Henry E., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Rathfan, Gilbert B., July 17, 1864; absent, on detached service, at muster out.
Reifsnyder, Martin, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Reinhart, Charles A., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Richmond, Albert E., July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Rich, Alfred, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Rupert, Jesse, July 21, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Saxton, John A., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Shaut, Solomon, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Sheaffer, John P., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Sheaffer, Jacob S., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Sheaffer, William N., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Siplinger, Nat. J., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Slyder, Daniel D., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Slyder, Charles C., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Thatcher, Albert G., July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Waters, John, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Walter, David D., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Welk, John H., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

White, William B., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Witman, Joseph E., July 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Witman, F. S., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Yost, Samuel K., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Philip L. Sprecher, captain, July 22, 1864; trans. from Co. G, 195th (100 days) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
William D. Stauffer, 1st lieut., July 20, 1864; trans. from Co. G, 195th (100 days) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
George W. Engel, 2d lieut., July 20, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt. Jan. 14, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
John W. Stauffer, 1st sergt., July 20, 1864; pro. from sergt. Jan. 14, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Sergeants.

William Albright, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
David H. Stauffer, July 20, 1864; pro. from corp. Jan. 14, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Adam G. Sprecher, July 20, 1864; pro. from corp. March 14, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
William J. Bear, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
William H. McCullough, July 24, 1864; pro. to com.-sergt. March 13, 1865.

Corporals.

Jacob Weidler, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Samuel Leslie, July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Benjamin K. Mull, July 24, 1864; must out with company June 21, 1865.
Samuel Laucks, July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Thomas J. Hauck, July 20, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Oliver M. Newcomer, July 20, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 14, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Alexander Clemens, July 19, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 17, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Henry Hardy, July 20, 1864; pro. to corp. March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Franklin A. Haines, musician, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
James Gorman, musician, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Privates.

Adams, Josiah B., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Barr, William C., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Barr, William G., July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Barr, Henry C., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Bair, Jacob R., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Bair, Jacob K., July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Bauman, David M., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Beaver, John, July 24, 1864; must out with company June 21, 1865.
Blaney, George A., July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Bonder, Elam, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Bonder, Henry, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Bonder, Jacob, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Bundel, Jacob, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Burger, William K., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Butzer, David D., Oct. 13, 1864; trans. to Co. F June 21, 1865.
Coby, James B., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865
Cope, William D., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Cooper, Jacob G., Oct. 17, 1864; trans. to Co. F June 21, 1865
Cooper, George G., Oct. 17, 1864; trans. to Co. F June 21, 1865.
Dellinger, Barton, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Dissinge H. D., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Devinney, John, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Fisher, Alexander, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Flynn, Michael B., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Fogle, Jacob, July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Garber, Randolph G., Oct. 18, 1864; trans. to Co. F June 21, 1865.
Garner, William H., Oct. 20, 1864; trans. to Co. F June 21, 1865.
Habacker, Isaac, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hallacher, George S., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hallacher, Wayne P., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Harman, Henry W., July 20, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Gable, Jacob F., July 20, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Heinsman, Christian, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hellinger, Henry, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hipple, John, July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hobbs, Abraham D., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Husk, John B., July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hornberger, Martin, July 20, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 19, 1865.
John Rolandus, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Jones, William, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Kapp, Martin M., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Keener, Henry, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Keith, Benedict, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Klingham, Christ, July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Klugh, Charles C., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Kneisley, William H., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Kreider, Levi, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Lehman, Walton V., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Lousch, George, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Livingston, Matthias, July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Loucommer, George, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Leber, Jacob P , July 24, 1864; died at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 7, 1864.
Metzler, Henry C., July 20, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Mohr, William, July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Morgan, John H., July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Mullen, Henry F., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Narregan, William E., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Ochme, John A., July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Reif-nyder, Lemon, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Roberts, David, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Shroeder, John W., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Seighman, John W., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Shaeffer, Isaac M., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Seiverling, Levi, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Sohl, Thomas B., July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Steinmetz, John, July 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Strickler, William J., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Sweigert, William, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Trago, Eli, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wagner, Isaac, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Walters, Edgar A., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Weaver, Eli, July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Welsh, Jacob, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Weld, Daniel K., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wenditz, Albert, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wiker, William H., July 24, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Withers, Albert M., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wolf, Henry H., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Woomert, John W., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Woomert, Samuel W., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Yeager, Henry, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Yohn, Ames M., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Zellars, Adam, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Zern, Jacob G., July 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Christian B. Hebble, capt., Feb. 1, 1865; pro. from 2d lieut. March 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

J. David Miller, 1st lieut., March 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

James Spindler, 2d lieut., March 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Benjamin F. Holtzhouse, 1st sergt., Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Sergeants.

Joseph D. Showalter, Feb. 13, 1865; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1866; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Benjamin R. Philips, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Joseph M. Bennet, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

John F. Lefevre, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Corporals.

Jefferson Moore, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Simon Reineer, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan 31, 1866.

Jacob H. Franke, Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Emanuel G. Landis, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Charles Senft Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Isaac Martin, Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Eli W. Gochenour, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Thomas B. Jefferis, Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Musicians.

Amos L. Urban Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

G. W. Strawbridge, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

John Schelling, Feb. 27, 1865; pro. to principal musician June 11, 1865.

Privates.

Aument, Elam, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Aument, Harvey, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Aument, Aldus, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Arnold, Jacob, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31 1866.

Amspaugher, Andrew, Feb. 20, 1865

Breneman, H. B., Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Brubaker, Tobias M., Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866

Bell, Robert, Jr., Feb. 20, 1865

Brock, John R., Feb. 10, 1865.

Brenner, Tobias K., Feb. 13, 1865

Chandlee, Benjamin F., Feb. 15, 1865 must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Conyngham, Augustus, Feb. 20, 1865 must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Conrad, John, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan 31, 1866.

Campbell, Hiram, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Charles, Andrew, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Chaffant, Reuben, Feb. 10, 1865; must. out with company Jan 31, 1866.

Chalfont, George T., Feb. 10, 1865, must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Chambers, Franklin, Feb. 14, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 24, 1865.

Clark, Daniel, Feb. 28, 1865; died March, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, Va., lot 28.

Davies, Amos, Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866

Dyer, Benjamin, Feb 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866

Dent, John, Feb. 2, 1865.

Ernhart, Henry, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan 31 1866.

Fulks, Joseph, Feb. 15, 1865, must. out with company Jan 31, 1866.

Fulton, Armon, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Fagan, Martin, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company, Jan 31, 1866.

Folmer, Lightner E., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Fenstermacher, J. B., Feb. 20, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 8, 1865.

Fenstermacher, E., Feb. 15 1865

Fulks, John W., Feb 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Gontner, Cyrus S., Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Gochenour, Jacob, Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Gemmill, William N., Feb. 10, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Gemmill, Thomas G., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Grabinger, Abraham, Feb. 20, 1865; must out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Groff, John, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Groff, Joseph, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Greer, Joseph F., Feb. 10, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Greenawalt, Joseph K., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Green, Joseph, Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Grabinger, John M., Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Gemmill, Evans H., Feb. 10, 1865.

Heeps, John, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Hall, Henry, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Heisler, Benjamin, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Hamilton, John E., Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Haverstick, D. M., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Herzog, Franklin, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Hoops, Thomas S., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Hill, Andrew, Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Herr, Robert, Feb. 10, 1865.

Isenberger, John, Feb. 13, 1865.

Johnson, Stephen, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Johnson, Benjamin, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Killian, Lawrence C., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Kitteras, George, Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Kahler, Henry C., March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Kreider, Abraham L., Feb. 11, 1865.

Lines, David K., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Lentz, Samuel C., Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Lutz, Amos E., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Lundy, John S., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Lefever, Henry H., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Lichty, Benjamin C., Feb. 27, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.

Leed, Coleman, Feb. 11, 1865; died at Harper's Ferry, Va., June 27, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 25.

Miller, John, Feb 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan 31, 1866.

Miller, John L., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Miller, William K., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Miller, Henry, Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Masch, Julius, Feb. 11 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Meyers, Benjamin K., Feb. 4, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Meyers, Henry M., Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Mowry, Amos, Feb. 4, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Mooney, Elam, Feb. 25, 1865; must out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Martin, Abraham, Feb. 14, 1865.

McCullough, J. T., Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

McCardle, Samuel, Feb. 1, 1865.

Nelson, Joseph G., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Nice, Jesse, Feb 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Phantom, Robert M., Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866

Phillips, John W., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Phillips, Henry, Feb 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Parmer, Emanuel, Feb 13 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Plett, Robert, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Patton, James C., March 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 11, 1865.

Phillips, Benjamin F., Feb. 24, 1865.

Rockafellow, W. T., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Reinhart, Henry R., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Reinhart, Isaac, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Reachard, William, March 3, 1865.

Seachrist, Abraham G., Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Seachrist, Jacob M., Feb. 15, 1865; must out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Showalter, William H., Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866

Swinehart, Benjamin F., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Swilkey, John, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Simon, George, Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Shenk, George, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Simmons, William, Feb. 9, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Steiner, John T., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Senchrist, John H., Feb. 11, 1865.
Smith, Henry, Feb. 15, 1865.
Todd, William H., Feb. 21, 1865.
Unger, Moses, Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Urban, Alfred E., Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Wade, Noah, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866
Waidley, George, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866
Zook, Benjamin, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

COMPANY E.

Jacob F. Barnitz, capt., March 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
James R. Haldeman, 1st lieut., Feb. 18, 1866; pro. from private March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Samuel A. Hinkle, 2d lieut., Feb. 22, 1865; pro. from private March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Augustus Fluty, 1st sergt., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Alexander Sargen, sergt., Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Sergeants.

Thomas Martin, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
John M. Campbell, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
John K. Epp, Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Israel Haulen, Feb. 23, 1865; pro. to com.-sergt. June 8, 1865.

Corporals

John McKain, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Isaac Dickel, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
John J. Kellar, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
John B. McClure, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Jacob Kennard, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
James M. Clinton, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Jacob B. Zohn, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Howard Abel, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Reuben Nolt, Feb. 16, 1865.
David Evans, musician, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
George W. Samsel, musician, Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Privates.

Abel, Stephen, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Brenberger, Isaac, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Brenberger, John, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Broadstone, Allen, April 7, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Bloom, David, Jr., April 7, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Baker, Lewis, March 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Bare, Joseph, Feb. 16, 1865.
Brenner, Alfred, Feb. 18, 1865.
Beecraman, William J., Feb. 14, 1865.
Cracher, Edward, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Collins, Michael, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Collins, Dennis, Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Cartwright, Alem, April 7, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Courtney, David E., Feb. 29, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Cloud, Joseph, Feb. 26, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 1, 1866.
Donnelly, Thomas H., March 8, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Detsler, Adam, Feb. 27, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 14, 1865.
Diffenderfer, Henry, March 11, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 14, 1865.
Edwards, David, Feb. 25, 1865.
Fields, Oliver, April 7, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Fry, Emanuel, March 6, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Foster, John W., April 7, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Fluck, Casper, April 7, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 17, 1865.
Follows, Willard E., March 16, 1865.
Green, William R., April 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Gardner, Casper, March 2, 1865.
Holtzinger, Al. H., Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Herline, Alonzo, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866
Hefner, Simon A., Feb. 10, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Hilt, Henry, Feb. 14, 1865.
Hilt, Daniel, Feb. 14, 1865.
Herline, John M., Feb. 22, 1865.
Hilt, Joseph, Feb. 14, 1865.
Hilt, Samuel, Feb. 14, 1865.
Johnston, Miles, April 7, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Johnston, Samuel, April 4, 1865.
Klinger, Theo., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Kauffman, Lewis H., March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Kelhefer, Benj., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Leesy, Isaac, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Loch, Adam, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Lara, Henry, March 10, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Lundy, Pierce, March 4, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Morris, John, Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Maglaughlin, C. G., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Myers, John (1st), Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Makler, Jacob, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Miller, George, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Magsam, John, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Markle, George W., Feb. 17, 1865.
Myers, John (2d), Feb. 24, 1865.
McCall, Patrick, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
McGowen, Alexander, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
McCormick, Samuel, Feb. 18, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
Nowlen, Joseph, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Olwiler, Samuel, Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
O'Neal, Samuel, April 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Peck, Paris G., Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Rissinger, George, Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Rodgers, Joseph, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Rotenbeiser, Henry, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Resh, Henry, Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Rankin, Andrew, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Reynolds, Edward, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Shutter, George, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Seeger, John, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Shade, Leander, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Snyder, Christian H., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Staple, Samuel, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Scott, Thomas E., March 14, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 3, 1865.
Spikard, John F., Feb. 16, 1865.
Shuck, Peter, March 2, 1865.
Shobe, Isaac N., Feb. 22, 1865.
Torbert, David, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Tyson, John W., Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Taylor, Charles S., April 4, 1865.
Upman, Deitrich, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Warner, Charles, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Williamson, Alexander C., Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 1, 1866.
Wendecker, John F., Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Whalen, William, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Wagner, Henry (1st), Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Welsh, John P., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Weaver, Henry, March 7, 1865.
Wagner, Henry (2d), Feb. 25, 1865.
Young, Joseph, Feb. 27, 1865.

COMPANY F.

John K. Rutter, capt., Feb. 4, 1865; pro. from 2d lieut. March 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
John Z. Thomas, 1st lieut., Feb. 14, 1865; pro. from private March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Levi D. Shuman, 2d lieut., Feb. 14, 1865; pro. from private March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Samuel S. Rodgers, 1st sergt., Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Thomas J. Barnes, sergt., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Sergeants.

Israel Bair, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Robert Corrigan, Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
David K. Hinkle, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Christian Hanlen, Feb. 23, 1865; pro. to sergt.-maj. June 12, 1865.

Corporals.

Adam Fitzkee, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
David L. Smedley, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Theodore C. Findley, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
John J. Sweeney, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Franklin J. Heckler, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
John C. Thomas, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Henry Brubaker, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
John W. Young, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Lewis Wilson, musician, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Henry Hess, musician, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Privates.

Austine, Henry, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Akins, Levi, Feb. 23, 1865.
Burger, Henry K., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Broom, Stephen A., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Butzer, David D., Oct. 13, 1864; disch. at exp. of term.
Buhler, Jacob, Feb. 27, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 21, 1865.
Crowthers, James, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Caracher, M. M., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Clark, Joseph W., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Collins, Joseph, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Coons, Benjamin, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Cooper, George G., Oct. 17, 1864; disch. at exp. of term.
Cooper, Jacob G., Oct. 17, 1864; disch. at exp. of term.
Culp, Abraham, Feb. 23, 1865.
Colt, Robert A., Feb. 24, 1865.
Dellinger, John S., Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Dunbar, William H., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Dickey, William, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Dellinger, David, Feb. 14, 1865; died at Martinsburg, Va., March 23, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 25.
Eshelman, Henry, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Ennoy, Richard E., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Evans, John H., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Evans, Joseph F., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Ehman, John, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Forry, John, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Flory, Valentine, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Fitzkee, Adam G., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Fitzkee, John W., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Findley, John W., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Flory, Henry S., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Fisher, Henry, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Fisher, Joseph H., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Fisher, Joseph, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Ferre, Daniel, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Fry, Samuel L., Feb. 23, 1865.
Gnaw, George, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Grove, Charles E., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Gault, John H., March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Garber, Randolph G., Oct. 18, 1864; disch. at exp. of term.
Garner, William H., Oct. 20, 1864; disch. at exp. of term.
Hilton, Lewis, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Hart, Edward, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Hinkle, William, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Hines, Christian, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Hatch, Arthur, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Heisley, Cyrus, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Harmes, Conrad, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Hippey, Henry, Feb. 21, 1865; pro. to q.m.-sergt. June 12, 1865.
Holsinger, George W., March 1, 1865.
Hewart, Thomas, Feb. 24, 1865.
Illick, Christian, Feb. 17, 1865.
Judge, Thomas, Jan. 4, 1865; pro. to principal musician June 12, 1865.
Keech, William, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Keesey, Charles, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Kaufman, John, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Keller, Peter A., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Leithiser, George W., Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Leyman, David R., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Lemmon, William S., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Leity, Fidel, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Landis, Samuel S., March 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Leber, David, March 17, 1865; disch. by G. O. Oct. 3, 1865.
Long, George, Feb. 22, 1865.
Mumma, Andrew, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
McBride, Cyrus P., Feb. 14, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
McGovern, Richard, Feb. 20, 1865.
McLane, Henry, Feb. 20, 1865.
McLane, William, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Nelson, Thomas, Feb. 21, 1865.
Nace, Ephraim, Feb. 22, 1865.
Pluffer, Christian, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Rutter, John, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Raver, Ephraim, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Smith, Simon W., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Seachrist, John, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Shelly, William J., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Stugis, F. Oliver, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Snyder, Christian D., March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Stoner, Milton, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Siple, Jacob, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Thomas, Nehemiah, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Tyson, John B., Feb. 18, 1865.
Thomas, Thomas K., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Weaver, Adam, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Weaver, John K., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Weaver, Henry K., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Wilson, Isaac T., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Weaver, Simon W., Feb. 27, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 17, 1865.
Warner, John R., Feb. 23, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Edwin H. Faust, capt., Feb. 6, 1865; pro. from 2d lieut. March 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
George Frazer, 1st lieut., March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
H. Augustus Kinch, 2d lieut., March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Franklin E. Bentz, 1st sergt., March 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Sergeants.

Albert Kampman, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
John M. Stuber, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Israel Weidman, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Joseph Steininger, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Corporals.

John M. Sharp, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
H. W. Breneisen, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Abram Harner, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Ephraim O. Eaby, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
James Smith, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Jeremiah Steely, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Abner S. Heer, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Addison Zartman, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Samuel S. Neiss, musician, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Franklin M. Miller, musician, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Privates.

Ansel, Henry, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Ansel, William, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Adams, Christian B., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Ames, Isaac, Feb. 14, 1865.
Breneisen, William W., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Brosey, Henry G., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Beam, Adam, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Bingeman, William L., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Bingeman, Adam L., Feb. 15, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.
Cox, Thomas L., Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Christ, Henry, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Christ, William, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Chamberlain, W. B., Feb. 17, 1865.
Derr, Conrad, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Davidson, Henry, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Dowhower, George, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Davidson, Gabriel, Feb. 20, 1865.
Dodge, William, Feb. 23, 1865.
Eckenroth, John W., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Eichelberger, H. K., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Enck, John, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Ely, Isaac, Feb. 14, 1865.
Faussett, John W., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Fisher, Theophilus, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Fass, Daniel N., Feb. 22, 1865.
Givler, Edwin, Feb. 17, 1865; must out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Gorgas, William B., Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Gingrich, Jacob, Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Gilgore, Thomas J., March 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Hartman, David, March 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Hollinger, Addison B., Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Hacker, Benjamin G., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Hagy, Edwin W., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Irvine, Daniel, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Killian, Andrew J., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Kampman, Joseph, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Knich, Samuel, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Kegerise, James W., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Litzenberger, N. S., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Long, Samuel M., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Lutz, John M., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Leed, Israel, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Lupold, Henry H., Feb. 17, 1865.
Marks, John, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Matthews, John D., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Miller, John S., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Musselman, H. S., Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan 31, 1866.
Miller, Joseph, Feb. 16, 1865
Myers, Franklin K., Feb. 18, 1865.
Myers, John, Feb. 18, 1865.
McQuate, William, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Neiss, Augustus, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Nohrenold, S. S., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Pritz, Jeremiah, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Peters, George W., Feb. 21, 1865; died at Staunton, Va., June 20, 1865.
Roming, Martin, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866
Royer, Samuel S., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Ream, Lemon, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866
Ream, Charles, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Snearer, Cyrus, Feb. 20, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.
Shiffer William P., Feb. 20, 1865.
Stauffer, Henry E., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Sloto, Daniel B., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Snearer, John, Feb. 15, 1865; died near Strasburg, Va., June 13, 1865.
Spickler, Benjamin, Feb. 17, 1865; accidentally killed at Washington, D. C., Aug. 20, 1865.
Shoemaker, Isaac, Feb. 14, 1865.
Snearer, Samuel, Feb. 15, 1865.
Schlauch, John S., Feb. 15, 1865.
Uhler, David K., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Ulrich, Henry, March 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Usner, Harrison, March 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Venrich, Harrison, Feb. 20, 1865.
Walter, John, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Walter, Isaac, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Weidman, Franklin, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Wolfkill, Jesse, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Witmoyer, Cyrus L., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Witmoyer, Henry, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Withers, Charles, Feb. 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. to Aug. 31, 1865.
Wilson, James R., Feb. 16, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 21, 1865.
Witmoyer, Samuel, Feb. 15, 1865.
Zartman, Martin, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

COMPANY H.

Joseph Styer, capt., March 16, 1865; res. June 22, 1865.
William D. Stauffer, capt., Aug. 10, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
John S. Rodgers, 1st lieut., Feb. 28, 1865; pro. from private March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Jefferson Galbraith, 2d lieut., March 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Isaac S. Filbert, 1st sergt., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Sergeants.

Emanuel Denimy, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Solomon Martin, March 3, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Joseph Bachman, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
John H. Finley, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Abraham Trostel, Feb. 27, 1865.
William H. Houseal, Feb 27, 1865.
Jacob List, March 7, 1865.
Reuben G. Sherman, March 9, 1865.

Corporals.

Aaron C. Rauck, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Moses Ney, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
John List, March 7, 1865; must. out with company, Jan. 31, 1866.
David McCoy, March 7, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Joseph Walton, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Tarleton Beane, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
John Rauck, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Randolph F. Lewis, March 3, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Calvin Ashton, March 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 10, 1865.
Barnet Garreth, musician, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
William Bensinger, musician, March 6, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Frank G. Galbraith, musician, March 1, 1865; disch. by S. O. Oct. 3, 1865.

Privates.

Able, Samuel K., March 3, 1865.
Baney, Tobias, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Bankeys, Henry, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Bark, Thomas, March 4, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Beatty, Archibald, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Benedick, Amos, March 6, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Barnes, Jacob, Feb. 27, 1865.
Burger, Jacob B., Feb. 27, 1865.
Cake, Uriah J., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Chine, Amos M., March 10, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Coover, John H., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Colbough, John, Feb. 27, 1865.
Coder, George, July 22, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Dimler, Henry, Feb. 27, 1865.

Dimler, Jeremiah, Feb. 28, 1865.
Dobbins, Henry, March 2, 1865.
Eaby, Henry C., March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Engle, Levi L., March 3, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Ellis, Andrew, March 3, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 25, 1865.
Ebersole, John M , Feb. 27, 1865.
Eshleman, David, Feb. 28, 1865.
Fahs, John, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan 31, 1866.
Fettenberger, F., March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Foltz, John, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Frankhouser, Jacob, March 6, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Fox, John, March 7, 1865.
Frankhouser, Albert, Feb. 21, 1865.
Garreth, Calvin, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Garreth, Zacharias, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Gable, Miller S., Feb. 18, 1865.
Haller, Benjamin F., March 6, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Hockenberger, G. W., Feb. 27, 1865; absent, on detached service, at muster out.
Harting, Jesse B., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Hartz, John, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Hecker, Reuben K., March 3, 1865; disch. by G. O. Sept. 6, 1865.
Hair, William H., March 7, 1865.
Hicks, John, Feb. 28, 1865.
Hoover, Christian, Feb. 28, 1865.
Heisel, John, Feb. 27, 1865.
Jacobs, Herman H., March 7, 1865; absent, on detached service, at muster out.
Kauffman, John S., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Killian, Rush K., March 9, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Krause, Zacharias, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Kerline, Francis P., March 6, 1865; disch. by S. O. Sept. 6, 1865.
King, Henry, Feb. 27, 1865.
Knaub, William, March 7, 1865.
Lichty, Levi, March 3, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Linton, Henry, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Leas, Henry, Jr., March 7, 1865.
Lockard, Charles, March 4, 1865.
Markley, Joseph A , March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Mesener, Christian, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Mickey, Samuel, March 10, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Minich, Benjamin K., March 6, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Myers, John, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Matthias, William, Feb. 27, 1865.
McCarty, Isaiah, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
McClure, James, March 10, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Newpher, Cyrus, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Nelson, Isaac C., Feb. 18, 1865.
Noy, John, Feb. 28, 1865.
Overley, Levi W., Feb. 28, 1865.
Pierce, William H., March 3, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Reshel, Amos, March 4, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Rodewick, Aug., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Reazer, Jefferson, March 10, 1865.
Shenberger, L. W., Feb. 28, 1865.
Shirk, Christian H., March 10, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Sides, Jacob, March 3, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Sollenberger, I. O., Feb 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Sterner, Michael, March 3, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Stillwell, Isaac L., March 10, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Sweeney, Edward, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Sheep, John S., March 4, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Sheaffer, Henry, March 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 16, 1865.
Seachrist, Henry B , March 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Sides, David, March 7, 1865.
Sensenig, Isaac, Feb. 27, 1865.
Shullow, John, March 7, 1865.
Thompson, Jacob B., March 2, 1865.
Walton, Thomas, Feb. 28, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 6, 1865.
Weaver, John, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Wickel, Alfred E., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Wigner, Henry, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Wollhalf, Jacob, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Welty, George, March 3, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 9, 1865.
Wambaugh, Solomon, March 1, 1865.
Yohn, Frederick, March 3, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

COMPANY I.

Joseph Umble, capt., March 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
John D. Gallagher, 1st lieut., March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Henry M. Trout, 2d lieut., March 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
William N. Stewart, 1st sergt., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Sergeants.

Thomas S. McIlvaine, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
William M. O'Donnell, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Albert Hazen, Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
John R. Trout, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Corporals.

Martin Thompson, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Charles R. Berry, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
John A. Dague, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Cyrus R. Gehr, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Kinsey B. Hamilton, Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
William G. Gallagher, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
John M. Entriken, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Conner, Lowry, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Amos Harmon, musician, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Daniel S. Von Neida, musician, March 7, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Privates.

Appleton, James, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Alexander, Elijah, Feb. 22, 1865.
Alexander, George, Feb. 22, 1865.
Bailey, John W., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Bertsler, George W., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Brinley, John H., Feb. 14, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 10, 1865.
Brubaker, John S., March 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 10, 1865.
Booth, John W., March 1, 1865.
Brown, Phinn A., Feb. 17, 1865.
Brubaker, George W., Feb. 22, 1865.
Cloud, William, Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Cloud, Henry C., Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Cable, Martin, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Clark, James W., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Diem, Elias, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Diem, John E., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Dague, Amos F., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Donehower, Henry, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Drumm, George W., March 7, 1866; absent, on furlough, at muster out.
Davidson, Joseph P., March 2, 1866; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.
Dontrich, Israel, Feb. 27, 1866.
Eaby, Henry B., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Everhart, Robert, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Eppehimer, John W., Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Eshleman, Amos P., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Espenscheid, John C., Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Eshleman, Abraham N., Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Evans, William, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Eaby, John M., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Eaby, Noah W., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Evans, James, Feb. 27, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
Ford, Hanford S., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Fleming, Jos. O., Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Ferrier, John, Feb. 24, 1865.
Gehr, Harvey S., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Giberson, David, Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Glowner, Michael, March 2, 1865.
Hoffman, Jacob, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Hanway, William E., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Hull, Gilmore, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Hurst, Henry D., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Hess, Jacob E., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Itzel, Henry, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Jackson, Samuel, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Johnson, William E., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Jackson, William E., Feb. 22, 1865.
Johns, Conrad, Feb. 27, 1865.
Kauffman, Andrew S., Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Knipe, James P., Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Kendig, Daniel W., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Livingston, Joseph, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Lynch, David, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31. 1866.
Leeser, Horace G., March 6, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Lee, William A., Feb. 17, 1865.
Morrison, Samuel M., Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Miller, Elias, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Miller, John L., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Marsh, William H., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Mason, David, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Mimm, Jeremiah, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Mimm, David, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Mifflin, Alex., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Murphy, William, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Moss, James, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Miller, James E., Feb. 14, 1865.
Mohn, Henry, Feb. 23, 1865.
McElhany, George, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
McKim, Philip, musician, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
McCormick, Joseph, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Neel, Thomas S., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Olmstead, Jacob, Feb. 17, 1865.
Patton, Samuel, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Patton, John, Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Peter, Matthias, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Place, John, March 3, 1865.
Richwine, Henry M., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Ramsey, Cyrus P., Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Reese, William A., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Rissel, Cyrus, March 6, 1865.
Summers, George P., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Shrom, John, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Shrom, Andrew, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Smith, Mahlon J., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Smith, William H., Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Steffey, Robert B., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Sarter, Christian, March 4, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Shoemaker, B. F., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Stilgen, Emanuel, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Shaeffer, Benjamin, Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Stauffer, Hiram B., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Smeltzer, John G., Feb. 24, 1865.
Thompson, William, Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Troop, Newton, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Welsh, George, Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866
Wolf, Nicholas, Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

COMPANY K.

Don Juan Wallings, capt., March 2, 1865; pro. from private March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
George W. Caracher, 1st lieut., Feb. 24, 1865; pro. from private March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Abram G. Landis, 2d lieut., March 2, 1865; pro. from private March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
George W. Hollinger, 1st sergt., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Sergeants.

Charles M. Power, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
David Imhoff, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Martin D. Sweigart, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Jacob Hull, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Corporals.

Frederick J. Lory, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Martin Light, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Samuel N. Stauter, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
James F. Wright, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
James Black, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Jerome Z. Gerhard, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Henry P. Williams, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Aug. D. Carper, March 1, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
William Lehman, musician, Feb. 21, 1865.
Franklin Reherd, musician, March 2, 1865.

Privates.

Apple, John, April 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Butcher, John, April 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Bart, Wesley B., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Bowers, Nicholas, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Buch, Abraham, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Bealer, John, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Biemesderfer, P. R., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Breckenridge, Al., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Barr, Benjamin F., March 8, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Bensing, Samuel, March 12, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Bear, Benjamin, March 3, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Cochran, David, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Carpenter, Samuel G., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Detling, Peter K., Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Davis, Henry C., March 6, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Ditzler, John H., March 6, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Double, Jacob, Feb. 28, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
Eby, Henry, Jr., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Eshleman, David, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Eckert, George B., Feb. 24, 1865.
Feather, Jacob, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Fry, Curtis, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Fellenbaum, John, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Flufrock, John, March 9, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Flowers, Samuel, March 10, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Forney, William, Feb. 17, 1865.
Frankhouser, Port, Feb. 27, 1865.
Fox, David, Feb. 20, 1865.
Finfrock, Tobias, March 9, 1865.
Gibson, William H., April 3, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Grosh, Henry W., April 3, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Gigg, Henry O., Feb. 17, 1865.
Grimm, George, Feb. 17, 1865
Hocker, Eli K., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Hoffman, Lewis, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Harness, Harrison, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Hammer, Henry S., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Halman, Henry S., Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Hartranft, Jeremiah, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Henderson, Robert, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Hagy, Levi, March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Hornberger, Daniel, March 9, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Harvey, James, March 10, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 9, 1865.
Houser, John S., Feb. 28, 1865.
Imhoff, Lefevre S., April 3, 1865.
Kissinger, Benjamin F., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Kirk, William H., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Klinedinst, William, March 3, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Koforth, Martin, March 10, 1865.
Lutz, Henry E., March 1, 1865.
Lawrence, John, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Lightner, Lawrence, March 7, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Meckley, David, Feb. 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.
Martin, Moses, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Mourer, John, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Mumma, John G., March 9, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Miller, James, April 3, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
McQueene, Henry, March 1, 1865.
McKinney, Morgan, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
McCutchen, Isaac, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Reynolds, James, March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Ream, William K., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Reiff, Christian J., March 6, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Reider, Andrew G., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Rife, Daniel, March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Rutter, John H., Feb. 28, 1865; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 12, 1865.
Royer, Lemon S., Feb. 27, 1865.
Shreimer, Eli H., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Shaeffer, William, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Seachrist, John M., Feb. 25, 1865; must out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Simmons, Isaac, March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Stormfeltz, Samuel, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Smith, James F., March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Sheetz, Messiah K., March 6, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 21, 1866.
Schweager, Frederick, April 3, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Schnee, William S. S., March 13, 1865.
Strickler, John K., Feb. 20, 1865.
Taggard, Theodore, Feb. 21, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Welrich, Cornelius C., March 6, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Weik, Isaac B., March 6, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Workman, Israel, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Wade, Geo., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Wiggins, Clayton, March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Williams, William W., Feb. 18, 1865; pro. to hosp. steward March 13, 1865.
White, Benjamin, Feb. 22, 1865.
Young, James O., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.
Zell, Silas, Feb. 28, 1865.

One Hundred and Ninety seventh Regiment.—This was a one hundred days' regiment, and had two companies, C and E, recruited in Lancaster County. It was organized July 22, 1864, and soon afterward went to Camp Bradford, near Baltimore. Two weeks later it was ordered to Rock Island, Ill., for the purpose of guarding a camp of prisoners of war. It continued to discharge this duty till the close of its term of service, when it returned to Philadelphia, and was mustered out Nov. 11, 1864.

Adjt. Thomas Dinan was from Lancaster County.

The rolls of Companies C and E of this regiment are here given:

COMPANY C.

John K. Landis, capt., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Henry S. Reinhold, 1st lieut., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Benjamin O. Conn, 2d lieut., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Jacob Halbach, 1st sergt., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.

Sergeants.

William Deichler, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
William Bowman, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
William Christ, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Jacob Herzog, July 15, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 3, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.

Corporals.

Jacob Frank, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
John Seachrist, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
James Scott, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Edward H. Diller, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Henry L. Horner, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Henry Leonard, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Joseph Stevens, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Robert Herr, July 15, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 3, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864

Privates.

Auchamp, Daniel, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Atchison, George, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Anderson, Robert J., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Albright, Frederick, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Brintnall, George, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Boyle, John, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Barracks, Thomas, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Buller, William H., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Bennawit, John H., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Buckius, Charles, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Baker, Peter, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Baker, William, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Baker, John, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Brown, Charles, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Buchanan, James, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Coin, William, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Deitrich, Charles, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Demuth, George E., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Dorwart, Joseph E., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Drybread, Daniel, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Edwards, Emanuel, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Fink, Henry S., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Fetter, Thomas S., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Fehl, Allen B., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Fehl, Mahlon H., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Greenawalt, Jacob, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Hippert, Isaac, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Hambright, Alonzo, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Hambright, John F., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Harding, Henry, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Hangg, Edwin, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Huber, Marias, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Kauffman, Andrew S., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Killian, Andrew J., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Keller, William, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.

Lynn, William, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Lewis, Henry C., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Like, John, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Leachey, Amos, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Leonard, Henry, July 15, 1864; must out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Milksack, Jacob, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Maciney, Morton, July 15, 1864; must out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Mellinger, Jacob, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Ness, John, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Pinkerton, George W., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Pinkerton, Henry, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Preston, Henry, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Reidenbach, Reuben, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Ripple, Godfried, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Rupley, William D., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Stormfeltz, Charles J., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Shirley, Philip, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Stauffer, Hiram B., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Shirk, Harrison, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Schaeffer, Emanuel H., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Swaltzwelder, N., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Smeltz, Isaac B., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Scott, Charles, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Troyer, John, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Usner, Henry, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Wolf, Jacob D., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Walters, Reuben, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Warren, James, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Woods, Wilbert, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Wenock, George, July 15, 1864.
Zell, Silas, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Bernard T. Janney, capt., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Joseph W. Patten, 1st lieut., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
David T. St. John, 2d lieut., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
George F. Springer, 1st sergt., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.

Sergeants.

Harford B. Herr, July 19, 1864; must out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
William H. Rountree, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Jacob F. Gable, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Samuel M. Hambright, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.

Corporals.

George S. Porter, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Henry Evans, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
John Hubert, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
George W. Smith, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Elijah Clifford, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Joseph K. Bauman, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Nathaniel J. Burnham, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Amos C. Rote, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Bartholomew Bender, musician, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Vinton Welsh, musician, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.

Privates.

Alexander, Edward, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Anne, George W., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Antrey, Elias, July 19, 1864, must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Bauer, William, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Barnes, Samuel S., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Bell, John M., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Craft, William, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Caldy, James M., July 19, 1864; pro. to sergt. Co. H Aug. 1, 1864.
Diller, Martin S., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Donaghy, Joseph, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Dovart, Henry P., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Durst, Wesley D., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Duwey, William, July 19, 1864; trans. Sept. 6, 1864, organization unknown.
Edwards, Alfred, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Eichelberger, Mark, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Evans, Thomas, July 19, 1864; died at Rock Island, Ill., Sept. 5, 1864.
Fellenbaum, James, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Flagg, James, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Flannery, Charles, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Frederick, Henry, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Fritz, Madison D., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Grimes, John, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Gardner, George G., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Grove, Charles, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Gump, Andrew G., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Haeffer, Chester C., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Harrison, William H., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Hawthorne, William, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Hodson, Henry, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Hawkinson, S. C., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Haverstick, Benjamin, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Keech, John, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Keppan, Charles, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Kittle, Ephraim, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Kahl, John H., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Lebkicher, Edward, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Lemon, Frank, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Lockard, Earle, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Long, Joseph H., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Mackey, James, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Martzall, George W., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Merig, Israel K., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Morrow, James, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Morgan, Robert M., July 19, 1864.
McDate, William, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
McElroy, Hiram, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
McLane, John, July 19, 1864.
Neville, Richard, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Parker, Charles, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Pryor, Thomas, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Reese, Andrew, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Rinehimer, Daniel, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Saunders, Charles, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Schrack, John H., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Solomon, Joseph, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Soper, Henry W., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Souder, Charles S., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Slocum, George, July 19, 1864; trans. Sept. 1864, organization unknown.
Thompson, Samuel, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Tyler, Joseph P., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Vannetta, Theodore, July 19, 1864.
Wilson, Joseph R., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.

Wilson, Clement M., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Wood, Alfred M., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
Woodruff, Richard, July 19, 1864.
Wilson, William.
Williams, Lot R., July 19, 1864.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LANCASTER COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—(*Continued*).

Two Hundred and Third, Two Hundred and Seventh, Two Hundred and Fourteenth, and Two Hundred and Fifteenth Regiments—Independent Battery I—Third United States Colored Regiment—Second Regiment Militia of 1862—Forty-Seventh Regiment Militia of 1863—Fiftieth Regiment Emergency Troops of 1863—Lancaster County Soldiers in other Regiments.

Two Hundred and Third Regiment.—This was recruited as a regiment of sharpshooters, but it never served as such. It was organized in September, 1864, for one year's service, and a portion of the men (Company A and Company K) were from Lancaster County. It arrived before Petersburg on the 27th of September, and at once entered on the active duties of the campaign in progress there, like a veteran regiment.

In December it went to Fortress Monroe, where it embarked with other troops for Fort Fisher. In the assault on that fort in January, 1865, the Two Hundred and Third covered itself with glory, fighting its way, hand to hand, through seventeen traverses, and losing forty-six killed and one hundred and forty-five wounded. In February, 1865, it participated in the advance on Wilmington and the capture of that place. In this it was in action, but its loss was small.

Early in March it went forward and effected a junction with Gen. Sherman's army. Up to the time of Gen. Johnston's surrender it was moving with the army, but was not seriously engaged. It afterward did provost duty at Raleigh till June 22, 1865, when it was mustered out of the service.

COMPANY A.

Amos W. Bachman, capt., Aug. 8, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. Co. C, 99th Regt. P. V., Sept. 11, 1864; to lieut.-col. Feb. 14, 1865
Matthias Hart, 1st lieut., Sept. 4, 1864; killed at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865.
Lewis F. Gallagher, 2d lieut., Aug. 6, 1864; disch. Nov. 29, 1864.
Ephraim Potts, 2d lieut., Aug. 17, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt. Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Freeman Powers, 1st sergt., Aug. 16, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C, Jan. 15, 1865; pro. to sergt. Sept. 12, 1864; to 1st sergt. May 27, 1865; must out with company June 22, 1865.

Sergeants.

William J. Justice, Aug. 25, 1864; pro. to sergt. Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Jacob Bitts, Aug. 15, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; pro. to sergt. Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Tobias Detrick, Aug. 25, 1864; pro. to sergt. March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Amos Chambers, Aug. 22, 1864; pro. to sergt. May 27, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Samuel McFarland, Aug. 25, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; disch. by G. O., May 26, 1865.

Corporals.

Isaac H. Pickel, Aug. 17, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C.; absent, sick, at muster out.
Daniel G. Ferrell, Aug. 16, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Isaac Musser, Aug. 19, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 12, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 10, 1865.
Thomas Stewart, Aug. 17, 1864; wounded near Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Charles R. Hudgins, Aug. 22, 1864; pro. to corp. Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Christian H. Lines, Aug. 17, 1864; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Elias Groff, Aug. 17, 1864; pro. to corp. May 27, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Daniel W. Hunter, Aug. 21, 1864; pro. to corp. May 27, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Benjamin F. Menard, Aug. 22, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 24, 1865.
George S. Keiser, musician, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Henry J. Besore, musician, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1864.
Isaac Witmer, musician, Sept. 2, 1864; promoted to principal musician Oct. 10, 1864.

Privates.

Aument, William W., Aug. 22, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Appolt, Henry, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Atland, Henry, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Brady, Jacob L., Aug. 22, 1864; captured April 14, 1865.
Brown, Levi, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Bowman, Josiah H., Sept. 11, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Campbell, Mifflin A., Aug. 29, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Cullie, John.
Deal, John A., Aug. 16, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865 must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Daily, Martin, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Deorstler, Isaiah H., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865
Dabler, Eli M., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Dabler, Franklin M., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Dumser, John, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Funk, Amor, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Farsig, Daniel, Aug. 17, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Florey, Henry, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Funk, Abraham, Aug. 24, 1864; died at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 5, 1864.
Garner, Jacob, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Graham, Hiram M., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Gantz, Henry K., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Giffin, Henry, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Grosh, Augustus P., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Hunter, Frederick A., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Hess, Jeremiah E., Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Hess, Zachariah E., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Hess, Daniel, Aug. 19, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Henry, Aaron, Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Housill, William, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Herr, John B., Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865; died at Philadelphia, Pa., June 30, 1865.
Herr, David S., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Harman, Benjamin, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Hickey, William, Aug. 19, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Hatz, George, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Jones, William, Aug. 26, 1864.

Keller, Andrew J., Aug. 20, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Kile, Joseph, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Keperling, John, Aug. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.
Kratz, Benjamin C., Aug. 22, 1864; trans. to Co. E Sept. 15, 1864.
Keperling, David, Aug. 22, 1864; accidentally killed Dec. 28, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Fort Harrison, Va., section A, grave 71.
Lechler, Henry, Aug. 17, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Little, John, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Laechey, Samuel, Sept. 1, 1864; absent, on furlough, at muster out.
Miller, Joshua A., Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
May, John S., Aug. 2[illegible], 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
May, Henry, Aug. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
Myers, Benjamin, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Myers, Samuel M., Aug. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Mayberry, Sylvanus, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Maloney, Jacob, Aug. 27, 1864; died Nov. 10, 1864.
Murray, Henry.
Maynard, Benjamin K., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Null, John, Aug. 17, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Rankin, Joseph G., Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Ressel, Martin W., Aug. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 14, 1865.
Remley, William, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Ritter, Cyrus, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Rambo, John, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Rither, Lewis.
Sourbeer, F. M., Aug. 17, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Swards, William, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Sharr, Adam B., Aug. 11, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Spence, Esau, Aug. 20, 1864; must out with company June 22, 1865.
Souders, Samuel, Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Sullivan, Owen, Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Shenk, Christian J., Aug. 22, 1864; died at Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, grave 981.
Schuley, William, Sept. 12, 1864.
Thomas, William, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Watson, Benjamin F., Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
Weimer, John, Aug. 17, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Walker, James H., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Walker, William D., Aug. 19, 1864; killed at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865.
Wiseler, John H., Aug. 26, 1864; killed at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865.
Youtheimer, William, Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Young, Jackson, Aug. 30, 1864; died Feb. 9, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Coleman Twining, capt., Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Joseph A. Roman, 1st lieut., Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Joseph A. Potts, 1st sergt., Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; pro. to 1st sergt. Sept. 15, 1864; com. 2d lieut. May 26, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Franklin Sourbeer, sergt., Aug. 31, 1864; pro. to sergt. Sept. 15, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Corporals.

Samuel Seiple, Sept. 1, 1864; pro. to sergt. Sept. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
John C. Campbell, Sept. 5, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 15, 1864; to sergt. Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Lewis Leader, Sept. 3, 1864; pro. to sergt. Sept. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.
Edwin B. Gorsuch, Sept. 10, 1864; pro. to corp. Feb. 5, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
George Thomas, Sept. 2, 1864; pro. to corp. Feb. 5, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Lott Bilhen, Sept. 5, 1864; pro. to corp. March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Patrick Donnelly, Aug. 27, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
John Price, Aug. 30, 1864; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 18, 1865.
Samuel Nunemacker, Aug. 26, 1864; pro. to corp. March 17, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
John C. Miller, Aug. 29, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Henry Mullen, Aug. 29, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Daniel B. Shay, Aug. 30, 1864; died Feb. 3, of wounds received at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865.
John Ziegler, Sept. 3, 1864; died at Wilmington, N. C., March 12, 1865.
Samuel W. Eshleman, musician, Aug. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.
Hiram Silverhorn, musician, Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Privates.

Adams, Eli S., Sept. 5, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Abbott, John, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Blecker, John, Aug. 31, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Benedict, Eli, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Baker, Isaac, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Beeman, Joseph, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Brooks, Henry S., Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Billett, Jacob, Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Boyd, Hugh M., Aug. 30, 1864; wounded near Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 26, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Beets, Jonas, Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Brooks, George W., Aug. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.
Burton, Maris, Aug. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. G Oct. 15, 1864.
Bookman, Samuel, Aug. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. I Oct. 15, 1864.
Brown, William, Aug. 29, 1864; died at New York Feb. 12 (burial record Feb. 23) of wounds received at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.
Barger, John C., Aug. 30, 1864; died April 28, 1865.
Cunningham, R. H., Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Croop, Albin, Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Cadwalader, Christian, Sept. 5, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Cohn, Henry, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Cashive, Lewis, Aug. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.
Crook, William H., Aug. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 19, 1865.
Drake, Alfred, Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Drake, Theodore P., Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Eisenberger, A. M., Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Eisenberger, A. A., Aug. 29, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
Fisher, Jacob, Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 7, 1865.
Fraley, William, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Good, John P., Aug. 30, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 7, 1865.
Herr, John, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Herr, Benjamin, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Horn, Christian, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Haag, John F., Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Harry, Joseph, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Hillis, James, Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Hufford, James, Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Hogentogler, Joseph, Sept. 2, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Hemperly, Alex., Aug. 30, 1864; trans. to Co. I Oct. 15, 1864.
Jones, Albin, Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Johnson, William, Aug. 24, 1864; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. K, 199th Regt. P. V., Oct. 5, 1864.
Jenkins, Reese, Sept. 2, 1864; killed at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865
Kline, David H., Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Kauffman, Joseph S., Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Kauffman, Christopher S., Aug. 30, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Lutz, John M., Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Kneisley, Benjamin, Aug. 29, 1864; died at New York Jan. 16 (bur. rec. Feb. 23, 1865), of wounds received at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865.
Lynch, Ephraim S., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Luttman, John, Aug. 3, 1864; disch. May 5, for wounds received at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865.
Mentzler, Peter, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Marshall, William H., Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O., July 15, 1865.
McGugan, Thomas, Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Neiss, John, Aug. 29, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Newcomer, Henry, Aug. 30, 1864; absent, on furlough, at muster out.
Peters, Levi, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Peters, Jacob, Sept. 3, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Pierce, Martin H., Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Pierce, George, Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Rosencrans, Sylvester, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Roberts, Daniel G., Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Russell, John F., Aug. 30, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Russell, James P., Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Ross, Reason G., Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Ross, Abraham L., Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Raum, George, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Reese, James, Sept. 6, 1864; died near Fort Fisher, N. C., Feb. 11, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Wilmington, N. C., grave 64.
Rosencrans, Jesse, Sept. 5, 1864; died at Wilmington, N. C., March 30, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, grave 993.
Ramlet, Isaac, Aug. 26, 1864; died at Newberne, N. C., May 26, 1865; buried in National Cemetery.
Snyder, Henry, Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Struse, Henry B., Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Stevens, John W., Sept. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 16, 1865.
Smith, Adam, Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Smith, James A. J., Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Styer, John H., Aug. 30, 1864; died Jan. 16, of wounds received at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865.
Shaub, Amos, Aug. 31, 1864; died at Raleigh, N. C., May 30, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, section 20, grave 3.
Troxell, Zephaniah, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Thomas, Benjamin, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Tollinger, Alexander, Sept. 3, 1864; killed at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865.
Varnes, Jacob M., Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Wheeler, Galen O., Sept. 5, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Wheat, Mark, Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Witmyer, David L., Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Warner, Jacob A., Aug. 30, 1864; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Nov. 16, 1864.

Two Hundred and Seventh Regiment.—Parts of Companies B, E, and G in this regiment were recruited in Lancaster County. The regiment was organized, for one year, on the 8th of September, 1864, and on the 12th went forward to the front with the Army of the James. It first did picket duty, but on the 16th of November it was briskly engaged. In February, 1865, it joined in the movement to Hatcher's Run, but was not in action there. It was in action on the 25th of March at Fort Steadman, and again on the 2d of April at Jerusalem Plank-Road. Here it did excellent service, and was especially commended for its gallantry. Its loss in this battle was thirty-seven killed, one hundred and forty wounded, and eight missing, a total of one hundred and eighty-five.

It was afterwards engaged in picket and guard duty, and on the 13th of May, 1865, it was mustered out of service.

Two Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment.—This was recruited in part in the county of Lancaster, and was organized, for one year, in March, 1865. It was employed in guard and provost duty in the Shenandoah Valley till July, after which it did garrison duty in Washington. A detachment went to Annapolis in November. The regiment was mustered out of service at Washington, March 21, 1866.

Two Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment.—This, which was a one year's regiment, and had men from Lancaster County, was organized in April, 1865. Detachments were posted in different parts of Pennsylvania, and the eastern part of Maryland.

From early in June till the time of its muster out, July 31st, it did garrison duty and guarded rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware.

Independent Battery I.[1]—This battery was composed of men from the city and county of Lancaster, except about twenty. It was organized for a service of six months, at Harrisburg, on the 30th of June, 1863. It remained in Harrisburg during the invasion of Pennsylvania, and while the riots in New York were in progress it went to Philadelphia. It was transferred to West Virginia in November, and remained there till January, 1864, when it returned to Harrisburg, and on the 7th of that month was mustered out. Many of the men at once re-enlisted for three years, and on the 7th it was mustered in. It was quickly recruited to the maximum, and armed with three-inch rifled guns. It went within the defenses of Washington, where it remained till the end of the war. It was mustered out of service on the 23d of June, 1865.

ROLL OF BATTERY I, SIX MONTHS' SERVICE.

Robert J. Nevin, capt., June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Jan. 26, 1864.
Martin Bachman, 1st lieut., July 6, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Jan. 27, 1864.
Coleman Twining, 1st lieut., June 30, 1863; pro. from 2d lieut. Aug. 26, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
Walter S. Ditto, 2d lieut., Oct. 6, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
William R. Gerhart, 2d lieut., July 2, 1863; pro. from 1st sergt. Aug. 26, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
John Weltmore, 1st sergt., July 10, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Sergeants.

Edwin Sturgis, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
James P. Lechler, June 30, 1863; pro. from corp. Aug. 26, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
Christian F. Herr, June 30, 1863; pro. from corp. Aug. 20, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

[1] Acknowledgments to Lieut. William R. Gerhart.

David M. Gibney, July 9, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Eliphalet O. Lyte, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Abram S. Grove, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Freeland T. Ronk, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Corporals.

Edward H. Thomas, June 30, 1863; pro. to corp. Aug. 26, 1863; must. out with battery Aug. 7, 1864.

Albert F. Christ, June 30, 1863; pro. to corp. Aug. 17, 1863; must. out with battery Aug. 7, 1864.

Ledger P. Mack, June 15, 1863; pro. to corp. Aug. 26, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

David M. Stauffer, June 30, 1863; pro. to corp. Aug. 19, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Jacob Albright, June 30, 1863; pro. to corp. Aug. 17, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Samuel B. Hoffmeir, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

William C. Heilig, July 1, 1863; pro. to corp. Nov. 9, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Samuel Fritz, June 30, 1863; pro. to corp. Sept. 17, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

George Rigg, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Abraham Conrad, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Henry R. Weand, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

William J. Hastings, July 1, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Augustus Grosh, bugler, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

William H. Pearsol, bugler, June 30, 1863; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 20, 1863, of wounds received accidentally.

Henry H. Grosh, artificer, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Frederick Bruner, artificer, Aug. 4, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Privates.

Albright, Fred. L., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Albright, Amos, July 1, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Amnake, Wm. F. H., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Benedict, Philip, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Boyce, Jacob D., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Boyce, Henry L., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Boyer, Cloyd C., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Buch, John, July 13, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Bauman, Henry, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Beckel, George M., June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Boll, John, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Coyne, William, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Cable, Elijah, July 1, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Carnes, William, Aug. 17, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Diffenderfer, Samuel, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Davidson, John, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Deckert, Abraham, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Dunmeyer, John D., July 1, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Dorwart, Samuel, July 1, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Diehm, Henry, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Drennen, Wesley H., June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Diehm, John, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Diehm, Reuben, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Daily, John, June 30, 1863.

Egley, Joseph, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Ensminger, Samuel, July 15, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Froelick, John, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Fulks, Samuel, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Fleetwood, David, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Fland, David, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Flood, George, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Fogle, Jacob, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Fox, Peter, July 1, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Fritz, Samuel (2d), June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Frey, Henry, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Fasnacht, Isaac, June 30, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 9, 1863.

Frazer, David S., Aug. 4, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Furness, Joseph, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Garman, Jacob, Aug. 26, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Gast, Amos, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Gohn, George L., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Geisinger, George, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Glonner, Matthias, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Garris, William, Aug. 17, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Greiner, John, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Greiner, Henry, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Harman, Cyrus, July 3, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Heiserman, George, July 3, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Hooper, John S., July 3, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Hoofman, Levi B., July 3, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Hewitt, John D., July 3, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Hinkley, Oran, July 15, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Helman, Harrison, July 1, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Hipple, James M., July 1, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Hoar, William D., July 1, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Hughes, Isaac, July 1, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Hull, Emanuel, July 1, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Irwin, William, July 1, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Ireland, David, July 15, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Johnson, Samuel, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Jackson, William S., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Klingman, Christ., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Keller, Folley, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Keller, John, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Kling, Christian, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Jan. 1, 1864.

Kimball, William, June 30, 1863.

Landis, Benjamin F., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Long, Joseph, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Lutz, Henry, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Leonard, John H., July 1, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Lower, John P. S., Aug. 27, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Martin, Samuel, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Miller, Frank M., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Miller, Hiram B., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Millichsock, Samuel, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Metzgar, John G., July 1, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Nummah, Henry, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

McCracken, Otis, July 15, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Nixdorf, Christian, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Neiss, John H., June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Nixdorf, George W., June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

Odell, John W., July 15, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 11, 1863.

Oehme, Daniel, July 15, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Park, Benjamin C., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Park, William, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Peters, Benjamin F., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
Parry, John E., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
Pierce, Ellis T., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
Ploughfield, David, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery, Jan. 7, 1864.
Preston, Charles, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
Preish, John, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.
Patterson, James, June 30, 1863.
Ryan, John A., July 1, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
Ricksecker, John J., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
Rathvon, Linnæus, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.
Ratten, William, Aug. 26, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.
Ruth, Henry H., July 1, 1863.
Seltzer, William K., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
Silverthorn, Hiram, July 1, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
Spicklor, Martin, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
Sheaffer, Isaac, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
Slouter, Charles, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
Stamm, William F., June 3[illegible], 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
Stark, Samuel, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
Stark, John W., July 13, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
Schlappig, Joseph, July 10, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
Stokes, Joseph, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
Shirk, Jacob K., July 1, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
Scheuronbrand, H., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
Spickler, Abraham, June 30, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 9, 1863.
Stephenson, William E., June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.
Strachan, David, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Jan. 1, 1864.
Shultz, Jacob, June 30, 1863.
Taylor, Kendell R., July 15, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
Warren, Henry B., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
Wicker, William H., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
Widmeyer, Richard, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
Watson, David R., July 7, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
Wilbert, Ira, July 15, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
White, Christian M., Aug. 19, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.
Warner, Samuel, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1864.
Watson, Edgar B., June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 3[illegible], 1864.
Weimer, Andrew, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1864.

BATTERY I (THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

Robert J. Nevin, capt., June 30, 1863; brev. maj. March 13, 1865; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Martin Bachman, 1st lieut., July 6, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Louis M. Johnson, 1st lieut., Jan. 26, 1864; pro. from 2d lieut. March 11, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Eliphalet O. Lyte, 2d lieut., June 30, 1863; pro. from sergt. March 11, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
John Weltmore, 2d lieut., July 10, 1863; pro. from 1st sergt. March 11, 1864; must out with battery June 23, 1865.
Abram S. Grove, 1st sergt., June 30, 1863; pro. to 1st sergt. March 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
James P. Bechler, q.m.-sergt., Jan. 21, 1864; pro. from private to sergt. Feb. 10, 1864; to q.m.-sergt. March 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Freeland T. Ronk, sergt., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.

Sergeants.

Abraham Conrad, June 30, 1863; pro. to sergt. Feb. 10, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
William D. Hoar, July 1, 1863; pro. to sergt. March 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Elhanan B. Stantly, Jan. 2, 1864; pro. to sergt. June 20, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
William Sommers, Jan. 23, 1864; pro. to corp. Feb. 10, 1864; to sergt. Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
William B. Sprout, Jan. 22, 1864; pro. to artificer Feb. 10, 1864; to sergt. March 13, 1865; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Henry R. Weand, June 30, 1863; died at Fairfax Seminary, Va., June 23, 1865.

Corporals.

David M. Gibney, July 1, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Edwin Sturgis, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Linnæus Rathvon, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Emanuel Hull, July 1, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Jacob Kling, Jan. 15, 1864; pro. to corp. June 15, 1865; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Edward H. Moore, Jan. 19, 1864; pro. to corp. March 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
John Buch, Jan. 18, 1864; pro. to corp. June 1, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Albert Christ, Aug. 19, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Jeremiah J. Cake, April 4, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Charles S. Morton, Jan. 19, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
William E. Stevenson, June 30, 1863; pro. to corp. Feb. 12, 1865; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
George A. McNeil, Jan. 4, 1864; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Henry L. F. Butt, Jan. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.
George Rigg, June 30, 1863.
Washington H. Potts, bugler, Jan. 9, 1864; pro. to musician Feb. 10, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
David E. Strachan, bugler, June 30, 1863; pro. to musician Nov. 30, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Edward F. Sturges, artificer, Aug. 22, 1864; pro. to artificer Feb. 7, 1865; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Emanuel Ditzler, Jan. 15, 1864; pro. to artificer March 13, 1865; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Edgar B. Watson, artificer, June 30, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 3, 1865.

Privates.

Alexander, Urias J., Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Arnold, Samuel, Jan. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Bartholomew, B. F., Jan. 18, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Bauman, Henry, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Bauman, Obed., Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Beckel, George M., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Bixler, Josiah, Jan. 20, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Bloom, Marcus, Jan. 18, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Boll, John, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Boone, George S., Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Brady, Thomas, Jan. 19, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Breneman, John, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Breneman, Martin B., Jan. 23, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Brenner, Frederick, Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Brown, Theodore H., Jan. 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Butcher, Samuel, Jan. 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Burnes, Christian, Jan. 19, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Buse, Levi, Jan. 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Bushong, Hiram, Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Batten, Ephraim, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Breen, John, Sept. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 6, 1865.
Buchman, Aaron, Jan. 23, 1864.
Capwell, Charles L., Jan. 22, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Carnes, William, Aug. 17, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Cogley, James W., Jan. 13, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Collins, Thomas H., Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Corr, Charles G., Jan. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
Coyle, Benjamin, Jan. 23, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Curley, Henry E., Jan. 19, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Cosnor, Joseph, Aug. 1, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Coover, Jacob, June 21, 1864; trans., date and organization unknown.
Chartor, Francis B., Jan. 9, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 20, 1865.
Cosgrove, Hugh, Jan. 5, 1864.
Darler, Benjamin, Jan. 21, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.

Diehm, Henry, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Diehm, John, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Diehm, Reuben, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Dinsmore, Benjamin F., Jan. 2, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Drennen, Wesley H., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Derfler, Enhart, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Derfler, John, Jan. 5, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 26, 1864.
Eby, Andrew J., Jan. 20, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Engle, Conrad, Jan. 9, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Erb, Henry H., Jan. 18, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Estlack, John P., Jan. 4, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Evans, Thomas J., Jan. 2, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Eliott, Daniel, Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Edminson, John, Jan. 5, 1864.
Finney, James A., Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Fraim, John G., Jan. 19, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Fritz, Samuel, Jan. 18, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Furniss, Joseph, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Finney, Henry H., Aug. 31, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Fisher, James G., Aug. 29, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Flood, George, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Fraim, Miller M., Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Fletcher, Jacob N., Jan. 15, 1864; trans. to 12th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 31, 1865.
Fenner, Harmon, Jan. 4, 1864.
Frazer, David S., Aug. 4, 1863.
Gamble, John, Jan. 12, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Garman, Henry, Jan. 21, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Garris, William, Aug. 17, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Gibble, Louis J., Jan. 22, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Good, Abraham, Jan. 16, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Gramm, Samuel S., Jan. 12, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Greiner, Henry, Jan. 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Groff, Emanuel M., Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Groft, Joseph H., Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Glass, John, Aug. 3, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Greiner, John, June 30, 1863.
Haire, James, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Hasler, Jonas F., Jan. 2, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Hastings, William J., July 1, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Heinly, Conrad, Jan. 5, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Heliman, Harrison, July 1, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Hershey, Christian E., Jan. 9, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Hipple, James M., July 1, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Hoak, Adam, Jan 16, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Hopkins, Lewis A., July 13, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Houseal, Samuel, Jan. 12, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Hoover, Charles, Jan. 2, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Hughes, Isaac, July 1, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Heiser, Peter, Jan. 19, 1864.
Holman, Peter, Jan. 22, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 25, 1864.
Havercamp, William G., Jan. 14, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 11th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 23, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 29, 1865.
Harnish, Josiah, Aug. 22, 1864; died at Fort Woodbury, Va., Dec. 25, 1864.
Houser, Joseph, Jan. 15, 1864.
Ireland, David, July 15, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Jones, Matthew G., Sept. 1, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Johnson, Charles, Jan. 15, 1864.
Keller, John, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Kern, Bernard, Jan. 23, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Kline, George W., Jan. 5, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Kling, Christian, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Kling, Christopher, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Kulp, Daniel, Jan. 2, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Kreider, Daniel, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Keene, Frank B., Jan. 21, 1864
Landis, Jacob R., Jan. 21, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Landis, David M., Jan. 2, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Landis, Samuel, Jan. 2, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Landis, Henry M., Jan. 9, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Langan, Thomas, Jan. 22, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Law, Robert R., Jan. 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Longenecker, A. L., Jan. 16, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Lower, John P., Sr., Jan. 27, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Lee, Napoleon B., Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Linn, Alexander M., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Long, Henry, Jan. 9, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 10, 1864.
Metzgar, John G., July 1, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Metzgar, David, Jan. 2, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Miller, Jerome, Jan. 9, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Miller, Joseph R., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Morningstar, John, Jan. 9, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Muckle, Benjamin, Jan. 4, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Muckle, John, Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Mumah, Henry, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Mutzy, William, Jan. 2, 1864.
McCracken, Otis, July 15, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
McCullough, Christ., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
McIntyre, Martin, Jan. 2, 1864.
McMichael, John, Jan. 23, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
McNeil, John R., Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
McVey, James, Jan. 18, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Neiss, John H., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Nixdorf, George W., June 30, 1863.
Oehme, Daniel, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1863.
Palm, Jacob P., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Peters, William E., Dec. 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Peters, Abraham E., Jan. 5, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Peters, Benjamin F., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Potts, Justus, Jan. 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Preisch, John, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Planthold, Joseph, Oct. 7, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Ramsey, Sylvester, Jan. 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Ratten, William, Aug. 26, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Rice, Alfred H., Jan. 22, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Rittenhouse, Isaac, Jan. 19, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Ronk, John, D., Jan. 21, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Rouinskey, Andrew, Jan. 16, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Rudy, Linton, Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Ryan, John, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Rousinskey, Benjamin, Jan. 16, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 17, 1864.
Rote, George, Jan. 22, 1864.
Scottew, Samuel, Jan. 22, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Smith, Henry, Jan. 12, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Spickler, David, Jan. 20, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Starke, Jacob W., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Stuent, Jacob, Jan. 18, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Stafford, Henry E., Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Stober, Samuel, Jan. 11, 1864.
Stauffer, William H., Jan. 5, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 29, 1864.
Steimberg, Joseph, Jan. 14, 1864.
Speer, Daniel H., Aug. 15, 1863; not on muster-out roll.
Tolson, Robert, Jan. 21, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Weimer, Andrew, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Waltz, Conrad, Jan. 22, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Walvert, Harrison, Jan. 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Walvert, William, Jan. 21, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Warner, Samuel, Jan. 20, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Widmeyer, Richard, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Witman, Hiram, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Wood, William, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Woll, Daniel, Jan. 22, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Wunsch, John, Jan. 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Webb, Ezekiel, Jan. 23, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Wiker, Daniel, Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Windler, Matthias, Jan. 17, 1864.
Weaver, Elias R., Jan. 5, 1864.
Wertz, Benjamin, Jan. 21, 1864.
Weir, James, Jan. 19, 1864.
Yerker, Christian, Jan. 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.
Young, Henry N., must. out with battery June 23, 1865.

Third United States Colored Regiment.—About fifty men, mostly in Company B of this regiment, were recruited in Lancaster County. The regiment

was organized in August, 1863, and soon afterwards proceeded to Morris Island, while the siege of Fort Wagner was in progress. It at once went on duty in the trenches, and shared in the duties of the siege till the capture of the fort. It went to Florida early in 1864, and at Jacksonville was drilled as a heavy artillery regiment, and did garrison duty in the forts near that place. During the summer many scouting-parties were sent out to destroy rebel property and bring in contrabands, as the slaves were called, and in all these raids not a man was lost as a prisoner, though the detachments were often driven by superior numbers. Probably a well-grounded apprehension of inhuman treatment by their captors rendered the men more vigilant to avoid surprises, and more desperate when fighting.

After the surrender of the rebel armies the regiment continued on duty at various points in Florida till October, 1865, when it came back to Pennsylvania, and on the 30th of that month it was mustered out of the service at Philadelphia.

COLORED SOLDIERS FROM LANCASTER COUNTY IN THIRD REGIMENT UNITED STATES COLORED VOLUNTEERS.

Sergeant.

Benjamin Gails.

Corporals.

Joel Ben. Jerome Ben.

Teamster.

Peter Woods.

Privates.

John Roberts.	Lewis Johnson.
Nathan Thompson.	Jonathan White.
Elias R. Milford.	Jacob Martin.
Emory Milford.	William Hilton.
James Milford.	Robert Young.
Joseph Eadens.	Bruster McGill.
Abram Thomson.	Alexander Craig.
George Atley.	James Janes.
John Landon.	Joshua Bond.
Isaac Parker.	Fisher Evillers.
John Thomson.	Samuel M. Chew.
Thomas C. Ring.	David Frey.
William G. Roberts.	Reuben Cook.
William Bucks.	Samuel Harris.
Levi Smith.	Isaac Wilson.
William Bingle.	Thomas Wilson.
Lorenzo Wright.	John Turner.
John Benson.	Stephen Swayne.
Miller Thompson.	William Craig.

Second Regiment Militia of 1862.[1]—This regiment was organized in Harrisburg, Sept. 13, 1862. It went at once to Chambersburg, where it remained till the 18th of September. It then moved to Hagerstown, and thence three miles on the Williamsport road, where it formed in line of battle. It remained twenty-four hours, and then, moving a mile farther, it went into camp, but the same evening it started for Greencastle, where it took cars for Harrisburg, at which place it was mustered out on the 25th of September, 1862.

[1] Acknowledgments to Col. J. L. Wright for data.

ROLL OF COMPANY A, SECOND REGIMENT MILITIA, 1862.

Captain, Andrew M. Rambo; First Lieutenant, George W. Haldeman; Second Lieutenant, Samuel Wright; First Sergeant, Hiram Wilson.

Sergeants.

Abraham Brunner, Jr.	Matthew M. Strickler.
Edward A. Becker.	Nicholas McDonald.

Corporals.

Jeremiah G. Hess.	Henry S. Hershey.
Peter Frailey.	Jacob K. Wall.
James Shroeder.	Henry L. Duck.
Sebastian A. Denegre.	Henry C. Fondersmith.

Musician.

William H. Rambo.

Privates.

Jacob Bahn.	William K. Knowlen.
John B. Bachman.	Andrew J. Kauffman.
Davis E. Bruner.	Samuel Lindsay.
David A. Bomgardner.	John Llewellyn.
Henry Brandt.	Pierce Lundy.
William Blackson.	John Lyle.
Frederick Bucher.	Adam Maxton.
Albert L. Baird.	James Maginnis.
Samuel Carter.	Samuel H. Miller.
Jeremiah Crawford.	Thomas A. Moore.
George Dehuff.	Wesley A. Martin.
Edward E. Davis.	George W. Newberry.
Henry E. Evans.	Henry Pfahler.
James Ferree.	Joseph Pfefaerkorn.
John Finger.	Edward Reuss.
Sylvester W. Finney.	Isaac Riole, Jr.
Emanuel Fry.	Jeremiah Reitzel.
Uriah Finley.	Michael S. Shuman.
William Grubb.	Isaac Snyder.
Samuel Greenawalt.	Sinnickson Smith.
Philip M. Gabe.	Jacob W. Smith.
William Gemmill.	Sterling Smith.
Samuel Graver.	Zimmerman Supplee.
Charles Grove.	John W. Stacey.
Robert Hickson.	Thomas R. Supplee.
James Henry.	W. Brantley Supplee.
William Hummell.	Wesley Upp.
Benjamin Herr.	John R. Wilson.
Philip Hable.	Milton Wike.
Ephraim Hershey, Jr.	Charles Zietler.
Christian Hershey.	Jacob Zahm.
John Hartman.	

COMPANY C.

Captain, Samuel Devlin; First Lieutenant, George W. Enney; Second Lieutenant, Edward H. Miller; First Sergeant, John K. Haines.

Sergeants.

Ivans Rambo.	Solomon S. Detwiler.
David Smedley.	William L. Breese.

Corporals.

Samuel S. Klair.	Edward Dunn.
Joseph Cloud.	George P. Badger.
Benjamin F. Mullen.	John Corrigan.
Jeremiah H. Gault.	Henry Long.

Musician.

John B. McClure.

Privates.

Malcolm H. Angell.	David Bricker.
Valentine Baker.	Thomas J. Clepper.
George M. Booth.	Robert Colt.
John Booth.	Michael P. Canston.
Franklin Baney.	John T. Dorsey.
Hugh M. Boyd.	Adam Duck.
Amos Brown.	Richard J. Enney.
William H. Bruner.	George Finley.
George Briner.	John A. Fry.
Joseph Berntheisal.	George Fendrich.

William B. Fasig.
William Fulmer.
James R. Haldeman.
Albert Gray, pro. to hosp. steward.
Ellbrige G. Herr.
John H. Herr.
John H. Kauffman.
Joseph Knotwell.
Samuel Knipe.
Daniel Kendig.
Thomas P. Lundy.
Jefferson Moore.
Thomas Mullen.
James E. Mifflin.
Thomas B. McClune.
Franklin Stahley.
Edmund Spering.
Samuel Shively.
Charles P. Shreiner.
Joseph Sourbeer.
Alexander Sharp.
William N. Williams.
Charles P. Young.
Samuel Yentzer.
George Young.

COMPANY E.

Captain, James P. Dysart; First Lieutenant, David Bair, Jr., promoted to adjutant, Sept. 14, 1862; Second Lieutenant, Henry W. Hager; First Sergeant, Albert C. Zahn.

Sergeants.

George B. Keller.
Henry McConomy.
Albert F. Levering.
Emanuel H. Gast.

Corporals.

Henry Decker.
Clay H. Brubaker.
George Heitshue.
Henry C. Eberman.
Jefferson E. Shank.
Samuel Rathvon.
Hugh J. Ferguson.
George Calder, Jr.

Musician.

Thomas J. Killian.

Privates.

Lewis Aucamp.
Henry B. Beckler.
Elias E. Bundle.
Henry Carson.
Edward Champneys.
Henry A. Diller.
Albert F. Eberman.
Martin Ebersole.
James D. Fahnestock.
James Fitzpatrick.
James Frecht.
Frank Freidenshine.
Lyman Fulton.
Michael B. Flynn.
John E. Gable.
Noah M. Glassfelter.
Amos Gast.
John F. Heinitsh.
John Herr.
William W. Hess.
Washington F. Hambright.
Henry H. Hartman.
William Hamilton.
Henry A. Hortiug.
Martin L. Herr.
H. Hambright.
Henry H. Hartman.
William Hamilton.
Henry A. Horting.
Martin L. Herr.
H. W. H. Hibshman.
Jacob S. Kauffman, Jr.
Emanuel B. Kauffman.
George Kline.
John H. Leonard.
Charles E. Long.
Reuben H. Long.
Frank Lichty.
John Lutz.
Samuel B. Moore.
Albert Moore.
Frederick Miller.
John McGinn.
Joseph B. McCaskey.
Cyrus McCaskey.
Julius Nash.
Charles H. Nauman.
Henry Pinkerton.
Patrick Sullivan.
Jacob P. Shirk.
Edward Sherbrooks.
Benjamin C. Smith.
David M. Stauffer.
Andrew Stewart.
Henry D. Uhler.
Edward Welchans.
John Wunch.
Edward Walker.
Horace A. Yundt.

COMPANY H.

Captain, William McClusky; First Lieutenant, Harry C. Herr; Second Lieutenant, William P. Brinton; First Sergeant, Joseph D. C. Pounall.

Sergeants.

Wilkinson Frayer.
Lewis Brinton.
John Hillis.
Jacob Thomas.

Corporals.

George Scott.
Thomas Mercer.
Thomas Marsh.
Franklin Hombher.
Hiram McGowan.
George Pounall.
John Yarnall.
Joseph W. Fawkes.
Maris Taylor.

Privates.

Henry Albright.
Albert Bickle.
Thomas Boone.
Cyrus Brinton.
John H. Cain.
John Chamberlain.
Jonas Chamberlain.
A. W. Cooper.
Morris Cooper.
Jeremiah P. Cooper.
Samuel Dickinson.
Henry Divine.
Reese Eavenson.
John M. Entriken.
James Faris.
Francis Finney.
Henry Finney.
James Finney.
John G. Fogle.
Othneil Geiger.
Charles Goodman.
Joseph F. Good.
Elwood Greist.
William Greist.
Samuel Greene.
Owen Hedricks.
Hugh Hillis.
Frederick Hofer.
George Houston.
Robert J. Houston.
William Hoy.
William Johnson.
James D. Kinnard.
John Livingston.
James Lowery.
Levi W. Moore.
William Murphy.
Thomas McGowan.
William McMinn.
Hiram McNeal.
Benjamin Pounall.
Levi Pounall.
Samuel Rhodes.
John M. Reese.
Samuel Risser.
John H. Rudolph.
Thomas Russell.
Oscar Rhea.
Joseph Scarlett.
John Scott.
David P. Sheeler.
Samuel C. Sweied.
Amos M. Slaymaker.
Isaac W. Slokom.
George Steele.
Amos Townsend.
Martin Townsend.
John S. Witmer.

COMPANY I.

Captain, William G. Case; First Lieutenant, John Q. Denney; Second Lieutenant, William McDivit; First Sergeant, John Z. Thomas.

Sergeants.

Isaiah Richards.
William Robinson.
Uriah Sourbeer.
Alfred Collins.

Corporals.

William Morgan.
Barney Riley.
William Fisher.
Martin Davis.

Musician.

Henry Hess.

Privates.

Michael Aldinger.
Edward Bembo.
Christian Becker.
William Collins.
Robert Couley.
William Caley.
William Crissenger.
Thomas Coleman.
Thomas M. Davis.
Joseph Fisher.
George Fager.
Frederick Friend.
Patrick Fanel.
Samuel Foster.
George Green.
John Graham.
Daniel Gohn.
Samuel Hughes.
George Hummel.
George Hardnail.
John D. Jones.
Benjamin E. Jenkins.
John Jones.
Thomas Lloyd.
Charles Loring.
John W. Lewis.
James Morgan.
Joshua Miller.
Edward Matthews.
Cyrus Mathiot.
Michael Morris.
Patrick Morris.
John McLaughlin.
Oswald McLaughlin.
John McGuire.
Emanuel Newcomer.
Thomas Parry.
John Quaid.
Patrick Ryan.
John Roberts.
Michael Sherlock.
Charles Schroeder.
Richard Seward.
Henry Thomas.
Benjamin Thomas.
Albert Urban.
David Williams.
John Wynn.
David F. Welsh.
Frank Weaver.
George Wohlfond.
James Wright.

COMPANY K.

Captain, Charles A. Stern; First Lieutenant, David F. Fisher; Second Lieutenant, Isaac Keesey; First Sergeant, William H. Neisley.

Sergeants.

Robert Corrigan.
Hiram Kirk.
Levi Wager.
Alfred Arms.

Corporals.

William Hogendobler. Charles Hippy.

Musician.

Zachariah Hardy.

Privates.

Henry Alton.	Charles Lehman.
Albert B. Brown.	William S. Lemon.
Joseph Fisher.	Thomas McGovern.
Jacob Fellenberger.	Richard McGovern.
Jacob Finkabine.	Robert Omer.
Frederick Grabb.	William W. Reed.
James K. Gohn.	Samuel Robinson.
Peter Gardner.	George Seiple.
George Graver.	Peter Stipe.
Isaac Hinkle.	George Swartz.
William Hinkle.	Henry B. Schriver.
Samuel Hamaker.	William Wanderer.
Zachariah S. Hogentobler.	Henry Yeger.
William B. Hardy.	Conrad Yegar.
Albert B. Keis.	

Forty-seventh Regiment Militia of 1863.[1]—It was late in June, 1863. The State Normal School at Millersville was in session with several hundred students, many of whom were young men. Its principal was James P. Wickersham. Daily, almost hourly, reports reached the school of the invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebel army under Lee. It was said the rebels had crossed the Potomac, were in Pennsylvania, had taken possession of Chambersburg, had attacked Carlisle, were threatening Harrisburg, etc. What added greatly to the excitement was the multitudes of fugitives that thronged every highway leading from the counties west of the Susquehanna, with their property of all kinds. Patriotic young men could not be forced to study under such circumstances, and, hoping that the threatened invasion would turn out to be merely a raid, the principal armed a hundred of the students, organized them into a company, and marched with them, as captain, to Wrightsville, to assist in guarding the Columbia bridge, which was considered in danger. After performing guard duty for about a week, the company was relieved by the Seventy-seventh Emergency Regiment, under the command of Col. Jacob G. Frick, and marched back to Millersville.

A brigade of Early's troops reached the neighborhood of Wrightsville on the afternoon of the 28th, two days after the Normal School boys had left, attacked Col. Frick, drove him across the river, and gave him scarcely time to fire the long bridge that spanned the Susquehanna, to prevent being followed. Meantime Governor Curtin had issued a proclamation, "declaring that the enemy in force was advancing upon the border, and calling for sixty thousand men to be mustered into the service of the State for ninety days, but to remain so long as the safety and honor of the commonwealth might require."

The smoke of the burning bridge could easily be seen at Millersville, some ten miles away, rising in great black clouds. Sunday as it was, the school was hastily convened and closed for the term. The principal announced his purpose to become a soldier at once under the Governor's call, and stated that he was willing to take command of all who would follow him. The next day he advertised the formation of the "People's Regiment," sent the companies as rapidly as they were organized to Camp Curtin, went to Harrisburg himself on the 2d of July, while the roar of the cannon of the great fight at Gettysburg could be heard in the distance, was sworn into the service as captain on the Fourth of July, and on the 9th had the regiment mustered in and was soon ready to march. He was ordered to Shippensburg; became a part of Gen. Whipple's command at Chambersburg; halted at Greencastle to prepare for the expected battle with Lee, and reached Hagerstown and the Potomac just in time to see the last of the rebel forces safe on the other side and to capture a few stragglers found hid in the barns and farm-houses of the neighborhood.

The Forty-seventh Regiment encamped for several weeks near Hagerstown, was then sent to Reading, thence to the mining regions of Schuylkill County, where a collision with disaffected parties seemed at one time imminent but was averted without violence. The regiment was discharged at Reading, August 14th.

The following rolls are given as showing the names of Lancaster County men serving in the Forty-seventh Regiment:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, James P. Wickersham; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles McDougall; Major, Benjamin F. Cox; Adjutant, Daniel H. Herr; Quartermaster, Abraham Hartranft; Surgeon, William H. Egle; Assistant Surgeon, Barnard Leaman; Chaplain, John C. Thorn; Sergeant-Major, Charles H. Harding; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Charles Moore; Commissary-Sergeant, John Roland; Hospital Steward, John F. Heinitsh.

COMPANY A.

Capt. John S. Rogers; First Lieutenant, John G. Moore; Second Lieutenant, Cyrus Mehring; First Sergeant, Amos M. Stirk.

Sergeants.

Samuel H. Sides.	Franklin W. Sensenich.
J. Roland Diller.	John Roland (pro. to com.-sergt. July 8, 1864).
William H. H. Kinzer.	

Corporals.

Roland D. Shick.	Amos S. Rutter.
Aaron C. Ranck.	Jacob Souders.
Samuel L. Oberholzer.	David F. Besore.
Joshua E. Diller.	Jacob Diffenderfer.

Musician.

Edw. F. Rannels.

Privates.

Zimmerman Bowman.	John H. Groff.
Byron Bensinger.	David Hartranft.
Henry Besore.	Isaac B. Hawk.
John A. Besore.	David High
Charles C. Brown.	Elisha A. Hoffman.
William E. Diller.	Daniel Horst.
Adam Eaby.	Henry Honder.
Samuel F. Esbenshade.	Martin Jacoby.
John M. Fetter.	Davis Kain.
Jacob Fritz.	Matthias Kaley.
Edward B. Fry.	George Kraft.
John H. Geist.	John G. Kurtz.
George Geigley.	Diller Mentzer.
Martin B. Good.	John L. Miller.

[1] By Col. James P. Wickersham.

Henry Morrow.
Henry Mentzer.
Emanuel Mull.
William S. Murr.
Christian Musser.
Martin B. Myer.
Christian S. Rickel.
Daniel W. Ranck.
Edwin S. Ranck.
David W. Ranck.
Adam S. Ranck.
Martin Ranck.
Samuel S. Ranck.
John Ream.
William E. Richewine.
George W. Russell.
John Rutter.
Reinhold Rhoads.
Jacob B. Shaub.
Elias Shirk.
George W. Simpson.
George Slote.
Byron D. Slote.
Jacob Spotts.
John M. Stauffer.
John W. Steen.
Isaac Sensenich.
Gabriel W. Taylor.
Jacob Townsley.
Ephraim M. Warfel.
David K. Weidner.
John Wentzel.
Isaac Witwer.
John Womert.
John M. Wallace.

COMPANY C.

Captain, A. Thomas Buchanan; First Lieutenant, J. Franklin Mancha; Second Lieutenant, J. Haines Long; First Sergeant, Charles C. Hornberger.

Sergeants.

George Lindsey.
James G. Brower.
John W. Rich.
Henry S. Mancha.

Corporals.

John R. Bender.
George Mancha.
Henry Hollinger.
George Lawrence.
Graybill Wenger.
William H. Addleman.
Raymond Forbes.
John Deisman.

Privates.

George F. Adams.
Josiah Adams.
William H. Buller.
James S. Buchanan.
Amos O. Bidden.
William Beichler.
Christian Beichler.
William W. Clemenson.
Amos Deison.
Benjamin Dorwart.
Alexander Deim.
John H. Elwill.
James R. Emery.
Eugene F. Griffith.
Christian Groaf.
Alexander W. Gant.
Charles W. Girod.
Abner T. Griffith.
Reese G. Happersett.
John Hage.
John Hersh.
William Holt.
George P. Irwin.
Frederick H. Irwin.
Franklin Johnson.
Benjamin Kreider.
John G. Lewis.
Elias Lockart
James W. Moore.
Adam Miller.
John Moreton.
Henry L. McConnell.
William Nauman
William P. Pim.
Tyler Rittenhouse.
Joseph Bank.
Isaac Reel.
Elam Reel.
John G. Reesor.
William A. Supplee.
Stewart Supplee.
William Slike.
Henry M. Sheaffer.
Jacob P. Shirk.
Jeremiah Stotzenberger.
William H. Sultzbach.
Joseph Sultzbach.
Rudolph Sullivan.
Thomas Shaffer.
John Troub.
E. Morris Wherry.
John White.
Jacob R. White.
George E. Wright.
Isaac L. Weaver.

COMPANY F

Captain, Rufus B. Kelsey; First Lieutenant, Harrison Rose; Second Lieutenant, E. Lewis Roseborough; First Sergeant, John Ross.

Sergeants.

Amos F. Sweigart.
Elias Diem.
Alexander Carpenter.
Daniel Lee.

Corporals.

Edward D. Baldwin.
John F. Kelly.
Davis Roseborough.
George W. Bertsler.
David K. Martin.
Isaac H. Mason.
Martin E. Kurtz.
William F. Levely.

Privates.

Charles Allison.
George D. Boice.
William Bryson.
Isaac Cooper.
Jacob Diem.
Adam Diem.
William Diem.
Amos Dague.
William Englerth.
George Englerth.
William Foster.
Sylvester Fryberger.
Samuel Franklin.
Garrett Fish.
John D. Hart.
William Herrington.
William Howe.
John B. Hollenbeck.
Isaac B. Hughes.
Robert Howe.
Uriah Hacket.
Leonard Jewell.
John H. Kurtz.
Brice Kenney.
John Knull.
Charles Murphy.
George Martin.
William Murphy.
John Martin.
John Morrison.
Elias Mast.
Hugh E. Miller.
William McKim.
John McNamire.
Israel Northamer.
David Pontz.
Ezra B. Pyle.
Harrison Rissel.
George Rissel.
Samuel Rissel.
James Reifsnyder.
James Ray.
Andrew Stevenson.
George Spotts.
John P. Sweigart.
John Spotts.
Peter Steffey.
Jacob Shiffer.
John A. Wright.
Adam Weaver.
William White.
Wiley Wheeler.

COMPANY H.

Captain, Peter W. Stocksleger; First Lieutenant, John H. Martin; Second Lieutenant, John G. Weinberger; First Sergeant, Dennis Myers.

Sergeants.

William L. Schofield.
Thomas Coulson.
William G. Lehman.
William F. Roberts.
Charles H. Harding.

Corporals.

Daniel W. March.
Henry S. Troutt.
William E. C. Bell.
Josiah Lineaweaver.
Elias Hollinger.
Sylvanus Grove.
Daniel T. Brighton.
William P. Roberts.

Privates.

David B. Allewalt.
John J. Bear.
Allen J. Barnet.
John H. Bechtel.
John Beichel.
Nicholas Betenk.
George W. Berntheicel.
Samuel M. Bimersderfer.
William F. Bletz.
Nathaniel W. Boyd.
Edward T. Burgan.
Henry H. Cassel.
Henry Clinton.
John L. Doner.
David Evans.
Thomas J. Foulke.
Richard J. Forest.
Davis Fox.
Arbertus Fry.
Martin L. Fry.
Silas W. Geiss.
Herman W. Graybill.
Abraham P. Garber.
Robert W. Happersett.
Henry H. Hartman.
William S. Hastings.
Thomas J. Hauck.
Moses Hollinger.
George W. Hollinger.
John W. Hess.
John D. Heintzelman.
Benjamin H. Hershey.
Jacob P. Hostetter.
John T. Jones.
Eli T. Kerns.
Benjamin F. Kissinger.
Charles H. Koch.
Abraham G. Landis.
Israel S. Landis.
Jacob P. Levergood.
James Livingston.
William H. Mackelduff.
Eugene H. Mateer.
John Morrow.
William A. Miller.
Clarence G. Mumford.
Benjamin Morris.
Joseph O. Pope.
William Prudeaux.
Jacob P. Prowel.
Charles B. Pugh.
Thomas C. Ramsey.
Charles A. Rupert.
Wallace Sollenberger.
Alphonsia Small.
John N. Stauffer.
Simon P. Stover.
John Weller.
Samuel Weaver.
Jesse W. Wentz.
Samuel Wilson.
William A. Wilson.
William T. Windle.
Jacob G. Zook.

COMPANY K.

Captain, John Black, Jr.; First Lieutenant, Edward Reilly; Second Lieutenant, Samuel C. Steigerwalt; First Sergeant, John Deichler.

Sergeants.

William Bateman.	H. Varian Miller.
William Lewars.	James Towson.

Corporals.

Coleman Hoopes.	Josie Ryan.
Samuel Erisman.	Henry Loan.
Jacob Lemon.	James Garvin.
George Martin.	John Hoag.

Musician.

Charles Hubley.

Privates.

George Arnold.	Thomas Iredale.
John A. Alexander.	John Kautz.
Henry Bowder.	Zachariah King.
William Bateman, Jr.	Henry King.
John S. Breneman.	Rudolph Knode.
Albert Bair.	David Lechler.
Christian Burns.	James Lother.
Winfield Burns.	John Leman.
Calvin M. Barnes.	David Miller.
William H. H. Cox.	Jacob Millichsach.
Samuel Coyne.	George Millichsach.
Edwin Clark.	Anthony H. McGlinn.
Charles Dean.	Charles Nauman.
Henry B. Dowart.	Edward B. Patterson.
Charles Deitrich.	Amos Pyle.
Henry A. Eberman.	George Pinkerton.
Jacob Franciscus.	Reuben Remley.
John Fisher.	Michael Rudy.
John Flick.	William Reber.
John Forrest.	Levi Reese.
Jacob Goodman.	Augustus Rost.
Thomas Holt.	Cyrus Staley.
Daniel Hollman.	Isaac B. Smeltz.
William Hollman.	John A. Smith.
Benjamin Heline.	Rudolph Suters.
David K. Hackman.	Godfrey Suters.
Lewis Hopkins.	Abbott Spurrier.
John Harrison.	Amos Stapleford.
Paul A. Harrison.	John Tyler.
John F. Heinitsh (pro. to hospital steward July 9, 1863).	Jonathan Winters.

Fiftieth Regiment Emergency Troops of 1863.—To meet the emergency which arose in the summer of 1863, Mr. Emlen Franklin, by request of the commander of the Department of the Susquehanna, organized companies and disposed them along the line of the river in this county. After the battle of Gettysburg these companies were assembled at Harrisburg, and organized into the Fiftieth Regiment, with Mr. Franklin as colonel.

From Harrisburg it went to Carlisle and Chambersburg. After a short time it marched to Hagerstown, and then to Williamsport, and was stationed at Dam No. 5, about five miles above that place, where it did picket duty till about the middle of July, when it returned to Harrisburg and was discharged. After its arrival at Chambersburg, Lieut.-Col. Thaddeus Stevens, Jr., was in command of the regiment, Col. Franklin having been placed in command of the brigade to which it belonged.

Rolls of the Fiftieth Regiment are as follows:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel, Emlen Franklin; Lieutenant-Colonel, Thaddeus Stevens, Jr.; Major, James F. Ricksecker; Adjutant, David K. Springer; Quartermaster, Lewis Haldy; Surgeon, John F. Huber; Assistant Surgeon, Samuel Keneagy; Sergeant-Major, William H. H. Buckius; Quartermaster-Sergeant, William Buickley; Commissary-Sergeant, John C. Morgan; Hospital Steward, Lewis H. Calder.

COMPANY A.

Captain, Edward F. Hager; First Lieutenant, Andrew Leibley; Second Lieutenant, Matthias Hart; First Sergeant, Charles D. Rupley.

Sergeants.

Thomas P. Fordney.	Jerome Miller.
George Cormany.	John A. Snyder.

Corporals.

Abraham Learman.	Henry Leibley.
Abraham Groff.	Samuel C. Konigmacher.
Amaziah Baldwin.	James Suydam.
David G. Sprecher.	William W. Jones.

Musicians.

W. C. Shenk.	Amos Harmen.

Privates.

Harry F. Albright.	Charles C. Kleegh.
Israel Bear.	Samuel Koble.
Edward Brimmer.	Abraham Leachy.
Francis Brinkman.	Benjamin G. Leachy.
Charles Brinkman.	John B. Leaman.
Charles Brown.	William Lechler.
David Brubaker.	Edmund Lefever.
Robert Buchanan.	John Like.
Charles Buckius.	Abraham Miller.
Andrew Coble.	Alexander Morris.
John Cassel.	Henry Mellinger.
William Diffenderfer.	John F. Myerle.
John M. A. Eberly.	Henry McMinnich.
Henry C. Eby.	Joseph J. O'Rourke.
John Fletcher.	Henry Pinkerton.
William Getz.	Henry Rock.
James Gorman.	Andrew Stewart.
Robert Grimsey.	Henry Sanders.
Winfield Geiter.	John J. Stone.
Lewis Haberbush.	Joseph D. Thomas.
Frank J. Hartman.	William H. Trump.
Martin Hecker.	John Urey.
Frank Hegener.	Christian Ulmer.
David A. Hobbs.	George Warner.
George A. Horting.	Jacob Weise.
Harry Kauffman.	Charles Weise.
Amos H. Kauffman.	John H. White.
Albert Kepner.	William T. Wylie.
Charles Kline.	

COMPANY B.

Captain, Henry N. Breneman; First Lieutenant, Jacob S. Buckwalter; Second Lieutenant, Adam R. Black; First Sergeant, Ambrose Maynard.

Sergeants.

Martin C. Huber.	Christian Rowe.
Valentine Mancha.	Samuel Paul.
Joseph Cremer.	

Corporals.

Amos H. Mylin.	Abram Metzler.
Hiram F. Pierce.	L. A. Groff.
Samuel Jones.	Levi Brenberger.
Joseph L. Foulk.	John McMichael.

Musician.

Robert T. Taggart.

Privates.

Amos Bartholomew.	William G. Cochran.
Elias Binkley.	Benjamin Coyle.
Jacob G. Book.	Michael Curran.
Amos Brackbill.	Michael B. Fenninger.
Martin B. Breneman.	Peter Gehring.
Joseph G. Brubaker.	Silas E. Groff.
John Backman.	Benjamin F. Groff.

Isaac Hall.
Jacob Hogens.
Elim L. Herr.
Haldeman J. Herr.
Christian S. B. Herr.
Ezra B. Herr.
Joseph Herr.
Enos B. Herr.
Isaac N. Helm.
John Horn.
Samuel Keen.
David Lee.
Samuel F. Lefever.
Samuel Maloy.
Christian C. Maurer.
Levi F. Maurer.
Emanuel R. Miller.
Jacob F. Miller.
William Murphey.
Benjamin Musselman.
Thomas Murphey.
George Petro.
Joseph M. Potts.
William H. Rober.
Benjamin F. Ryan.
Aldis Sharp.
Amos W. Shaub.
William Shubert.
Austin Shultz.
Benjamin F. Skeen.
Joseph Trout.
Thomas Tillbrook.
Henry Waidley.
Jacob Weaver.
Albert K. Warfel.
George W. Williams.

COMPANY C.

Captain, Moses Whitson; First Lieutenant, Joseph McGowan; Second Lieutenant, James L. Allen; First Sergeant, Napoleon B. Warner.

Sergeants.

Richard J. Lewis.
Cyrus M. Ayres.
Walton Williams.
Harry C. Herr.
John C. Morgan (pro. to com.-sergt. July 13, 1863).

Corporals.

George Pownall.
George Hunter.
Joseph D. C. Pownall.
Harry C. Warner.
Thomas B. Dickey.
John M. Pickel.
William N. Carty.
Hiram McGowan.

Musician.

Thomas A. Parker.

Privates.

Albert Allen.
Franklin Althouse.
William Althouse.
Pusey Barnhouse.
Martin R. Baughman.
Theodore C. Boone.
Charles C. Brinton.
Edward G. Bromell.
John C. Campbell.
Morris Cooper, Jr.
Matthew Dripps.
John Dubree.
James L. Dunlap.
Henry P. Ferry.
William Ferris.
William Flynn.
Samuel G. Fogle.
Joseph R. Garner.
Jacob Gross.
Alexander Goodman.
William Harry.
William H. Hathway.
Albert Heidlebaugh.
Milton Heidlebaugh.
John Hillis.
Frederick G. Hofer.
George Houston.
Henry Jackson.
W. H. Longhead.
Absalom Lawrence.
David Miller.
Thomas A. Moore.
Albert A. Moore.
Martin S. Mowery.
James Miller.
James McMunn.
William M. Pickel.
Benjamin H. Pownall.
Thomas H. Pownall.
David B. Quigley.
Samuel Richardson.
James B. Roney.
Henry Saack.
Harvey Scott.
John Seigman.
George Shaub.
Samuel C. Sword.
Henry E. Stafford.
Richard Stewart.
James N. Sponenberger.
Thomas Warner.
Howard Williams.
William H. Witman.
John A. Woodland.
Downing Wright.
John A. Yarnall.

COMPANY D.

Captain, Hiram Stamm; First Lieutenant, William A. Lechler; Second Lieutenant, Richard Blickenderfer; First Sergeant, Theodore W. Stouffer.

Sergeants.

Anthony Frazer.
Lewis A. Shirtz.
Ross C. Thompson.
Amos Norton.

Corporals.

Frederick Yeager.
Emanuel Shay.
Charles A. Boring.
William Farren.
John G. Fisher.
Jacob Blickenderfer.
Henry D. Side.
Henry M. Trout.

Musician.

John W. Hubley.

Privates.

William H. Arment.
Elias Betchel.
Levi Beck.
Hiram S. Bentz.
Henry Blickenderfer.
Albert G. Bowman.
Henry W. Brenneiser.
John B. Caldwell.
Israel Caldren.
Joseph M. Crawford.
Henry J. Donehower.
Hiram Demmy.
George Eichelberger.
Alexander Ewing.
Hiram L. Erb.
Jacob R. Foust.
Joseph H. Fralick.
William J. Frazer.
George Frazer.
Franklin Freidenstein.
Samuel Fry.
Pharos W. Fry.
Elijah Gensemer.
George C. Getz.
George H. Grannear.
William Hacker.
Franklin Hammond.
William Hammond.
Henry Harting.
Francis L. Herr.
James High.
John S. Hilbsman.
Elias W. Heistand.
William D. Hoar.
Abraham H. Hoover.
Henry D. Hurst.
John C. Hunter.
Jacob W. Kegereis.
Jeremiah B. Keller.
Lewis Keller.
Sylvester Kennedy.
Israel Leed.
Frederick Libbert.
Martin Light.
Joel Lightner.
Lewis H. Lindicamp.
W. G. Livingston.
Clement A. Livingston.
Barton Lorah.
Robert R. Law.
John Massey.
Henry Massey.
Samuel Miley.
Thomas McElvaine.
Levi McLaughlin.
Edward Norten.
Adam Nagle.
Leopold O'Breiter.
Edward Quigley.
Lemon Reifsnyder.
Henry H. Rohrer.
Daniel W. Rudy.
John H. Senseman.
John M. Sharp.
Abram H. Shenk.
Henry R. Shirtz.
James M. Smith.
Jacob B. Sperah.
Joseph Steinmyer.
Levi A. Steiner.
Jeremiah A. Stober.
Franklin Trego.
A. Newton Trout.
J. Rutter Trout.
Robert Wentz.
James R. Wilson.
David Woods.
N. Milton Woods.
David Zecher.
Martin R. Zell.

COMPANY E.

Captain, David Bair, Jr.; First Lieutenant, Henry W. Hager; Second Lieutenant, Samuel F. Rathvon; First Sergeant, George B. Keller.

Sergeants.

Henry McConomy.
Albert Levering.
George Calder.
Emanuel H. Gast.

Corporals.

Henry C. Brubaker.
Henry C. Eberman.
Hugh Furgeson.
John Bair.
John S. White.
Benjamin Holtzhouse.
Henry H. Deetz.
Washington Hambright.

Musicians.

Thomas J. Killian.
Morris Huber.

Privates.

John Bausman.
Abraham Bachman.
Amos K. Barr.
David Bender.
George Bookman.
John Bookman.
Charles Bundle.
Aaron Cassel.
Henry E. Carson.
Henry Carson.
Edward Carter.
James P. Champneys.
Jacob Charles.
Walter S. Clark.
James Cogley.
Lewis H. Calder.[1]
Henry Coons.
Edward H. Diller.
James Downey.
Martin Ebersole.
Henry H. Erb.
John Evans.
Michael Flynn.
John E. Gable.
John Gast.
Joseph Gochneaur.
Henry Groff.
Samuel Hambright.

[1] Promoted to hospital steward July 14, 1863.

Jacob Harnish.
Henry Hart.
Peter Hensel.
Samuel Hess.
Conrad Holzhaur.
Peter Honaman.
Maris Hoopes.
Robert Hopkins.
Bernard Huber.
William Hamilton.
Henry Kauffman.
John Kline.
Amos Lee.
Frank Lichty.
Levi Longron.
Henry C. Martin.
Abraham Mehaffy.
Samuel Mehaffey.
Socrates Miller.
Cyrus McCaskey.
Bernard McGonigle.
Jacob McAllister.
Josiah Pennepacker.
Franklin Poff.
Christian Poff.
Benjamin F. Rowe.
John Rowe.
John W. Rudy.
Gilbert Rathvon.
Joseph Smith.
Jonathan Sprecher.
Abraham Shock.
Charles Stormfeltz.
Patrick Sullivan.
John Tanger.
Jacob Thomas.
Thomas Thurlow.
William Troyer.
Jacob Ulmer.
Charles Veil.
John Waters.
Albert Waters.
John M. White.
John Zecher.

COMPANY F.

Captain, William A. Atlee; First Lieutenant, Henry L. Pickel; Second Lieutenant, Daniel S. Bursk; First Sergeant, William Randolph.

Sergeants.

Ezekiel J. Ruff.
William G. Binkley (pro. to q.-m. sergt. July 10, 1863).
John Fritz.
Calvin J. Groff.
John G. Fraim.

Corporals.

William O. Bair.
Abraham Reiter.
Jacob B. Beck.
John A. Sollenberger.
John McCarty.
Abram Esbenshade.
Adam Geist.
Samuel F. Manahan.

Musicians.

John Hamilton.
Franklin Fisher.

Privates.

Edward E. Alexander.
Cyrus Bair.
Amaziah Beaver.
Amos Beaver.
John L. Binkley.
Christian Binkley.
Amos E. Bair.
John Blair.
Christian H. Bowers.
Ephraim Buckwalter.
George Bushong.
Daniel R. Doner.
Abraham Eaby.
Henry M. Eckert.
Daniel Ellet.
John Eby.
Noah W. Eby.
Jesse Fellenbaum.
Peter Fellenbaum.
William Geisey.
Michael R. Good.
Henry C. Goodman.
William Grimley.
David G. Groff.
David W. Groff.
Emanuel M. Groff.
William H. Gumpf.
Jacob M. Harman.
Henry Hellinger.
Peter Heister.
William H. Hull.
George H. Kellenberger.
Hiram B. Kendig.
Henry G. Kendig.
Samuel Keplinger.
James M. Killian.
Felix Kirchner.
John L. Kreider.
Aaron Kling.
Jacob S. Landis.
John G. Landis.
David Landis.
Christian Landis.
Eli Landis.
John Leamon.
Amos Longenecker.
Milton Manahan.
Daniel H. Markley.
Milton Murphy.
Emanuel Miller.
William Norris.
Henry Pimper.
Frederick Pittzenberger.
James W. Potts.
John A. Rakestraw.
Andrew Reese.
Witmer C. Ronk.
Henry Rudy.
Adam Rudy.
Benjamin Rutter.
Jacob R. Schenck.
Joseph H. Sharp.
John Simon.
George W. Smith.
Freeland H. C. Stafford.
Henry C. Staum.
Jacob G. Suydam.
Franklin B. Taylor.
Newton Troup.
George Tomlinson.
Samuel Walker.
Samuel J. Weiler.
Peter Weinberger.
Jacob C. Young.
Andrew J. Youndt.

COMPANY G.

Captain, Isaac S. Mullikin; First Lieutenant, William Stamm; Second Lieutenant, John J. Kersey; First Sergeant, Lyman Fulton.

Sergeants.

Franklin Brook.
Lewis D. Idale.
Daniel Downey.
John C. Nelson.

Corporals.

Benjamin P. Speihlman.
Jacob Reese.
Robert M. Arters.
James Laird.
George Kurtz.
W. Byerly.
Shedwick B. Kinsey.
Henry Hawk.

Musicians.

John W. Werntz.
Joseph Batters.

Privates.

John C. Arters.
Amos Aument.
Aaron Bachman.
Jeremiah Bamborough.
Franklin Bell.
Jacob Bernard.
Isaac Boley.
John Brenberger.
Francis T. Brubaker.
George Campbell.
Israel Clark.
Frank S. Cockran.
John Concle.
James Creamer.
Martin S. Diller.
Hugh Dougherty.
John W. Espenhimer.
Joseph G. Good.
Sylvester H. Greenleaf.
Daniel W. Grube.
Franklin Hensel.
Samuel Hess.
Joseph Hoffman.
William Hoffman.
Davis Kinsey.
William Kinsey.
George Kutz.
Roland Layton.
Osborn R. Mullikin.
Franklin McCleary.
Amos McCombs.
Thomas N. Nelson.
Andrew Northamer.
George F. Paulick.
Jonathan Pearthree.
Franklin Potts.
Ephraim Potts.
Ambrose Powers.
McIntyre Ransey.
Thomas Ray.
Jacob Reeser.
Israel Rohrer.
John D. Ronk.
Alfred N. Russel.
Mifflin A. Russel.
Christian Sarter.
Henry Shirk.
Samuel Shirk.
Alfred Silknitter.
Daniel Weller.
Alfred Wenditz.
Joseph Wirth.
Samuel B. Yohn.
Adam Yohn.

COMPANY H.

Captain, Franklin Sourbeer; First Lieutenant, Daniel Rickerd; Second Lieutenant, Urias Warfel; First Sergeant, John M. Kendig.

Sergeants.

Henry Will.
George McCully.
Amos McCue.
Ephraim Potts.

Corporals.

Philip Sourbeer.
Hiram M. Graham.
Elias Derridinger.
David Warfel.
Franklin Lewis.
Jackson Young.
Benjamin F. Will.
Abel B. Kise.

Musician.

Cyrus D. Bowers.

Privates.

Christian Benedict.
Jacob Bitts.
Jacob Beady.
Cyrus Brown.
Amos Chambers.
George F. Doersh.
George Doll.
Amaziah W. Erb.
Jeremy Fry.
John Funk.
Amer Funk.
James Furgeson.
John Gantz.
Jacob Gord.
John Hadden.
Benjamin Harman.
Amos Harnish.
Aaron Henry.
Christian B. Henry.
Jacob Hess.
Samuel H. Hess.
Alonzo Herline.
Andrew Hill.
Charles R. Hudgins.
Henry Hall.
Christian Kauffman.
John Kauffman.
George W. Kise.
Joseph Knight.
Benjamin W. Lantz.
Henry Law.
David Lines.

Samuel Long.
Harvey Lowery.
Henry Malhorn.
Benjamin K. Maynard.
Franklin Menard.
Richard Millikin.
Lewis S. Murr.
Simon McCue.
Elias McMullin.
Maris McMullin.
James McPherson.
Jacob Ream.
Samuel Shank.
Eli W. Shenk.
Henry Shoe.
George Slackhauff.
Hugh C. Sourbeer.
Ambrose M. Sourbeer.
Benjamin F. South.
Benjamin Urban.
Peter Wagner.
Cyrus Warfel.
Jacob Weaver.
Jacob R. Yentzer.

COMPANY I.

Captain, John H. Druckemiller; First Lieutenant, John I. Hartman; Second Lieutenant, John Rote; First Sergeant, Henry Fisher.

Sergeants.

Frederick Robinson.
Lewis F. Gallacher.
Ambrose H. Ball.
And. J. Booth.

Corporals.

Lewis Finefrock.
John McGuire.
Jacob Boas.
John Hoopert.
John Speece.
John Kuhns.
Henry White.
John McGinnis.

Musician.

W. Kahl.

Privates.

George M. Allison.
Jacob B. Amwake.
Isaac Bauman.
W. Boas.
Frederick Beauer.
Jacob Brock.
W. H. H. Buckius (pro. to sergt.-maj. July 11, 1863).
M. Duchman.
Adam J. Eberly.
George R. Eberlman.
W. Fisher.
James Flagg.
Jacob Fletcher.
Edward Garden.
Frederick Gemperling.
William Gemperling.
Henry Gipple.
Jacob Herzog.
Henry W. Hess.
Henry H. Hibsham.
Abraham Hiestand.
John Hull.
Lewis Haldy (pro. to q.m. July 11, 1863).
James H. Jacobs.
Henry Jones.
John Jones.
James L. Jones.
John R. Jeffries.
John M. Kaempf.
Henry Kautz.
William Kirkpatrick, Jr.
William Kuhns.
Jacob Keller.
Edward M. Lebkicher.
John Lonard.
Charles Lippold.
Thomas Lyons.
Jacob Metzgar.
George W. Marrett.
Frank Moore.
Isaac McGuire.
Joseph McGuire.
David Nauman.
Neok Ung Hong.
Washington Pyle.
Luther Richards.
Edward A. Sehner.
John Shaeffer.
John Shaum.
Edward Shubrook.
Joseph Steinhouser.
Arthur Stewart.
Willis Scovern.
William H. Thackera.
William Tittus.
Herman W. Villee.
John Weaver.
Charles Weitzel.
John Zellars.

COMPANY K.

Captain, James E. Crawford; First Lieutenant, William N. Stewart; Second Lieutenant, Samuel Bookman; First Sergeant, Brice Clark.

Sergeants.

Samuel Massey.
John W. Gardner.
William A. Crawford.
William Barton.

Corporals.

William N. McAlister.
John Hagan.
Hiram Carrigan.
William B. Lyons.
David H. Huber.
George Hoak.
Patrick Moss.
John Crawford.

Musicians.

Maris Barton.
Milton Groff.

Privates.

George Alexander.
John H. Anderson.
Gordon Armstrong.
Daniel Aument.
Jacob Beach.
Frederick M. Brady.
Henry S. Brooks.
Rolandus Brubaker.
John Brubaker.
John Campbell.
Joseph Clark.
William Cloud.
Philip Cramer.
Aaron Cramer.
John Cramer.
William A. Crawford.
Eli Dull.
David Dunkle.
Samuel Eshleman.
Calvin Eshleman.
David Eshleman.
John S. Ewing.
Henry Fridy.
Robert Gemmill.
Abraham H. Good.
Daniel D. Good.
John C. Graeff.
William A. Grove.
Christian Hackman.
Davis J. Hagan.
Christian Harnish.
Michael Harnish, Jr.
Jacob Hart.
Harrison Hartranft.
Alexander Hemperly.
Rudolph Hess.
Martin K. Hess.
Henry S. Hess.
Henry S. Hoak.
Jacob D. Hoak.
David M. Huber.
James O. Huss.
Isaac H. Lehman.
John D. Manifold.
Benjamin Miller.
Levi Montooth.
James Moss.
John A. McAlister.
Samuel McAlister.
Thomas Neel.
James Neel.
Leper Nimlow.
Albert G. Porter.
John Rhoads.
Maris Rice.
Henry Rinehart.
John H. Rohrer.
James E. Smith.
William E. Smith.
Samuel Stevenson.
Ernst M. Weidlich.
Christian W. Warfel.
William Yesler.

Lancaster County Soldiers in other Regiments.—The following-named soldiers served in the regiments designated below:

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT P. V.

Company B.

Gast, William.

Company C.

Kantz, Henry.
Musknuss, Peter.
Milligsack, Augustus.

Company D.

Handley, William.
Howe, John T.
Keifer, John E.
Keifer, John.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT P. V.

Company K.

Fransl, William D.
Moore, Jeremiah S.
Moore, John V.
Wisner, George D.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT P. V.

Rewalt, Luther L., assistant surgeon.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT P. V.

Company F.

Kitterman, Robert, July 15, 1863; re-enl. as vet. vol. Dec. 29, 1863.
Obetz, Aaron H., July 18, 1863.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT P. V.

Company I.

Shaffer, William, Feb. 2, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Seitz, Henry, Aug. 23, 1864; disch. June 23, 1865.
Stappleford, Amos, Aug. 20, 1864; disch. June 23, 1865.

Company K.

Stuard, John, Feb. 7, 1865; not accounted for.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT P. V.

Company G.

Fury, Adam, Jan. 16, 1864; trans. to regt. in field.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT P. V.

Battery A.

Cappelles, Henry H., Feb. 23, 1864; not accounted for.
Youse, Jacob, Aug. 18, 1864; not accounted for.

Battery C.

Bringer, Ephraim, Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with battery June 29, 1865.
Beard, John, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with battery June 29, 1865.
Denny, Hiram, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with battery June 29, 1865.
Fishel, Jacob, Feb. 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 29, 1865.
Metzler, Martin, Feb. 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 29, 1865.

Battery D.

Levi Dennison, Feb. 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 30, 1865.
Barnes, Calvin M., March 25, 1863; must. out with battery June 30, 1865.
Burder, Ephraim, Feb. 15, 1864; trans. to Batt. C, 1st Pa. Art., Dec. 8, 1864.
Fisher, Jacob, Feb. 15, 1864; trans. to Batt. C, 1st Pa. Art., Dec. 8, 1864.
Hikes, Washington, Feb. 15. 1864; must. out with battery June 30, 1865.
Hammer, John K., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out June 21, 1865.
Metzler, Martin, Feb. 15, 1864; trans. to Batt. C, 1st Pa. Art., Dec. 8, 1865.
Reem, Henry C., Feb. 24, 1864; trans. to Batt. C, 1st Pa. Art.

Battery E.

Fischel, John, Sept. 1, 1861; trans. to Inv. Corps Dec. 12, 1863.
Weidle, John H., Jan. 31, 1865; must. out with battery July 20, 1865.
Worl, William, Sept. 1, 1861; disch. at exp. of term, Sept. 3, 1864.
Weller, Jacob, Aug. 16, 1865; must. out June 10. 1865.

Battery F.

Brown, Henry D., Jan. 26, 1864; must. out with battery June 9, 1865.
Halligan, William, Jan. 29, 1864; trans. to Batt. B, 1st Pa. Art.
Smith, George, Feb. 3, 1864; not accounted for.

Battery G.

McGlenn, Michael A., Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with battery June 29, 1865.
Spichlman, Benjamin F., Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with battery June 29, 1865.
Boyce, Jacob D., March 30, 1864; must. out with battery June 29, 1865.
Bair, William O., Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with battery June 29, 1865.
Campbell, Matthew G., Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with battery June 29, 1865.
Herrick, Charles, Dec. 29, 1863; must. out with battery June 29, 1865.

Battery H.

Aston, John, March 9, 1864; must. out in hospital June 19, 1865.
Caldwell, John E., March 8, 1864; must. out with battery June 27, 1865.
Honifer, George, Feb. 1, 1864; disch. from hospital June 9, 1865.
Kapp, John, Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with battery June 27, 1865.
Beem, Henry C., Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with battery July 1, 1865.

Unassigned.

Bennet, Henry, Sept. 7, 1861; not accounted for.
Chinias, James, Sept. 7, 1861; not accounted for.
Cole, Abraham, Sept. 7, 1861; not accounted for.
Eckman, Martin, Dec. 12, 1861; not accounted for.
Elliot, Jacob, Sept. 7, 1861; not accounted for.
Frankford, Jacob, Sept. 7, 1861; not accounted for.
Painter, Montgomery, Sept. 7, 1861; not accounted for.
Shields, Patrick, Sept. 7, 1861; not accounted for.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT P. V.

Company A.

Parsons, Robert, Aug. 12, 1864; not accounted for.
Sheppard, Jackson, Aug. 5, 1864; not accounted for.

Company B.

Baxter, Amos, Aug. 3, 1863; trans. to navy July 5, 1864.

Company C.

Stillinger, William, Jan. 25, 1863; trans. to 1st Bat. Cav. Vet. Vols.

Company F.

McFarlin, John, Aug. 15, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT P. V.

Company A.

Schnabl, Lewis, July 30, 1864; disch. June 1, 1864.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT P. V.

Company G.

Burkey, Henry, June 21, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
Hover, Henry, Jan. 11, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT P. V.

John L. Huber, asst. surg., Aug. 21, 1861; disch. Oct. 22, 1862.
Samuel R. Sample, assist. surg., Aug. 1, 1862; disch. Dec. 2, 1862.
Benjamin F. Sides, assist. surg. Sept. 13, 1862; disch. Jan. 24, 1863.
William Earnshaw, chaplain, Aug. 27, 1861; disch. Oct. 9, 1862.

Company D.

Gable, Jacob, March 21, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT P. V.

J. A. Livergood, surg., Sept. 14, 1861; trans. to 101st Regt. P. V. Nov. 20, 1861.

Company I.

Shelley, William A., March 4, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
Walker, Gottlieb, Jan. 17, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT P. V.

Company A.

Russell, George W., March 7, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Company B.

Cooper, Isaac V., March 7, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Miller, Philip, March 15, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Rhoades, Henry, March 14, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Company K.

Russell, Mifflin, March 7, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
Russell, Alfred N., March 13, 1865; not on muster-out roll.

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT P. V.

Company B.

Burdick, Dorrance, April 13, 1865; absent, wounded, since March 30, 1865.

Company D.

Stormfeltz, Jacob E., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

Company I.

Deichley, Samuel, Aug. 25, 1864; absent, sick, since Oct. 3, 1865.
Penn, Joseph, Aug. 22, 1864; absent, sick since March 18, 1865.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT P. V.

Robert McDonald, musician, Nov. 1, 1861.

Company E.

Thompson, William, Feb. 15, 1864; veteran; disch. May 31, 1865.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT P. V.

John W. Corker, chaplain, Dec. 4, 1861; died June 4, 1862.

Company A.

Abraham Alstead, 1st lieut., Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 29, 1863.

Company C.

Brennan, Edward, July 14, 1863.
Glass, William, July 30, 1863; died Aug. 31, 1864.

Company G.

Anmit, Henry, July 21, 1863; trans. to Co. E April 1, 1864.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT P. V.

Company C.

Powell, Henry, April 8, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT P. V.

Company E.

Sinclair, John, March 28, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 7, 1865.

Company F.

Feldon, John P., Sept. 15, 1864.

Company H.

McCall, Mayhew, March 28, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 7, 1865.

Company I.

John L. Evan, Aug. 23, 1864; disch. May 28, 1865.

SIXTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT P. V.

Company I.

Wilson, John B., July 23, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT P. V.

Company A.

Bennstead, Frederick, Aug. 23, 1861; died in hospital of wounds.
Ream, Christopher, July 11, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.

Company B.

Lawrence, Charles, Feb. 27, 1865.

Company D.

McElwee, Michael, Sept. 12, 1864; disch. May 12, 1864, insanity.
Roach, Levi, July 15, 1863; absent, sick.

Company E.

McIlwee, Michael, Sept. 12, 1864.

Company F.

Kieth, Edward, June 7, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Company G.

Brush, Richard, Jan. 22, 1864; died on steamboat, Sept. 15, 1864, coming from Richmond.
Burke, John, Jan. 22, 1864; died at Camp Parole, Sept. 14, 1864, of wounds.
Leiker, John, Feb. 28, 1864; absent, pris. of war, since June 22, 1864.

Unassigned.

Bear, Robert, May 31, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
Dugan, Hughy, Oct. 8, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
Hayes, John, Aug. 6, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
Loomis, Emerson, Aug. 29, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
Rickee, William, July 29, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
Small, Lewis, Feb. 30, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
Varnum, John, April 5, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
Wallace, George, Aug. 1, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
Yolkemberg, Joseph, July 9, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
Yost, Joseph, July 9, 1864; must. out July 9, 1865.

SEVENTIETH REGIMENT P. V.

D. D. Swift, surgeon, Jan. 21, 1865; must. out with 2d Prov. Cavalry.

Company A.

Groff, David W., March 7, 1865; trans. to Co. B, 2d Prov. Cav.
Lipp, Emanuel, March 7, 1865; trans. to Co. G, 2d Prov. Cav.

Company B.

Wood, William B., March 11, 1865.

Company C.

Mullen, John, March 8, 1865.

Unassigned.

Alleman, David B., March 11, 1865.
Bralkowskie, John G., March 7, 1865; trans. to Co. A, 2d Prov. Cav.
Brandt, Peter C., March 11, 1865.
Hackman, Henry, Feb. 27, 1865; trans. to Co. E, 2d Prov. Cav.
McMimm, Lorenzo, March 9, 1865; trans. to Co. A, 2d Prov. Cav.
Meyers, Henry F., March 8, 1865; trans. to Co. A, 2d Prov. Cav.
Oatman, Isaac M., March 8, 1865.
Romick, Charles F., March 3, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 2d Prov. Cav.
Reiney, Thomas, March 9, 1865.
Seimon, Charles, March 6, 1865.
Zimmerman, John, March 11, 1865; trans. to Co. D, Prov. Cav.

SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, P. V.

Company G.

Matthew Doerr, sergt., Oct. 11, 1861; disch. Oct. 10, 1864, at exp. of term.
Arnold, George, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. Nov. 16, 1862, for disability.
Errin, James, Oct. 24, 1861; died July 3, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg.
Fields, John, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. Nov. 21, 1864, at exp. of term.
Farrow, James, Oct. 29, 1861; disch. Nov. 8, 1862, disability.
Fetzer, Henry, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg July 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
Fitzpatrick, Michael, Oct. 24, 1861.
Granewald, Henry, Oct. 25, 1861; disch. Jan. 15, 1863, disability.
Hook, Louis, Oct. 8, 1861; disch. June 7, 1864, disability from wounds at Mission Ridge.
Mittenzevie, Frank, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. March 20, 1862, disability.
News, Edward, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. July 23, 1862, disability.
Schlottinger, Andrew, Oct. 29, 1861; disch. July 23, 1862, disability.
Steward, John, Oct. 27, 1861; disch. March 20, 1862, disability.
Wittmoyer, Christian, Nov. 11, 1861; disch. Nov. 4, 1864, at exp. of term.
Wolgemuth, Charles, Oct. 25, 1861; died at Richmond, pris. of war.
Witenheimer, John, Oct. 30, 1861.
Wilhelm, John F., Oct. 30, 1861.
Zehr, John, Oct. 26, 1861.
Zee, John, Nov. 8, 1861.

Company H.

Blaitt, Charles, March, 1861.
Lentz, Dominic, Nov. 13, 1861; disch. March 30, 1862.
Mons, John H., Nov. 28, 1861; disch. for disability.
Meyers, John W., Nov. 17, 1861; disch. for disability.
Winner, Samuel, Nov. 20, 1861; disch. for disability March 20, 1862.
Weryelberger, Christian, Nov. 8, 1861; died in prison at Richmond.

Company K.

John Riley, corp., July 1, 1861; disch. Aug. 6, 1864, at exp. of term.
Bartle, John, July 1, 1861; trans. to 1st Pa. Batt. Oct. 23, 1861.
Conklin, Morris, July 1, 1861; disch. Jan. 10, 1862, for disability.
Doonan, Patrick, July 1, 1861; disch. Aug. 6, 1864, at exp. of term.
Diser, William, Aug. 1, 1861; disch. Dec. 1, 1864, at exp. of term.
Dunn, John, July 3, 1861; died Aug. 15, 1861.
Doonen, Michael, July 1, 1861; absent, a prisoner.
Gleckson, John, July 1, 1861; disch. Jan. 15, 1862, for disability.
Gratton, Patrick, July 1, 1861; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
Hesse, Godfrey, Aug. 3, 1861; trans. to Co. I, 73d Regt. P. V.
Kutz, Henry, July 1, 1862; disch. Jan. 11, 1862, for disability.
King, John, Sept. 1, 1861.
McDonald, Michael, July 1, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
McGinnis, Bernard, July 1, 1861; killed at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.
McMahen, Patrick, July 1, 1861; absent, prisoner of war.
Newcomer, Jacob, July 1, 1861.
O'Donnell, Manus, July 1, 1861; disch. for disability.
Powers, Patrick, July 1, 1861; died Nov. 28, 1863, of wounds.
Riley, Cornelius, Aug. 13, 1861; disch. Feb. 6, 1863, for disability.
Sennet, Peter, July 1, 1861; disch. Aug. 6, 1864, at exp. of term.
Stoughter, David, July 6, 1861; trans. to Pa. 1st Batt. Oct. 23, 1861.
Smith, John, July 1, 1861: killed Nov. 25, 1863.
Whiteman, John, Aug. 1, 1861; disch. Aug. 23, 1864, at exp. of term.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT P. V.

Company B.

Blowmaster, Lewis, Jan. 25, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Dowhower, Henry, Jan. 28, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Hilsher, Joseph, Jan. 12, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Hurst, Christian, Jan. 20, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Haughy, Edward D., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Hipple, Perry, Feb. 4, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Longenecker, Adam, Jan. 30, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Lytle, John, Jan. 18, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Leafever, Benjamin, Jan. 25, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
McElroy, John, Jan. 30, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
McFadden, George, Jan. 30, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Sargen, Myers, Jan. 31, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Strause, William, Jan. 28, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Starrett, Benjamin F., Jan. 6, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Company D.

Karney, James, Jan. 30, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Reynolds, Adam C., Feb. 6, 1862; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Dec. 17, 1862.
Sanders, Frederick, Jan. 30, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Company G.

Bryson, William, Jan. 9, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Cristy, Henry, Jan. 25, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Clark, George W., Jan. 23, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Couner, John, Feb. 10, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Eisenberger, Adam, Jan. 27, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Frazer, Charles, Jan. 23, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Gregg, Robert, Jan. 16, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Kurtz, Samuel, Jan. 14, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Myers, Archer, Feb. 9, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Phillips, John W., Jan. 6, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Smith, David D., Jan. 23, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Shultz, Edward B., Jan. 18, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Shellenberger, John, Jan. 27, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Shue, Benjamin, Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Worn, Philip, Jan. 31, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Company I.

Dounan, Anthony, Jan. 11, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Frank, Rufus B., Jan. 18, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Gamble, James B., Jan. 18, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Hogan, James, Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Johnston, George, Jan. 23, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Lippy, John, Jan. 31, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Reatz, Henry, Jan. 31, 1865; absent, sick, since June 22, 1865.
Willis, James, Jan. 31, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT P. V.

Joseph B. Downey, surg., July 22, 1863; resigned April 5, 1864.

Unassigned.

Meyers, Joseph, Aug. 5, 1863.

NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT P. V.

Company K.

Brosius, Marriot, sergt., Nov. 7, 1861; three years; pro. to corp. June 29, 1862; to sergt. May 6, 1863; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; com. 2d lieut.; not mustered; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 2, 1865; veteran.
Brenton, Channing, corp., Oct. 15, 1861; three years; pro. to corp. June 29, 1862; killed at Bermuda Hundred May 20, 1864.

TENTH REGIMENT MILITIA OF 1862.

(Organized Sept. 10–16, 1862; disch. Sept. 25–27, 1862.)

COMPANY B.

Captain, Henry E. Slaymaker; First Lieutenant, Jacob F. Gable; Second Lieutenant, William J. Garvin; First Sergeant, Samuel F. Stigerwalt.

Sergeants.

William J. Bateman.
John F. Deichler.
David K. Wolf.
Walter G. Evans.

Corporals.

George W. Barton.
Henry Shubert.
Robert McCafferty.
David S. Rettew.
Amos Lee.
Israel F. Able.
Henry Loan.
David Bender.

Musician.

William H. Bateman.

Privates.

Henry H. Adams.
James Black.
John W. Boyce.
John S. Breneman.
John Carr.
Brinton J. Carter.
Edward Carter.
Samuel Carter.
Albert Demuth.
Henry A. Eberman.
Jacob A. Eberman.
Henry Ehler.
Robert L. Eichholtz.
Amos Eisenberger.
Jacob Eisman.
Jacob H. Harnish.
Michael W. Harnish.
Casper Hildebrand.
Adam Hoak.
Daniel Holeman.
Thomas Holt.
Ehman Huber
John M. Carscadden.
Jacob Kline.
Emanuel M. Kreider.
William Lechler.
John Leman.
Peter Long.
George H. Markley.
John C. Martin.
Christian Metzgar.
David P. Morrison.
Benjamin S. Muhlenberg.
John Mullen.
Samuel F. Myers.
Jacob Newcomer.
Diller H. Ott.
Samuel Overly.
William Parker.
Francis Parvin.
David W. Patterson.
Thomas H. Pollock.
Samuel H. Price.
Henry Pryor.
Edward Riley.
Henry Rogers.
Joseph J. Ryan.
Michael Rudy.
John S. Spangler.
William Suydam.

COMPANY E.

Captain, Levi D. Galligher; First Lieutenant, Henry B. Dunlap; Second Lieutenant, David M. Stoner; First Sergeant, Edward H. Snyder.

Sergeants.

Abram B. Culp.
Charles W. Johnson.
Samuel P. Beckley.
Benjamin T. Eberly.

Corporals.

Rufus A. Morrison.
Samuel Kurts.
Richard B. Kelley.
Benjamin Dellinger.
Reuben Kreiner.
Simon Good.
Allen K. Martin.
Samuel K. Ehrman.

Musician.

George Buckeuss.

Privates.

Edward D. Auchey.
Henry M. Breneman.
John H. Breneman.
David K. Burkholder.
Jacob D. Boyce.
Abram S. Brady.
Michael Brandt.
Swift D. Bender.
Alfred H. Camp.
Thomas S. Camp.
Henry P. Critchley.
David C. Culp.
Alfred Culp.
Samuel Donavan.
William B. Doyle.
Simon Drabenstadt.
Alfred Dyer.
William Donaughy.
Jeremiah Diehle.
Samuel Eckard.
Abram Fritz.
Henry Fuliton.
Valentine Greiner.
Edwin Gamber.
William K. Hartman.
William Henry.
Benjamin Herr.
George Hanams.
Herman Hartman.
William W. Kline.
Abram L. Kulp.
Stephen J. Kaulfman.
Charles A. Lytle.
Alpheus Long.
Gerhart J. Metzgar.
Benjamin F. Mishey.
Edward Moore.
James P. Miles.
William McNeal.
David McNeal.
Christian Oldwiler.
Philip Pile.
Douglass Patterson.
Samuel Reiff.
Henry T. Roberts.
James H. Raymond.
Reuben Risser.
William Strickler.
Joseph R. Strickler.
John R. Strickler.
Abram Spickler.
Martin Spickler.
John Tiece.
Charles A. Weidman.
Abram R. Young.
Jacob L. Zeigler.

TWELFTH REGIMENT MILITIA OF 1862.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Oliver J. Dickey; Lieutenant-Colonel, Joshua Karnes; Major, Henry S. Wharton; Adjutant, Jacob E. Barr; Quartermaster, Charles Jacobs; Assistant Surgeon, A. Rox Nebinger; Sergeant-Major, Thomas M. Moore; Quartermaster-Sergeant, John Lewis.

COMPANY A.

Captain, William A. Atlee; First Lieutenant, Abner M. Miller; Second Lieutenant, Henry L. Pickle; First Sergeant, Calvin Cooper.

Sergeants.

Thomas J. Webb.
James B. Martin.
Frederick Stamm.
Abraham S. Groff.

Corporals.

Robert M. Miller.
Freeland T. Ronk.
Adam Froelick.
Isaac Kendig.

Privates.

Jacob Arnold.
John A. Alexander.
William Baxter.
Abraham Buckwalter.
Christian D. Buckwalter.
Elias J. Buckwalter.
Isaac Buckwalter.
Ephraim Buckwalter.
Amos Bushong.
George Bushong.
Hiram Bushong.
William Beck.
Lemuel G. Binkley.
Levi Buckwalter.
Israel Carpenter.
Abraham Conrad.
Ephraim C. Deets.
John Ely.
Abraham Ebenshade
Henry Frey.
Martin G. Frank
John Froelich.
David Fellenbaum
Isaac Gara.
Peter Gara.
Dana Graham.
Abraham Haldeman.
Peter Heister
Benjamin G. Heller.
Samuel Herr.
Edward B. Hoffman.
Levi B. Hoffman.
Samuel Hoar.
William D. Hoar.
James H. Howard.
William H. Hull.
Samuel Hunsecker.
Davis Hurst.
Daniel Kellenberger.
Henry G. Kendig.
William H. Kessler.
Felix Kerchner.
Aaron Kling.
Samuel Kling.
David Landis.
John Leamon.
Amos Longnecker.
Daniel Miller.
Milton Murphy.
Daniel M. Parmer.
Isaac W. Pleam.
Benjamin Roadman.
Christian M. Ressler.
Benjamin M. Root.
Thomas B. Rowe.
Henry N. Rudy.
John W. Taylor.
Isaac W. Vandersaal.
William W. Wickle.
Benjamin Weigart.
Andrew Weimer.
William H. Wicker.
Jacob H. Yeager.
Abraham Zook.

COMPANY C.

Captain, A. T. Hawthorn; First Lieutenant, Samuel Boyd; Second Lieutenant, John J. Long; Second Lieutenant, John L. Young; First Sergeant, C. M. Collins.

Sergeants.

G. Kneisley.
J. M. Lefevre.
H. W. Ritchie.
R. B. Ewing.

Corporals.

B. Maxwell
N. N. Hensel.
G. L. Degg.
J. P. Evans.
S. H. Scott.
J. L. Walker.
A. A. Johnson.
J. A. Potts.

Privates.

William E. Ailer
Joshua Bear.
James Bruce.
Samuel J. Boyd.
Daniel Burns.
S. E. Bomberger.
Eliphas C. Black
S. R. Boyer
C. M. Brehm.
P. W. Brehm.
Robert J. Clark.
James T. Clendenen.
William Chandler.
Adam Duke.
David Evans.
Alexander Ewing.
Thomas Furnies.
William M. Gibson
William T. George.
H. H. Gochenauer.
William H. Hess.
William J. Hastings.
John R. Hamilton.
Benjamin Houser.
G. Houser.
G. W. Hollinger.
James Hand.
J. Newton Jefferson.
John Johnson.
V. R. Johnson.
J. Jamison.
John Kane.
John Kisnener.
George F. Long.
C. B. Moore.
Abraham W. Morris.
William Noll.
J. Paxon Johnson.
E. Penrose Everett.
William B. Risk.
Richard Retzer
J. B. Royer.
J. B. Rohrer
D. Rohrer.
William Steele.
William Skethway.
E. R. Stauffer.
George Sutton.
B. Frank Taylor.
Elias M. Watson.
S. Withers.

COMPANY E.

Captain, Harrison H. Grosh; First Lieutenant, Richard B. Tshudy; Second Lieutenant, Jonas W. Stauter; First Sergeant, John R. Bricker.

Sergeants.

Theodore Lichtenthaler.
Augustus Grosh.
John Geib.
Benjamin F. Hill.

Corporals.

Samuel E. Keller.
George S. Geyer.
Samuel Stark.
Henry Stauter.
John Fausett.
James Sproul.
Frank Stozenboch.
Daniel Lafferty.

Musician.

Christian Metzler.

Privates.

Isaac Adam.
Obed Bowman.
Hiram Brubaker.
Urias Buch.
Aaron Buch.
William Breidegan.
Henry Diehm.
Peter Bonder.
Isaac Bentz.
John Blantz, Jr.
Daniel Clark.
John Carc.
Samuel Deiffenderfer.
Peter Druckenbrod.
Ephraim Doster.
Benjamin F. Enk.
Martin Eckman.
Henry R. Fetter.
George Flood.
Isaac Feather.
William M. Fry.
Andrew P. Grosh.
John A. Geyer.
William Gutekunst.
Reuben P. Grosh.
Samuel Habecker.
Francis Harpel.
Wayne Hallacher.
William Irwin.
Edwin Ihling.
Christian Kling.
Christian Lucking.
Christian B. Mohn.
Addison McNulty.
William Nees.
Augustus Nees.
Isaac G. Pfautz.
John W. Peiffer.
Richard Pickert.
Aaron Reidenbaugh.
Solomon Royer.
Thomas Sohl.
Adam B. Sharr.
Henry M. Sheaffer.
Uriah M. Sheaffer.
John Stauter.
Emanuel Sheaffer.
John H. Spera.
William Shay.
Daniel G. Souder.
John C. Stormfeltz.
Samuel Stauter.
John Smith.
Aaron Stauter.
George E. Snyder.
Alfred Sesseman.
Henry Seaber.
Haydon H. Tshudy.
Jacob Ulrich.
Samuel Weidler.
John W. Wallace.
Jacob Young.
John K. Zwally.
Nathaniel K. Zwally.
Christian B. Zwally.

COMPANY H.

Captain, Solomon Strock; First Lieutenant, Isaac S. Filbert; Second Lieutenant, Harry Hipple; First Sergeant, Abraham Herr.

Sergeants.

Joseph Brenner.
Amos Kauffman.
John Bowmaster.
August Baney.

Corporals.

Henry Fahs.
William Wanbaugh.
John Wiley.
Lewis Wanbaugh.
Barney Gareth.
Cyrus Engle.
John Hamaker.
Peter L. Shroff.

Musicians.

David Brubaker.
Bartram Galbraith.

Privates.

Simon Ackerman.
John Beard.
Amos Crider.
Henry Erb.
William Fullerton.
Benjamin Fink.
John Groff.
William Galbraith.
Henry Good.
Simon Grove.
Zachariah Garreth.
Moses Good.
Isaac Groff.
Henry B. Hammaker.
Henry Hilcher.
John Hoff.

John Haldeman.
Henry C. Knaub.
George B. Knaub.
Henry Linten.
Stephen V. Mills.
William Murphy.
Jacob Meckley.
Henry Melchoir.
Henry Markley.
Henry Nophsker.
George Pence.
John Redman.
John Shepard.
Clarkson F. Upp.
Thomas Wilson.
George Welty.
Adam Weaver.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT MILITIA OF 1862.

(Organized Sept. 17, 1862; discharged Sept. 25, 1862.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Joseph Wilcox; Lieutenant-Colonel, William H. Eagle; Major, Charles A. Litzenberg; Adjutant, Josiah Jackson; Quartermaster, John J. Roland; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Isaac Johnson.

COMPANY A.

Captains, William H. Eagle (pro. to lieut.-col. Sept. 17, 1862), William H. Roth; First Lieutenant, William Kendig; Second Lieutenant, David H. Coble; First Sergeant, George W. Shultzbach.

Sergeants.

Clayton M. Foulk.
John Strickler.
Stephen F. Eagle, Jr.
Thomas Z. Clark.

Corporals.

John M. Whitehill.
John W. Rich.
George W. Heckrothe.
James M. Anderson.
John Clark.

Musician.

Robert Jenkins.

Privates.

Abraham Cassell.
John L. Connelly.
John Cochran.
John H. Chapman.
Russell A. Child.
John G. Engle.
George G. Eagle.
George Ebert.
Hiram Erisman.
Lewis P. Foulk.
Charles C. P. Grosh.
Warren R. Grosh.
Benjamin F. Hartman.
Clayton Hartman.
Robert Harris.
John W. Heistand.
George W. Hildebrand.
James Hogans.
James F. Johnson.
Henry C. Longenecker.
John S. Miller.
Henry S. Mussellman.
Archer Myers.
Jesse Odell.
John Riff.
Matthew Straub.
William H. Shultzbach.
Albert Spangler.
Calvin A. Shultzbach.
Samuel H. Trump.
John Thuma.
Michael White.

COMPANY I.

Captain, Henry A. Wade; First Lieutenant, Christian Hoar; Second Lieutenant, John Schlegelmilch; First Sergeant, Israel Balmer.

Sergeants.

Jerome Shultz.
George Baxtresser.
John Balmer.

Corporals.

Henry Gish.
Abraham Kaylor.
Lewis Haenlen.
James Collins.

Musician.

John G. Mellinger.

Privates.

Franklin Andrews.
Amasiah H. Balmer.
Jacob H. Bletz.
Michael Bletz.
Henry Boyer.
George W. Boyer.
Henry Bossler.
Samuel Bracht.
Amos G. Breneman.
Levi Breneman.
Simon Breneman.
Samuel H. Brubaker.
Frederick Byrod.
Andrew Cain.
Samuel Eby.
Joseph Eckinger.
Isaac Erb.
Francis P. Flynn.
William Force.
John Foltz.
William Greenawalt.
John Groff.
Levi Harmony.
John Harmon.
Christian C. Hamaker.
Samuel Hoverter.
John Kahoe.
John Kapp.
Jacob Kautz.
Abraham Keller.
Samuel Keller.
John Kalb.
Abraham Kuhns.
Benjamin Lehman.
George D. Lohr.
John Lynch.
Daniel May.
John Meredith.
Christian Myers.
Meredith B. McBride.
Martin Nissley.
Michael Ober.
Frederick Oldwiler.
Philip Peters.
Jacob S. Reider.
George H. Reider.
Jacob Rhoads.
Abraham Rutt.
Ambrose Shroad.
John W. Sheaffer.
Frederick Shroadner.
Benjamin Taylor.
John Tyrell.
George F. Wilson.
William A. Wilson.
Gabriel Young.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT MILITIA OF 1862.

(Organized Sept. 20, 1862; disch. Sept. 20–22, 1862.)

Lieutenant-Colonel, E. K. Young.

COMPANY E.

Captain John N. Eckert; First Lieutenant, Charles C. Yeager; Second Lieutenant, Clement A. Livingston; First Sergeant, Joseph Umble; Sergeant, Henry M. Trout; Musician, David Lantz.

Privates.

Joseph Bennet.
William Berkeheiser.
Charles Berry.
John Boyer.
John H. Brinkley.
Isaac Brinton.
Peter Broombaugh.
Henry Byerley.
Theodore Boone.
Joseph Clark.
John B. Caldwell.
Henry C. Dickinson.
Daniel Ellet.
William G. Gallagher.
Armor Gallagher.
Michael Glouner.
Martin Greenleaf.
Andrew Groff.
Henry Hathway.
Clinton C. Himes.
William B. Hoover.
Sylvester Kennedy.
Patton Kennedy.
Frederick Kirn.
John Linville.
Elias Lindecamp.
Lewis Lindecamp.
Samuel Minno.
Robert S. McIlvain.
Thomas McIlvain.
Franklin Nicholas.
James H. Powers.
Robert Rea.
John Rosenberg.
Henry R. Shirts.
William Sharp.
Robert M. Slaymaker.
James H. Slaymaker.
John R. Trout.
Newton A. Trout.

COMPANY G.

Captain, John G. Moore; First Lieutenant, John Wimer; Second Lieutenant, James B. Kreamer; First Sergeant, Samuel A. Miller.

Sergeants.

Theodore A. Kintzer.
George E. Wisner.
Samuel H. Sides.
Henry Dennis.

Corporals.

William Grimley.
Milton S. Smoker.
W. H. H. Kinzer.
J. Roland Diller.
John Roland.
Roland Shirk.
Edwin Diller.
Amos Rutter.

Musicians.

Edward Gardner.
George Brintnel.

Privates.

James Arment.
William Bear.
John K. Boyer.
Henry Besore.
David Besore.
John M. Besore.
Jacob Diffenderfer.
William Diller.
Isaac Davis.
Christian Frishmuth.
Michael R. Good.
Cyrus Gehr.
Rhine D. Hertz.
George W. Huffnagle.
Albert Hagen.
Isaac B. Hawk.
Frank Keiser.
William Kaley.
Davis Kain.
Levi Lutz.
Levi Lines.
Joel Lightner.
Jacob Maynert.
Israel Mearig.
Jacob R. Mentzer.
Edwin Mentzer.
Jeremiah Miller.
George McElhenney.
Henry Nagle.
Joseph Nixdorf.
John Nixdorf.
David Nauman.

S. L. Overholtzer.
John Ponts.
John Powell.
Harry Packer.
William Pickle.
George Ream.
L. P. Ream.
John Rutter.
Jefferson Raezer.
Martin Rauch.
William Ritchie.
Aaron W. Schuder.
Jacob Senger.
Samuel Swerling.
George Stahl.
Edward Stewart.
Jacob Trate.
Jacob Townsley.
William Weiler.
Joseph A. Wisner.
John W. Weaver.
William Weaver.
Henry D. Weaver.
A. J. Yundt.

CHAPTER XIX.

COUNTY BUILDINGS AND LANDS.

Court-Houses—County Prisons—House of Employment and Poor Farm.

THE first court-house of the county of Lancaster was the tavern of John Postlethwait, located in the township of Conestoga, six or seven miles southwesterly from the site of the present city of Lancaster. This point, somewhat widely known at that time as "Postlethwait's," being then very near the centre of population of the county, was regarded by many as being, on that account, the most eligible location for the seat of justice. There were also two other competing points, viz., Gibson's tavern (where the town of Lancaster was soon after laid out), and Wright's Ferry (now Columbia), which was the place of residence of Robert Barber, the first sheriff, and several other influential citizens of the county; but at first, Postlethwait's was regarded with most favor, and in 1729 (the year of the erection of the county) the sum of three hundred pounds in bills of credit was loaned by the province to the commissioners of Lancaster County, and an additional sum of equal amount was loaned in 1730, for the building of a court-house and prison at Postlethwait's, though the funds thus obtained were never applied to the erection of county buildings at that place.

The first session at Postlethwait's (as also the first held in the county) convened on the 9th of June, 1729. Present, John Wright, Esq., and his associate justices (the magistrates residing within the boundaries of the new county of Lancaster), who proceeded to the transaction of public business, among which was the defining of the boundaries of the townships, and the ordering of the erection of a prison at Wright's Ferry, all of which was confirmed by the newly-organized Court of Quarter Sessions at its August term (1729), which was held at Postlethwait's, as was also the November term in the same year. On the 13th of January, 1729–30, John Davis, Andrew Carnish, and George Stewart, county commissioners, in session with Patrick Campbell, Joshua Lowe, Richard Hough, John Denver, John Colwell, and Israel Robinson, assessors, chose John Postlethwait treasurer of the county, and afterwards fixed "y^e^ sum of sixpence per pound for receiving, and sixpence per pound for paying out, as a reward for him, y^e^ said Treasure, for executing y^e^ s^d^ office, as y^e^ law directs." And on the 4th of February following the commissioners and assessors allowed to John Postlethwait the sum of £11 19*s.* 10*d.* for attendance and provisions for the commissioners engaged in running the division line between Lancaster and Chester Counties, as also the sum of "seven pounds to be pay'd him out of y^e^ next assessment, being y^e^ full allowance for building a court-house for y^e^ County Service until such time as another shall be Built by y^e^ Commissioners appointed for that use." No one at the present day knows precisely what was the work done by Postlethwait, for which he received this allowance of seven pounds, whether it was an addition built to his tavern-house to accommodate the courts temporarily, or whether it was a separate log building erected for that purpose. It is said that foundations for a permanent court-house of considerable size were commenced at Postlethwait's, while it was probable that the county-seat would be established there, but of course abandoned, when another point was definitely determined on. And it is also stated that relics of these old foundations are still visible.

The commissioners appointed to locate and establish the seat of justice of the new county reported (Feb. 19, 1730) to the Governor and Council in favor of the place which soon after became the town of Lancaster, and which was established as the county-seat by the acceptance and adoption of their report on the 1st of May next following. The spot selected for the erection of a court-house was on the Centre Square, at the intersection of King and Queen Streets, and on the 15th of May, 1730, the land was deeded by Andrew Hamilton and wife to the commissioners, John Wright, Caleb Pierce, Thomas Edwards, and James Mitchell, in trust, for the use of the people of Lancaster County.

The court continued to be held at Postlethwait's through the February, May, and August terms of 1730. The first session at the new county-seat was that of November following, when, as is shown by the record, the Court of Quarter Sessions was held "at Lancaster," though there is nothing to show at what place or building in the town it convened. It is evident, however, that the courts, which from that time continued to meet regularly at Lancaster, were held in a tavern or other building rented for their use, for it is certain that the first court-house on the Centre Square was not commenced immediately, and was not completed until several years after the courts first held their sessions in the town. The first entry found in any of the records having reference to the building of the court-house at the county-seat is under date of Nov. 3, 1737, as follows: "The commissioners mett & Considered about getting y^e^ Court House finished, and Ordered y^e^ Clerk to give Notice to Cornelius Ver-

holts to atend at Lancaster on y^e^ 11th of this instant to shew why he doeth not go on with s'd Work." And November 11th "The Comm'rs mett, Butt Cornelius Verholts did not attend; they therefore Agreed with Samuel Bethell for Bricks to pave y^e^ floor of y^e^ Court House, and also to gett Scaffold powles for the Carpenter to shingle y^e^ pent houses of y^e^ Court House; and hearing that Samuel Blunston, esq., designed to be at Lancaster To-morrow Morning, They were desirous to have his advice about the finishing of the Bar. They therefore adjourned to Tomorrow morning." November 12th "The Com'rs met. Samuel Blunston, Esqr., was in towne, who assisted in Advice, and it was Resolved that y^e^ bench that now is, & barr, should be taken Downe & altered, & two Turned Posts should be affixed under the Girder, which is to be done before y^e^ floore be paved there. They sent to Cornelius Verholts, the Carpenter, immediately to go on with his part of y^e^ Work."

But notwithstanding these efforts of the board to push the work with vigor, it appears that no very rapid progress was made, and that a further period of nearly eighteen months elapsed before the building was completed, for there is found in the commissioners' records an entry dated Feb. 6, 1739, showing that the commissioners and assessors "Agreed with Theo. Plutus Hartman to Glaze y^e^ Court House windows for three Pounds ten Shillings, they finding Glass and lead and lines, he to find all y^e^ other things wanted to finish y^e^ same before y^e^ first day of May." There is little doubt that the glazing was done, and the building completed at about the date last named, as on the 7th of the same month the commissioners "Agreed with John Young, of Lancaster, to take care of y^e^ Court House, that is, to open ye Windows on each day of y^e^ Courts and Elections, and to shut them at nights during y^e^ time of Courts and Elections, and to keep y^e^ Court House clean for y^e^ term of one year from this time," his remuneration for this service to be two pounds ten shillings.

On the 12th of January, 1743–44, "the commissioners took into consideration y^e^ Repairing of y^e^ Court House, and agreed with Thomas Poultney for y^e^ erecting two Pillars for y^e^ supporting y^e^ heaths [hearths?] in y^e^ s^d^ Court house, and with James Webb, to procure two Stones for y^e^ s^d^ Pillars and all other work needful for y^e^ Repairing of s^d^ Heaths, &c." Aug. 11, 1744, "the Commissioners agreed with Alex^r^ Gibboney to make a pavement before y^e^ front of y^e^ Court House; and also with Thomas Poultney to make a pair of Stocks and a Pillory, and erect in y^e^ Borough of Lancaster, in such place as will be approved by y^e^ Burgess of y^e^ s^d^ Borough." In this same year (1744) the court-house was used for the holding of the great conference and treaty council by the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, with the sachems and chiefs of the confederated Six Nations, Delawares, Susquehannas, Shawanese, and other Indian tribes for the cession of lands. Between 1750 and 1754 there arose a great dissatisfaction among the people on account of the fact that a dancing school was permitted to be taught in the court-house. An entry in the commissioners' records, dated November 7th of the latter year, sets forth that "Whereas there has been a long debate subsisting for some time between y^e^ Justices and y^e^ Commissioners about y^e^ property of y^e^ key of y^e^ Court House, under whose charge y^e^ same should depend, arising from some of ye magistrates consentably permitting a Dancing School to be kept therein, to y^e^ great Offence of y^e^ sober part of y^e^ Inhabitants of this County, as well as to y^e^ damage of y^e^ said House, therefore y^e^ Magistrates this day complied that y^e^ care of y^e^ Court House be made y^e^ care and y^e^ inspection of y^e^ Commissioners of y^e^ County; and accordingly Emanuel Carpenter, Esq., one of y^e^ Magistrates appeared before them and reported y^e^ same, and allowed that y^e^ key thereof be delivered to y^e^ Care and possession of y^e^ Commissioners."

Not long after the expulsion of the dancers from the court-house, it was utilized as a place of storage for ammunition intended for use in the defense of this region of country against the French and Indian incursions which continued for several years after Gen. Braddock's defeat on the Monongahela. On the 15th of June, 1757, the commissioners resolved, "That a motion be made to y^e^ Magistrates of this County, that due care be taken to preserve His Majesty's Magazine of Powder lodged in y^e^ Court House by order of John Stanwix, esq., cornet of y^e^ first Battalion of y^e^ Royal Americans, from any traitorous designs or attempts of our Enemies, or other accidents."

The old court-house, located in the centre of the square, at the intersection of King and Queen Streets, in the borough of Lancaster, was a two-storied brick building, which could neither be called large nor commodious. The court-room (paved with brick in place of a floor, and having the royal arms of England[1] emblazoned above the judge's chair) was below, and there were three or four rooms in the second story. Surmounting its roof was a small steeple or belfry, in which was a bell and also a clock, which had two dials, one facing north and the other south, up and down Queen Street. The bell was placed on the building in 1748 or 1749. On the 4th of November, in the former year, the commissioners "agreed, by approbation of y^e^ Court and Grand Jury, to procure a Bell for y^e^ Court House." A few years prior to this the commissioners had ordered for the court-house a bell "not exceeding, but near two Hundred Weight." The order was probably rescinded for economical reasons. The clock was put upon the court-house about the year 1756, but there is nothing found to show the precise date of its purchase. On

[1] On the 1st of June, 1750, the commissioners "Agreed with Michael Stump to carve, paint, and afix in y^e^ Court House, in y^e^ borough of Lancaster, over y^e^ President's chair, y^e^ effigy of y^e^ King's Coat of Arms of Great Britain."

the 24th of May, 1757, a bill of £1 15*s.* was allowed to Abraham Le Roy, clockmaker, and on the 3d of November, in the same year, £2 was allowed to the same person for taking care of the clock. After that time payments of £2 each were made semi-annually to Le Roy for the same service, until and including the year 1763. Then comes an entry, dated March 25, 1764, as follows: "Commissioners met according to adjournment. Abraham Le Roy, Clockmaker, Deceased, being y^e^ Late person that took care of y^e^ County Clock, and it now being necessary to appoint another, they have accordingly appointed and agreed with Rudy Stoner, Clockmaker, to take y^e^ care necessary of s^d^ Clock, at £4 yearly, to be paid half-yearly from this date." How long Stoner continued to perform the duty is not shown, but it is found that George Huff had charge of the clock in 1770, and that in December of the following year John Eberman engaged to take charge of it at £3 per year. In 1782 the same John Eberman was allowed the sum of £20 for keeping the court-house clock in order five years, and this is the last that is found in reference to the matter.

Finally, after a period of forty-five years' service, the old court-house was destroyed by fire, on the 9th of June,[1] 1784. The following letter from John Hubley, of Lancaster, to President John Dickinson, at Philadelphia, gives some of the particulars of the disaster, viz.:

"LANCASTER, June 11th, 1784.

"HONORED SIR,—It is likely before now you have heard that the Court House in this place has been entirely consumed by fire. I received this disagreeable account on my way to Lancaster from your City, and from anything that I can collect here I find that all is guesswork how this affair happened.

"The house underwent some repairs this Summer, and the plasterers were at work: a quantity of Lime was put up in the inside for that purpose to secure it from the weather. Some suppose the lime set it on fire, others suppose that a Clock maker, who was conducting the weights of the Clock in a different channel from that formerly run in, used some fire, and was negligent: and many conjecture that it was wickedly set fire to by some unknown villain, so that the affair remains as yet in the dark. Happily it is for this place that the mischief has ended with the loss of the Court House only, as a strong southwest wind was blowing, and carried the fire in great quantities over a great part of the northeast part of the town; and although the Calvinist Meeting House, which stands at a considerable distance from the Court House, and several other buildings took fire, yet it was happily extinguished without much damage. I thought that this affair might be confusedly reported in the City, therefore I have given you such information as I could collect in the few hours since I have arrived here.

"I am, Sir, with the utmost respect,

"Your very humble serv't,

"JOHN HUBLEY."

Caleb Cope, the contractor for the plastering, had been slaking lime in the building, which led some persons to believe that the fire originated from that cause. The fire was first discovered by a man named Wien, and was then in the cupola. This fact was regarded by some as proof that it was the work of an incendiary, while others, from the same circumstance, were inclined to lay the blame on the presumed carelessness of John Eberman, who was then making some repairs on the clock in the tower. Beyond these mere conjectures nothing was ever known of the origin of the fire.

In some accounts of the burning of the court-house the disaster is said to have occurred in 1781. This statement is clearly enough disproved by John Hubley's letter, already given, but there is additional proof found in the borough records of Lancaster. In the first book of minutes, page 66, occurs the following: "At an Election held and taken *at the Court House* in the Borough of Lancaster on the 15th day of September, 1781, by Peter Bollinger, High Constable of the year preceding," etc. Again (page 69), "At an Election held and taken *in the Court House* in the Borough of Lancaster on the 16th day of September (the 15th being on Sunday), 1782, by Peter Bollinger," etc. And again (page 71), "At an Election held and taken *at the Court House* in the Borough of Lancaster on the 15th Sept., 1783, by Peter Bollinger," etc. For the years 1784 and 1785 (pages 75 and 77 respectively), the records of the September elections state plainly that they were both "held and taken at the House of Mr. Frederick Hubley, in the Borough of Lancaster;" but in the next year there is found (page 80) the entry, "At an Election held and taken *at the Court House* in the Borough of Lancaster, on the 15th day of September, 1786, by Henry Stouffer, High Constable," etc. And it is found that from that time the elections continued to be held yearly at the court-house during the remainder of the existence of Lancaster as a borough. These entries show clearly that the old court-house was in existence and in use as a place of holding borough elections during the years 1781–83, and (inferentially) that in 1784 and 1785, the old court-house being destroyed, the elections were held at Hubley's until the completion of the new one.

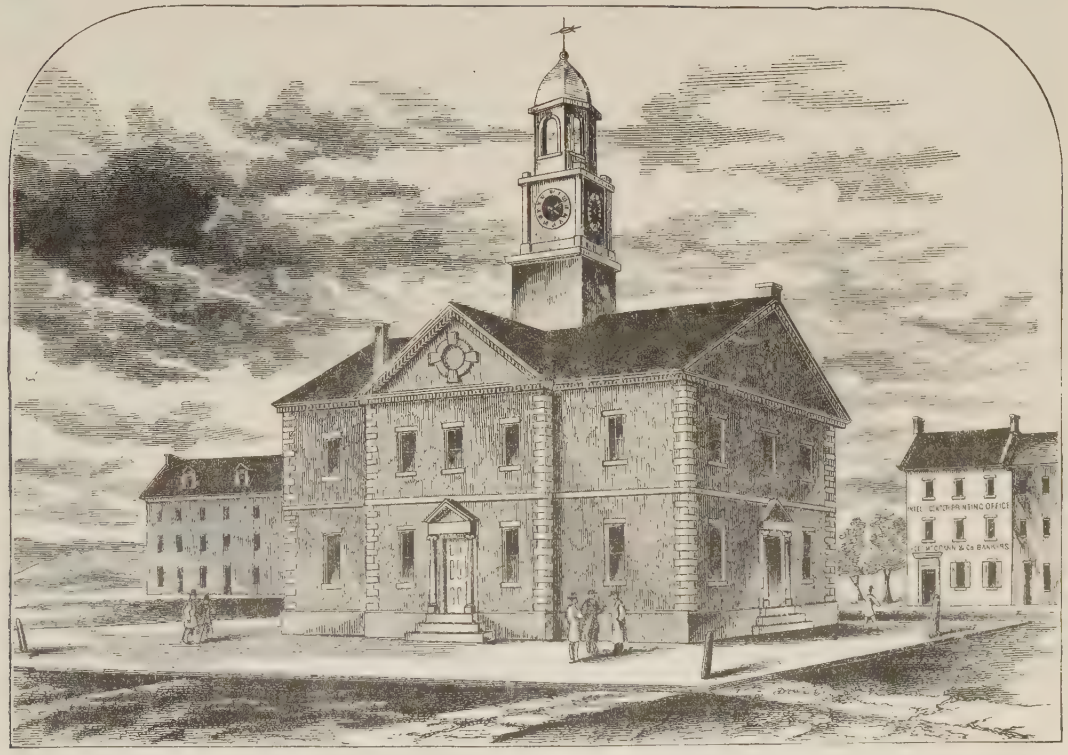
Immediately after the destruction of the old court-house preparations were commenced for the erection of a new one on the same site. The work was commenced in the fall of 1784, and, being pushed on with considerable energy, the building was sufficiently far advanced to allow the borough election to be held in it on the 15th of September, 1786, but it was not completed so as to be occupied by the court until February, 1787.[2] The total cost of the building was £5909 3*s.* 10*d.* From an examination of the bills allowed for its erection it appears that the bricks

[1] This date, June 9th, is given upon the recollection of a gentleman of this county, who saw it a few years ago in an affidavit made by an eye-witness of the burning. That affidavit, which then came to light among some ancient papers in the court-house, has since been mislaid, and cannot now be found. The correctness of the date given, however, seems to be confirmed by John Hubley's letter, dated June 11th, which is given in the text.

[2] From the destruction of the old court-house in June, 1784, to the occupation of the new one in February, 1787, the courts were held at the house of Frederick Hubley, whose last bill for firewood, candles, and use of room for the court at an adjourned session held at his house Dec. 7, 1786, was £9 15*s.* 8*d.* Previously his bills had amounted to from £12 to £15 for each term.

were furnished by Lewis Peters and G. Lindenberger; the cut stone by Jonas Metzger; rough stone by Robert Coleman and Christian Hershey; lumber by George Moore, Michael Herman, Martin Mayer, Edward Hand, Jacob Rohrer, John Behm, and Adam Reigart; lime by John Mayer, John Meister, John Stouffer, Abraham Landis, George Lutman, and Andrew Kauffman; iron and iron-work by Paul Zantzinger, Thomas Turner, and Samuel Boyd; copper-work and tin-work by Frederick Steinman. The mason-work was done by George Lutman; the carpenter-work by Frederick Mann; the plastering by Caleb Cope; and the painting and glazing by Philip Thomas. The bell, which was placed in the tower, cut stone, and the lintels and window-sills were of the same material. From the centre of the shingled roof rose a steeple or cupola, in which hung the bell before referred to, and on this the hours were struck by the hammer of the Eberman clock, which had four dials, fronting north, south, east, and west, like the gables of the building.

"There were doors in the centre of each front of the building, but the principal entrance to the court-room, which occupied the entire lower story, was by the South Queen Street front. The door on the North Queen Street front was never opened, that end of the court-room being occupied by the judges' bench. The west door was seldom opened, except



OLD COURT-HOUSE AT LANCASTER, BUILT 1784-1787.

was purchased for £250. The court-house clock was made by John Eberman, and cost £550, that being the valuation placed upon it by three persons agreed upon for the purpose, viz., B. Rittenhouse, Samuel Meily, and Jacob Fisher, who were paid £6 7*s.* 6*d.* for the service. These sums, which seem to be large for the items referred to, were probably paid in depreciated currency.

This second court-house, which occupied the Centre Square at Lancaster, was a two-storied structure, having four faces and four gables, facing respectively towards North Queen, East King, South Queen, and West King Streets, that facing southward being then considered its main front. The building was of brick, but its eight corners were laid up of blocks of

when there was a great crowd in attendance, and the east door was used principally by the attorneys and court officers, and by persons having business in the rooms in the second story of the building. At the north end of the court-room (which, as before stated, occupied the entire lower story of the building) was the judges' bench, placed on a platform raised some two or three feet above the floor. The bench was reached by a flight of steps placed at the east and west ends of the platform. In front of the bench was a convenient desk for the use of the judges. At the west end of the desk was the witness-stand, a little crib raised a step or two above the floor, just large enough for one man to get into, and close beside it was the seat of the crier. The 'bar' occupied a semi-

circular space of some twenty feet in diameter, immediately in front of the bench. It was raised one step above the court-room floor, and inclosed by a high and strong railing. On the east side of the inclosure were placed seats for the grand jury, and on the west seats for the petit jury. In front of the juries were two long tables, and about two dozen chairs for the use of the lawyers. Access to the bar was had through a wicket at the south end of the inclosure, and here were placed two tipstaves with their official 'poles,' to keep order and prevent the intrusion of improper persons. Inside the bar, to the west of this wicket, was the prisoners' dock, inclosed by an additional railing.

"On the east and west sides of the bar were a few rows of benches, raised one above the other, and facing inward, for the accommodation of jurors and witnesses awaiting their turn to be called. The southern half of the court-room was for the public generally, and was supplied with long rows of benches rising one above the other, and facing the bench and bar. The court-room was heated by two Franklin stoves (placed respectively in fireplaces in the northeast and northwest corners of the room) and two cannon stoves, placed in the open space outside the bar. The latter superseded two ten-plate stoves, which heated the room until wood was forced to give way as fuel to the more convenient though less agreeable anthracite. The walls of the court-room were quite plain, but were relieved by a very heavy moulding running around the ceiling, while at equal distances from the east and west doors arose two fluted columns, to support the weight of the heavy girder that extended from the east to the west wall. Above the judges' bench was a very well-executed painting of the coat of arms of Pennsylvania.

"The second story of the court-house was divided into three rooms, access to which was had by a circular stairway, built just inside the east entrance to the main court-room. Ascending this stairway, a landing was reached opening into the three rooms, the larger of which occupied the western half of the building, and was used for holding District and Orphans' Courts. The other two rooms occupied the eastern half of the building, and were used for jury-rooms, meetings of City Councils, school board, etc. These rooms were heated by wood fires in old-fashioned fireplaces built in the corners of them. Such was the appearance of the old court-house at the time, and for many years before it was torn down, though . . . in times long gone by it underwent numerous alterations. When, about the beginning of the present century, Lancaster was made the State capital, an inclosed wooden stairway, leading to the second story, was built *outside* the south wall of the court-house, and remained there for many years. It was probably put up for the greater convenience of the senators, who deliberated in the upper room, and who did not wish to enter the lower room, where the House held its sessions."

The old court-house of 1787 became known as the "State-House," for the reason that it was used by the two houses of the Legislature while Lancaster was the State capital, and the appellation clung to it during the remainder of its existence. About the year 1850 the opinion began to be generally expressed that the old court-house was no longer sufficient for the requirements of the county, and that there should be built a new one of sufficient size not only to afford ample accommodations for the courts, but to contain all the offices and records of the county. This sentiment being emphasized in official presentments by successive grand juries, the county commissioners took action, Jan. 12, 1852, as follows: "Whereas, there have been two successive grand-jury reports recommending the building of a new court-house; and whereas, the board are of opinion that the funds of the county are such as authorize the erection of a court-house; and whereas, they are of opinion, and believe, that the majority of the people of the county are of the same opinion that a new court-house is necessary: therefore, be it resolved, that, with the approval of the Quarter Sessions, this board deem it expedient and proper to erect a new court-house, at such time and place as may hereafter be determined upon."

The Court of Quarter Sessions readily and fully approved the opinion and action of the commissioners, and on the 9th of February, 1852, the board viewed the different sites recommended for the proposed court-house, but not agreeing, adjourned without further action in the matter. On the 13th they resolved to purchase land belonging to David Longenecker, I. N. Lightner, and James Evans, at the northwest corner of East King and Duke Streets, as a site, "provided the same can be purchased for fifteen thousand dollars, clear of all incumbrances." But the lots could not be obtained at the price named, and thereupon several other lots of land proposed as sites were examined, and the question of the purchase of some one of them was considered by the board at several meetings. Successive ballotings were had, protests entered and afterwards withdrawn, and resolutions adopted and reconsidered until the 8th of March, when the board resolved to purchase the property on East King and Duke Streets,—fronting one hundred and six feet on East King,—provided it could be had at eighteen thousand dollars. This decision was final, and on the 11th of March the commissioners entered into an agreement with David Longenecker, I. N. Lightner, and James Evans for the purchase of the land on East King and Duke Streets at the price named.

Having secured a site for the new court-house, the commissioners proceeded to make preparations for the erection of the building. On the 29th of April they appointed Samuel Sloan architect. May 10th they advertised for proposals for the work of excavating the court-house cellar. The contract was

given to John Barrack. Other contracts were awarded as follows: For brick-work, to William G. Kendrick; for masonry, to Matthias and Peter Brieday; smith-work to William Diller; cast-iron work to William Kirkpatrick; and the carpenter-work to M. & D. Ehrisman, for fifteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars. James Crawford was appointed superintendent of construction.

The corner-stone was laid on Monday, Aug. 23, 1852, by Samuel Sloan, architect, and James Crawford, superintendent, in presence of the judges of the court, the county commissioners, the members of the Lancaster County bar, and a great concourse of people of the county and city of Lancaster, on which occasion addresses were delivered by David G. Eshleman, Esq., solicitor for the commissioners, and R. Frazer, Esq. From that time the work of construction proceeded steadily and without material interruption. On the 5th of May, 1852, the commissioners appointed M. & D. Ehrisman to superintend the demolition of the old court-house, the board having previously "agreed that all the courts shall be held in Fulton Hall until the court-house is completed, so as to hold court there." May 5, 1853, commissioners "agreed with William Heinitsh that he take down the dials from the old court-house, and that he smalt, or sand, and gild the same." May 23d, "contract made with Jacob Dinckmiller and Samuel Benedict for rough-casting and plastering court-house," and with Jacob Gable for plumbing; also (June 6th) with John Gimpseling for tin roofing. Nov. 28, 1853, Dr. William B. Fahnestock, John G. Fetter, and Joseph Eberman were appointed by the commissioners to inspect the new court-house bell,[1] made by Joseph Benedict & Co., of Philadelphia. Inspection was made by the committee, and their approval reported. The court-house was completed in 1854, at a total cost (including site, furniture, and fixtures) of about one hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars. It was occupied by most of the county officers on the 7th of September. The commissioners' office and records were removed to it on the 18th, and the Court of Quarter Sessions opened its first term in the new building on the 20th of November in that year.

The Lancaster court-house, occupying the ground bounded by East King, Duke, and East Grant Streets, and Court Avenue, is a massive structure of stone and brick, one hundred and sixty-four feet in length, seventy-two feet wide, and two stories high. The basement is of sandstone, the superstructure of brick, covered with a rough-cast coating of mastic. A portico on the southern and another on the northern end of the building, also a pediment on its eastern side, are each supported by six fluted stone columns, with ornamental capitals of the composite order. The columns stand on buttresses raised to the height of the floor of the second story. From the centre of the roof rises a cupola, which is crowned by a statue of Justice holding the scales. In the cupola is a clock, which has four dials, facing north, south, east, and west. In the south end of the court-house is the main entrance, which is reached by a flight of stone steps (equal in length to the width of the building) rising from the East King Street sidewalk. The lower story is occupied by the several county offices. In the upper story is the court-room, eighty-three feet long, sixty-six feet wide, and twenty-five feet high, handsomely frescoed and decorated. Adjoining this is a large room devoted to the use of the law library. The courts and offices are well accommodated in this building, which, having now been in use for nearly thirty years, seems likely to fill the requirements of the county for half a century more.

[1] The bell taken from the old court-house was sold to John P. Shaum. It was not afterwards used, but being stored in his stable in South Queen Street, was melted in the fire by which that building was destroyed, in the spring of 1883.

County Prisons.—On the 9th of June, 1729, one month after the passage of the act erecting the county of Lancaster, the magistrates residing within the limits of the new county met at John Postlethwait's tavern (in the township of Conestoga, about six miles southwestwardly from the present city of Lancaster) and transacted various business, among which was locating and defining the boundaries of the several original townships of the county and ordering the erection of a county jail, which action was confirmed by the Court of Quarter Sessions at its August term in the same year; the order of court in the matter being recorded as follows: "Whereas, at a meeting of the Magistrates and others at y^e^ house of John Postlethwait, in y^e^ month of June past, It was agreed that for y^e^ present supply of this County y^e^ Sheriff should erect a Building sufficient to hold prisoners, and should be allowed toward the defraying the Expense y^e^ sum of five pounds publick money, which building is now near built. It is therefore agreed and ordered by this Court, That y^e^ Sheriff shall with all expedition finish y^e^ s'd Building, which when finished shall henceforth be reputed the Comon Gaol of the County of Lancaster till the publick Prison be built; and with this Order the Sheriff agrees."

On the 4th of November the Court of Quarter Sessions, then sitting at Postlethwait's, made the following order: "At y^e^ Request of y^e^ Sheriff of y^e^ County to this Court, setting forth that he had according to a former order of this Court finished y^e^ prison According to Bargain, And that y^e^ Court would please to view y^e^ same That he may obtain an order on y^e^ Treasurer for pay for y^e^ same: Ordered, that Tobias Hendricks and Andrew Galbraith view y^e^ s'd Prison and make Report to y^e^ Commissioners and Assessors accordingly." The view and report were duly made, and on the 4th of February, 1729–30, it was by the commissioners "Ordered, that Robert Barber, esq., be allowed y^e^ sum of five pounds, By order of Court, for building a prison for y^e^ aforesaid county service, with a further allowance out of y^e^ next Assessment,

if y^e^ Commissioners and Assessors shall see meet,—y^e^ Treasurer to pay y^e^ same." On the 30th of September following the board "Ordered, that Robert Barber be allowed y^e^ Sum of three Pounds towards y^e^ building of y^e^ County Gaol at his House;" and on the 12th of January, 1730–31, a further allowance of £5 15*s.* was made to Robert Barber "towards y^e^ building of y^e^ County Goal at his house."

This first jail of the county of Lancaster, built as above narrated, by the first sheriff of the county, Robert Barber, was a strong log house, located on his land at Wright's Ferry (now Columbia[1]), at which place he firmly believed the seat of justice of the new county would be located. In this hope and belief he was disappointed by the establishment soon afterwards of the county-seat at Lancaster town, where, in May, 1730, three lots of land were purchased (as has already been mentioned), one being for the erection of a court-house, one for a market-house, and one as the site of a new prison; the last named fronting one hundred and forty-eight feet on King, or High Street, and one hundred and twenty feet on Water Street, it being situated in an angle formed by the intersection of these streets, and embracing the original town lots numbered 273 and 274, a location which would now be properly described as on the north side of West King Street, opposite the Stevens House, and extending from Water to Prince Street.

Beyond what has already been stated, nothing is found having certain reference to the old jail built by Barber, or to the duration of its use as a prison, or to the time of the building of a new one on the lot purchased for the purpose at Lancaster. It appears nearly certain, however, that the erection of a prison at Lancaster was not commenced immediately, and that the old log jail at Wright's Ferry was continued in use for several years. After the entry already quoted, dated Jan. 12, 1731, and referring to "ye County Goal at his [Barber's] house," the records make no allusion to a county prison until the date Aug. 4, 1737, when the commissioners allowed Bill No. 7 to Peter Coughlan "for mending the prison," £1 6*s.*; and Bill No. 19 to Frederick Strouble for the same service, £1 15*s.*; and Bill No. 21 to Michael Wise for "stone for the Prison," £0 4*s.* It is probable that these items refer to the old Barber jail at Wright's Ferry, but there is nothing to show with certainty that such was the case.

That the erection of a jail on the lot in Lancaster was commenced prior to or during the year 1739 is shown with some degree of certainty by an entry found in the commissioners' records, dated December 4th of that year, viz.: "The Commissioners and Assessors met and concluded to have the Logg prison floors Layd, the Lowar with square Loggs and the upper with 2 Jack plank, and a good plank pettishon in the middle; the upper floor to be boulted down with iron Boults." And on the 7th of February following Robert Barber was ordered to have the "Logg Prison" finished without delay, according to certain directions furnished him. The new jail at Lancaster was probably occupied, and the old one at Wright's Ferry abandoned, during that year (1740). On the 9th of December, 1742, the commissioners agreed with James Webb to dig a well for the house on the prison lot, and to "lay the Dungeon floor with stone eighteen inches deep."

In 1744 (August 11th) the commissioners of Lancaster County, upon the recommendation of the grand jury and court, "took into consideration y^e^ erecting of a new prison for y^e^ safe and conveyniancy of Debtors, which they conceive highly necessary," but they reached no decision, and referred the question "to be further considered at November court." At that term of court the commissioners held a conference with the justices, which resulted in a determination on the part of the commissioners "to proceed as soon as opportunity will permit to erect a new Prison for y^e^ safe of debtors, and wall in y^e^ lott of ground on which y^e^ publick Gaol of this county is situated."

Feb. 7, 1745, "The Commissioners met according to adjournment and Drew up a plan of y^e^ New Prison and laid y^e^ same before y^e^ Justices, who approved thereof." On the following day the board appointed Samuel Scott (one of the commissioners) and Isaac Sanders (their clerk) "to meet at Lancaster on y^e^ 23d day of March next to make such additions and alterations to y^e^ Plan of y^e^ New Prison as may be necessary to enable them to agree with Workmen for y^e^ building thereof." Accordingly, Messrs. Scott and Sanders met at the place and time specified, and made the necessary changes in the plan, and on the 28th of March they "entered into a memorandum of agreement with James Webb to do y^e^ Mason work and find his material for y^e^ same for doing y^e^ Stone work of y^e^ New Prison." The contract with Webb, and his bonds, were duly executed on the 10th of May, and on the following day contracts were executed with Robert Trotter and Thomas James for the carpenter-work, and with Jacob Laughman for the iron-work, for the new jail. On the 24th of June the commissioners "viewed y^e^ new Prison and found y^e^ work properly carried on." They also ordered Jacob Laughman to make additional gratings to the chimneys of the "old prison" (that is, the jail completed in 1740), to secure "y^e^ breach through which y^e^ Prisoners this day made their escape." On the 30th of June the "commissioners visited y^e^ new Prison, and ordered James Webb to take an account of y^e^ weight of all such irons that Jacob Laughman should make for y^e^ use of y^e^ new prison." The cost of the mason-work on the new jail was £241 14*s.* 10*d.*; that of the iron-work, £109 4*s.* 6*d.*; and of the carpenter-

[1] The location of the old jail building was at a point now within the borough of Columbia, near its eastern boundary line, and within a few yards of, and opposite to, the mansion-house built by Jacob Strickler, and now owned and occupied by Jacob C. Stoner.

work, £51 10*s.* 5*d.*; total, £402 9*s.* 9*d.*, for which settlement was made in May, 1746; but some small contracts were made for additional work, among which was one made on the 3d of June in that year "with John Rees to pave y^e^ entry and lay y^e^ hearth of y^e^ new Prison; and another on the same day with Nathaniel White "to seil and plaster y^e^ second story of y^e^ new Prison." On the 14th of June the commissioners "went to y^e^ Locksmith's to view y^e^ Lock to be made for y^e^ new Prison, which appeared to be made according to orders." This last entry seems to mark the completion of the jail of 1745–46. "An old house on y^e^ Prison Lott" had been sold to Peter Worrell, and by him removed to make room for the erection of the jail.

Within a year from the completion of this prison it was found insufficient for the requirements of the county, and an addition was made to it. On the 26th of March, 1747, the commissioners resolved to make "an addition to y^e^ new Prison and walling in y^e^ Prison Lott, and digging and walling in a well in y^e^ s'd Lott," and gave the contract for the mason-work to James Webb, and made an agreement "with Thomas Poultney to do y^e^ Carpenter work of y^e^ addition of y^e^ new Prison, and roofing y^e^ wall around y^e^ Prison Lott." On the 3d of June the board "agreed with Jacob Laughman to do y^e^ smith work of y^e^ addition to y^e^ old stone Prison." The cost of Laughman's work is not ascertained, but Poultney's carpenter-work on the addition amounted to £129 4*s.*, and Webb's masonry to £280. An additional expense of £4 was incurred for a pump, ordered (November 4) to be placed "in y^e^ well in y^e^ Prison Lott."

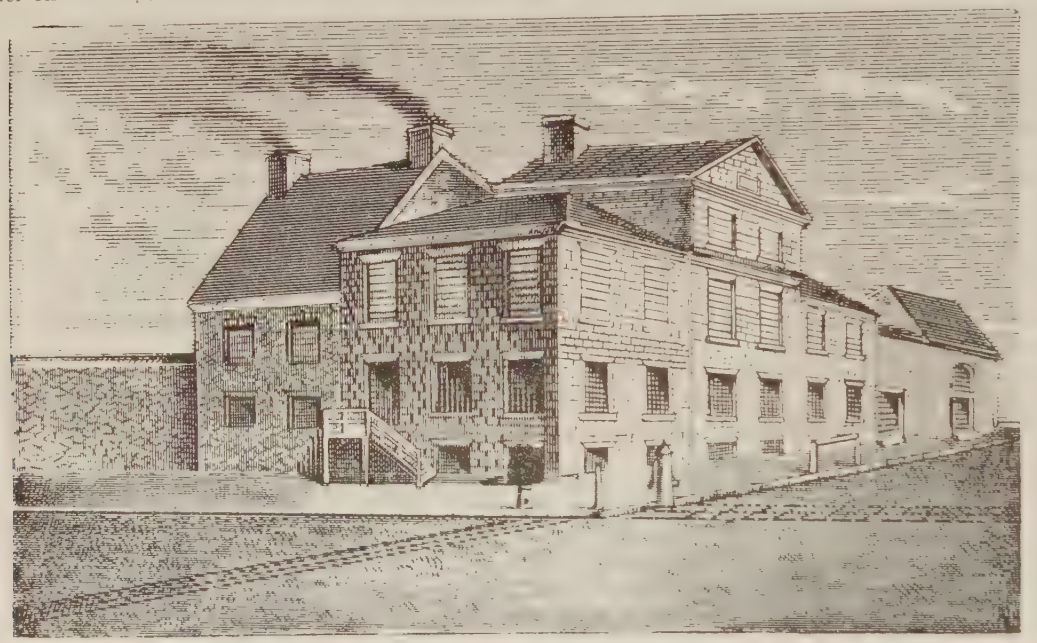
In 1752, in consequence of the escape of some prisoners from the jail, the grand jury declared the building to be insufficient and insecure; concerning which action an order is recorded that "y^e^ Sheriff, having privately dealt with y^e^ Grand Jury in order to have y^e^ County Prison condemned, with designe to procure some unreasonable demands for y^e^ escape of sundry prisoners, y^e^ same is referred therefore untill next November sessions for further hearing." On the 8th of November following the commissioners and assessors asked the grand jury to review their action, which was acceded to, and they found that "y^e^ Prison is wholly sufficient, and if any escapes be made, it will be owing to y^e^ neglect of y^e^ gaol keeper."

From this time the prison answered the requirements of the county, and remained unchanged (except by occasional comparatively unimportant repairs and alterations) for more than twenty years. In the fall of 1773, the prison wall being adjudged insecure, was raised four feet. In 1774, "May y^e^ 5th, y^e^ Justices and Grand Jury of the County of Lancaster, having Together with y^e^ Commissioners and Assessors of y^e^ s^d^ County, after viewing y^e^ Prison of y^e^ said County, and y^e^ Justices and Grand Jury with y^e^ Commissioners and Assessors, Being of Oppinion, and having adjudged that there should be an addition Made to y^e^ Prison of Proper and Sufficient Strength and Materials should be Built and maintained, and that at the Expence of the County of Lancaster, The Justices and Grand Jury afforesaid Did direct that y^e^ Commissioners of y^e^ said County should immediately proceed and cause y^e^ said addition to y^e^ said Prison to be built at y^e^ expence of said County as by y^e^ records of said County, and y^e^ Presentment of y^e^ said Grand Jury, filed amongst y^e^ Records of y^e^ Court of Quarter Sessions may appear. Whereupon y^e^ Commissioners Resolved to go on with y^e^ work, and after Meture Consideration it was thought it would be Best to build it where y^e^ old Work House[1] now stands, at y^e^ corner of King Street and Prince Street in y^e^ Borough of Lancaster, so that there might be three good rooms on a floor on Prince Street, and the depth that that part now used for a Work House now is."

The commissioners proceeded vigorously towards the prosecution of the work. "They agreed with Jacob Strickler, of Hempfield Township, to furnish Lime for y^e^ Work, at y^e^ rate of Eleven Pence per Bushel, to be Delivered by him as pr agreement in writing signed. They agreed with Thomas Walker, of Hempfield Township, mason, to build y^e^ said Gaol in a good workmanlike manner, at y^e^ rate of three shillings and nine pence pr Perch, to be measured in y^e^ common manner, and tuck Jacob Strickler with himself for y^e^ performance of ye Work as pr agreement in Writing signed and delivered. They agreed with Christopher Reigart to furnish what Stone would be Wanting for y^e^ Work, at y^e^ rate of four shillings and three Pence pr Perch, to be Delivered at ye place, and be piled up and Measured there. They agreed with Frederick Mann (carpenter) to do ye Carpenter Work, at ye following rates, to wit: To lay ye floors and frame y^e^ Joyce at y^e^ rate of fifteen Shillings for every square, y^e^ Roof at y^e^ rate of ten Shillings for every square, as per agreement in Writing signed and Delivered. They agreed with Henry Funk for What Scantling should be wanting at ye rate of thirteen shillings per Hundred feet, and for what Plank should be wanting at y^e^ same Rate, and y^e^ Lath at y^e^ Rate of two shillings and six pence Pr Hundred, and to furnish y^e^ Girders at y^e^ rate of Two Pounds seven shillings and six pence for y^e^ hole of them; And further, they appointed Everhart Michael, Wm. Henry, Esqr., and Wm. Atley, Esqr., to consult with Fredk. Mann (y^e^ Carpenter), and make a plann of y^e^ Prison, and Prepare a bill of scantling for y^e^ same. And ordered, Caleb Johnson and George Eberly to employ Workmen to pull Down y^e^ Old Building, and pile up y^e^ Materials as expeditiously as possible; y^e^ Expences of which will be paid out of y^e^ publick Money of y^e^ County by our Orders."

[1] The old work-house, built under authority of an act passed in 1763, and demolished to make room for the jail addition above referred to, stood on the east end of the prison lot, at the northwest corner of Prince and West King Streets.

The construction of the new prison building was begun in the summer of 1774, and completed in July, 1775, the total cost being £1753 10*s.* 7*d.* It was a solid structure of stone, standing on the prison lot, at the corner of West King and Prince Streets, and its appearance is still fresh in the recollection of many of the older citizens of the county. It was not until after this prison had been in use for more than half a century that the question of building a new one to take its place began to be agitated. In 1827 the Court of Quarter Sessions appointed a committee, consisting of Samuel Humes, Christian Brenneman, James Coleman, William Gibbons, John Robinson, Jeremiah Brown, and Adam Riegart, "to take into consideration the propriety of building a New Jail" and to report on the same. This committee met at Slaymaker's Hotel on Monday, the 29th of October, in the same year, and in due time their adverse report was presented to the court. At the January term of court, in 1831, the grand jury reported the insufficiency of the county jail; and the question of building a new prison was kept in agitation until the 20th of April following, when "a County Convention met agreeably to Public Notice at the Court House in the City of Lancaster, relative to the erection of a New Prison." Maj. James Patterson was chosen president; John Rohrer, Esq., and Francis Boggs, vice-presidents; John Strohm and Dr. G. F. Charles, secretaries; and Nathan Graham, John Clarke, Col. George Mayer, Dr. J. F. Charles, and John Strohm were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. The committee reported, and the following were unanimously adopted, viz.: "*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention it is inexpedient and unnecessary to erect a new County Jail at the present time," and "*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the commissioners to make such repairs to the present jail and yard as may be necessary for the security and better accommodation of the prisoners, having due regard in such repairs to a judicious economy." The repairs as recommended (including the raising of the jail wall four feet along West King Street) were contracted for by the commissioners on the 25th of May following, and were completed during the ensuing summer. From that time for nearly two decades successive grand juries again and again presented the old jail as insufficient, but it continued to fill the requirements of the county, without further extensive repairs, until it had completed more than three-fourths of a century of existence, when it was superseded by the present county prison.



OLD JAIL AT LANCASTER. (Corner of West King and Prince Streets.)

The first official action of the commissioners of Lancaster County looking to the erection of the present county prison was taken by that board on the 21st of November, 1848, as follows:

"Whereas, the insufficiency of the present County Jail has been for several years past the subject of especial and continual presentment by almost every Grand Jury inquiring for the body of the County of Lancaster: And, whereas, the said Grand Juries have in the most urgent manner as repeatedly recommended the building of a new county prison upon the most approved modern principles of architecture with a view to separate confinement at labor: And, whereas, these recommendations of the Grand Juries, as aforesaid, have in addition to the general approval given them, been made the subject of a special recommendation to this Board on the part of the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions: And, whereas, the Commissioners are anxious to obtain a plan for a suitable prison of the character above indicated, and an estimate of the expenses incident to the erection thereof: Resolved, That John Haviland, of the city of Philadelphia, be requested to furnish the Commissioners with a suitable plan for such a prison, to contain at least eighty cells, with sufficient room for a further extension of cells, should it be necessary to do so, and an estimate of the probable expenses for the erection."

On the 27th of January, 1849, the board resolved "That the Commissioners, fully concurring in sentiment with the views of the Grand Jury as to the unfitness of the present Jail and the necessity of erecting a new prison, hereby agree that a new county prison be erected upon such plan as they shall hereafter determine upon, and upon such site as they shall deem best." Three days later the commissioners approved a plan for the new prison, furnished by John Haviland. The further action of the board on the same date (Jan. 30, 1849) is shown by the following entry: "The Commissioners have selected as the most eligible place for the location of the new prison the ground near the Reservoir, at the east end of East King St., in the city of Lancaster: provided the ground necessary for the building can be obtained upon reasonable terms." Arrangements were made for the purchase of land to compose the prison grounds,—viz., with John Duchman for a piece of land fronting East Orange Street, at the rate of three hundred dollars per acre, and with Jacob Druckemiller for a piece of land (about one-half a town lot) fronting on East King Street, for one hundred and thirty dollars. And soon afterwards the mayor, aldermen, and Council of Lancaster deeded to the commissioners for prison purposes a lot of land (one acre and one hundred and two perches) bounded by the Reservoir lot on the east, East King Street on the south, and by an alley on the north, the front being on East King Street. Consideration, five hundred dollars. The contract for building the prison was made Feb. 5, 1849, by John Landis, John Witmer, and Henry Musselman, commissioners of Lancaster County, with John Haviland, in consideration of one hundred and two thousand dollars ($102,000), to erect and complete "a building comprising a criminal prison and accommodations for the keeper and his assistants, on a lot of ground bounded on the north by Orange Street, south by East King Street, east by Water Reservoir lot, and west by private property, all in the city of Lancaster," Haviland to furnish all materials, and to complete the building within two years and six months from date of contract. The contractor commenced work without unnecessary delay, and the building was completed at or very near the time specified in the contract. Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1851, was the day fixed on by the commissioners for the inspection of the work by the board and by the viewers appointed for the purpose by the Court of Quarter Sessions. The inspection and report were made, and the commissioners having accepted the building, made final settlement with the contractor, Haviland, Sept. 15, 1851. The total cost of the building was, in round numbers, one hundred and ten thousand dollars. It was first occupied by prisoners Sept. 12, 1851. The old prison property, at the corner of Prince and West King Streets, was sold to P. H. Ehrman and C. Hager for $8400, and proceeds applied in payment for the new prison.

The prison, which has now been in use for more than thirty years, is situated in the eastern part of the city of Lancaster, near the reservoir, on the grounds before described. It is an imposing structure of reddish sandstone, with towers at the angles, and others flanking the main gate, and is surrounded by a massive "keep," more than one hundred feet in height, all of which, together with its embrasured battlements, its arched gateway and portcullis, give it the appearance of a castle stronghold of the Middle Ages. By many it is regarded as poorly adapted to the purposes for which it was erected, and much fault has been found with regard to its location, drainage, and other alleged defects, but it will doubtless continue in use for many years to come as the county prison of Lancaster.

House of Employment and Poor Farm.—For more than half a century after the erection of Lancaster County the poor were supported by the several townships, the constables and assessors being required to make report of persons requiring support or aid to the township overseers of the poor. A considerable amount of money to be applied to the support of such persons was given by Samuel Blunston by will in 1745, and other bequests of the same character were made by other persons in the county at different times.

The first provision for the support of the poor of the county of Lancaster at a House of Employment on land owned by the county was made under the requirements of an act passed Feb. 27, 1797, and entitled "an act to provide for the erection of houses for the employment and support of the Poor in the Counties of Chester and Lancaster."[1] That act authorized and required the election of "six reputable citizens" of the county, to "be one body politic and corporate in law," under the name, style, and title of "The Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of the County of Lancaster," which body "shall and may receive, take, and hold any lands, tenements, and hereditaments not exceeding the yearly value of five thousand dollars, and any goods and chattels whatsoever of the gift, alienation, or bequest of any person or persons whatsoever; to purchase, take, and hold any lands and tenements within their respective counties [here referring to both counties,—Chester and Lancaster], in fee-simple or otherwise, and erect suitable buildings thereon for the reception, use, and accommodation of the Poor of their respective counties; to provide all things necessary for the reception, lodging, maintenance, and employment of the said poor, . . . and to exercise and enjoy all such other powers now vested in the hands of the Overseers of the Poor as are not herein granted or supplied."

By the sixth section of the act, Edward Hand, Thomas Boude, George Musser, James Morrison, John Funk, Peter Ellmaker, Frederick Seegar, George Ihlig, and Zachariah Moore were appointed trustees to fix

[1] 3 Smith's Laws, p. 306.

and designate a site for the erection of the House of Employment. These trustees selected a tract of eighty-four acres and one hundred and fifty-two perches of land belonging to Matthias Slough, and located adjoining the present boundary of the city of Lancaster on the east, near the city reservoir. On the 26th of February, 1799, the tract was conveyed by Slough (for the consideration of £3129 17*s.* 6*d.*) to the directors, viz., Frederick Seegar, William Webb, George Musser, James Morrison, George Ihlig, and Zachariah Moore, for the use of the county as a Poor Farm and site of a House of Employment. On this land the directors built (in 1800–1801) a stone house one hundred and fifty feet long, forty-two feet wide, and two stories high, the cost of which is shown in a report made to the court by the directors of the poor, May 29, 1802, and covering a period ending Oct. 1, 1801, viz.:

Building materials, labor, tradesmen's bills, yard fence, bakehouse, and pay of directors for two years	£5616	19*s.*	0¼*d.*
Less surplus material sold . .	43	14	6
	£5573	4*s.*	6¼*d.*

The same report shows that from Nov. 15, 1800, to Oct. 1, 1801, support had been given to eighty-four paupers, twenty-nine had been discharged from the House of Employment, and twenty had died. The actual expenditure for support of paupers during that time was £1442 11*s.*

The old stone building erected in 1800–1801 was continued in use as a House of Employment for three-fourths of a century, and afterwards (upon the completion of the present almshouse) was occupied as a hospital.

On a site east of the old stone house there was erected, about 1830, a brick building, the basement of which was used for some years for the accommodation of the insane poor, the upper part being used as a hospital. Afterwards an addition was made to the south end of this building, and later another addition was built, and both these were occupied by the insane. Under the provisions of a legislative act passed March 9, 1865, and another act passed April 4, 1866, the former authorizing the erection of a hospital and the latter an insane asylum, a brick building was erected for these purposes. Its dimensions are thirty by one hundred and twenty feet, with a height of two stories and a basement, and being built across the end of the old brick building, and joined to it, it forms, with the latter, a structure nearly in the form of the letter T.

The present main almshouse building, standing on the hill to the eastward of the other buildings, was commenced in March, 1875, and completed in the summer of 1876, at a cost of about one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars, including the heating and other internal fixtures and some necessary road-building. The architect and superintendent of construction was John Evans. The board of directors was then composed of William L. Peiper (president), David Landis, John Fry, Adam Le Fevre, Conrad Gast, and Jonas Nult. The building is of brick, and covered by mansard-roofs of slate. It is two hundred and twenty-eight feet in length, with an average width of fifty-five feet. The central portion is four stories in height; the other parts have three stories. In the rear of the building is a central wing, forty by sixty feet in dimensions and three stories high, which contains the kitchen, dining-room, and chapel. On the completion of the new almshouse building it was occupied by the paupers, who up to that time had been quartered in the old stone building of 1800–01. The latter then became the hospital, and to it the patients were removed from the old brick building, which from that time has been devoted exclusively to the use of the insane.

The county farm, which originally contained a little less than eighty-five acres (as before mentioned), has been increased by subsequent purchases, and now embraces about one hundred and ninety-two acres. On one of the later purchases was an old distillery, which (standing at a considerable distance from the other buildings) was fitted up for use as a hospital for contagious diseases.

On Sunday, Aug. 20, 1882, a barn standing at some distance from the main buildings, and nearly opposite the reservoir, took fire and was destroyed. By sparks from this conflagration the shingle roof of the old part of the insane asylum was set on fire, and before it could be extinguished both the old and the new portions of the asylum were so badly damaged as to necessitate the removal of the insane inmates. They were accordingly removed on the 23d to Harrisburg, where they remained until the damaged buildings were again put in proper condition to receive them. Several other barns on the county farm besides the one mentioned above have been destroyed by fire at different times. A fine new barn is now in process of erection directly west of the old stone hospital. It is to be 56 by 110 feet in size, roofed with slate, and to cost about $4500.

The almshouse has at present (June, 1883) 205 inmates,—135 adult males, 58 adult females, and 12 children. The hospital and insane asylum have together 181 inmates,—95 adult males, 77 adult females, and 9 children, of which total about 100 are insane. The expense of the three departments—Almshouse, Asylum, and Hospital—for the year 1882 was $44,530.47; receipts, $56,501.47.

CHAPTER XX.

LANCASTER COUNTY CIVIL LIST.

THIS list includes the names of persons, resident in Lancaster County, who hold or have held important civil offices in or under the national and State governments, and of the officers of the county from its organization to the present time.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

James Buchanan,[1] 1857–61.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

James Buchanan, 1845–49.

UNITED STATES MINISTER TO THE COURTS OF RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

James Buchanan.
To Russia, 1831–33.
To England, 1853–56.

UNITED STATES MINISTER TO DENMARK.

James P. Wickersham, 1882.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

James Buchanan, 1833–44.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

George Ross, elected July 22, 1774.
George Ross, again elected July 20, 1776.
Samuel John Atlee, elected Nov. 20, 1778.
Samuel John Atlee, again elected Nov. 23, 1780.
Samuel John Atlee, again elected Nov. 21, 1781.
Rev. Joseph Montgomery, elected Nov. 23, 1780.
Rev. Joseph Montgomery, again elected Nov. 21, 1781.
Gen. Edward Hand, elected Nov. 12, 1783.
William Henry, elected Nov. 16, 1784.
William Henry, again elected Nov. 11, 1785.
John Wilkes Kittera, from 1791 to 1801, five terms, ten years.
Thomas Boude, from 1801 to 1803, one term, two years.
John Whitehill, from 1803 to 1807, two terms, four years.
Robert Jenkins, from 1807 to 1811, two terms, four years.
Joseph Lefever, from 1811 to 1813, one term, two years.
James Whitehill and Amos Slaymaker, from 1813 to 1815, one term, two years.
John Whiteside, from 1815 to 1819, two terms, four years.
Jacob Hibshman, from 1819 to 1821, one term, two years.
James Buchanan, from 1821 to 1831, five terms, ten years.
William Hiester, from 1831 to 1837, three terms, six years.
Edward Davies, from 1837 to 1841, two terms, four years.
Jeremiah Brown, from 1841 to 1845, two terms, four years.
John Strohm, from 1845 to 1849, two terms, four years.
Thaddeus Stevens, from 1849 to 1853, two terms, four years.
Isaac E. Hiester, from 1853 to 1855, one term, two years.
Anthony E. Roberts, from 1855 to 1859, two terms, four years.
Thaddeus Stevens,[2] from 1859 to 1868, four and one-half terms, nine years.
Oliver J. Dickey, from 1868 to 1873, two and one-half terms, five years.
A. Herr Smith, from 1873 to the present time (1883), ten years.

GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Simon Snyder, December, 1808, to December, 1818.

SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Molton C. Rogers, Dec. 16, 1823; resigned Jan. 2, 1826.
Thomas H. Burrowes, 1835–39.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Amos Ellmaker, Dec. 21, 1816, to December, 1819; May 6, 1828, to Aug. 17, 1829.
Benjamin Champneys, Dec. 18, 1846, to July 30, 1848.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

George B. Porter.

[1] Died June 1, 1868.

[2] Died Aug. 4, 1868.

RECEIVER-GENERAL OF LAND-OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Jan. 8, 1800; died June, 1801.
John A. McKissick, June 11, 1801, to March 20, 1809.[3]

SECRETARY OF THE LAND-OFFICE.

Andrew Ellicott, October, 1801, to April 4, 1809.

MEMBER OF THE PROVISIONAL COUNCIL.

Lynford Lardner, Oct. 17, 1771, to Aug. 30, 1773.

MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

John Hubley, term commenced March 10, 1777.
Samuel J. Atlee, term commenced Oct. 21, 1779; second term commenced Oct. 21, 1783.
James Cunningham, term commenced Jan. 5, 1781.
George Ross,[4] term commenced Oct. 16, 1787. Was vice-president of the Council. Continued a member until the end of the existence of that body in 1790.

KEEPER OF THE GREAT SEAL.

Lynford Lardner (of Caernarvon township), Dec. 12, 1746, to March 28, 1753.

STATE SENATORS.

1790. Michael Schmyser.
Sebastian Graff.
Adam Hubley, Jr.
1794. John Miller.
Nathaniel Ellmaker.
1796. Matthias Barton.
1798. Abraham Carpenter.
1800. Matthias Barton.
1802. John Steele.
1804. Christopher Mayer.
1806. Amos Slaymaker.
1808. Christopher Mayer.
1810. Nathaniel Watson.
1812. William Hamilton.
1814. John Hopkins.
1816. Charles Smith.
1818. Jacob Grosh.
1820. Edward Coleman.
1822–24. Matthew Henderson.
1826. John Hamilton.
1828. Frederick Hambright.
1830–32. Samuel Houston.
1834. Henry Hibshman.
1836. John Strohm.
1838. James A. Caldwell.
John Strohm.
1840. William Hiester.
1842. Benjamin Champneys.
1845. A. Herr Smith.
1848. Joseph Konigmacher.
1851. Dr. Esaias Kinzer.
E. C. Darlington.
1854. Jacob G. Shuman.
1857. Bartram A. Shoeffer.
Robert Baldwin.
1860. William Hamilton.
John A. Hiestand.
1863. Benjamin Champneys.
J. M. Dunlap.
1866. Esaias Billingfelt.
Joseph W. Fisher.
1869. John B. Warfel.
1874. R. J. Roebuck.
1876. A. H. Mylin.
1879. C. S. Kauffman.
1881. A. H. Mylin.
1882. John M. Stehman.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1729.—John Wright, Thomas Edwards, James Mitchell, Thomas Reed.
1730.—John Musgrove, Thomas Edwards, John Wright, George Stuart.
1731.—Thomas Edwards, Andrew Galbraith, John Musgrove, John Koyle.
1732.—Thomas Edwards, Samuel Blunston, Andrew Galbraith, George Stuart.
1733.—John Wright, Thomas Edwards, Andrew Galbraith, John Koyle.
1734.—James Hamilton, John Wright, John Emerson, Andrew Galbraith.
1735–36.—James Hamilton, Thomas Edwards, Andrew Galbraith, Thomas Armstrong.
1737–38.—John Wright, James Hamilton, Andrew Galbraith, Samuel Smith.
1739.—John Wright, Thomas Ewing, Thomas Lindley, Thomas Edwards.
1740.—John Wright, Thomas Ewing, Thomas Lindley, Anthony Shaw.
1741–42.—Samuel Blunston, John Wright, Thomas Lindley, Anthony Shaw.
1743.—John Wright, Thomas Lindley, Anthony Shaw, Arthur Patterson.
1744.—James Mitchell, John Wright, Arthur Patterson, Samuel Blunston.
1745–46.—John Wright, James Mitchell, Arthur Patterson, James Wright.
1747–48.—John Wright, Arthur Patterson, James Webb, Peter Worrell.

[3] The office was abolished in 1809, and the business was transacted by the Secretary of the Land-Office.

[4] Not the signer of the Declaration of Independence of the same name.

1749.—James Wright, Arthur Patterson, Calvin Cooper, Peter Worrell.
1750.—Arthur Patterson, Calvin Cooper, James Wright, James Webb.
1751.—Peter Worrel, James Wright, Calvin Cooper, Arthur Patterson.
1752–53–54.—The same were re-elected.
1755.—No return, but the names of James Webb and James Wright appear in the record.
1756.—Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, James Webb, John Douglas.
1757.—Isaac Saunders, Emanuel Carpenter, James Webb, James Wright.
1758–60.—The same.
1761–62.—Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, James Webb, John Douglas.
1763.—Isaac Saunders, Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, John Douglas.
1764.—James Webb, Isaac Saunders, Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright.
1765.—Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, James Webb, Jacob Carpenter.
1766–67.—Re-elected.
1768.—Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, James Webb, George Ross.
1769.—Emanuel Carpenter, Jacob Carpenter, James Webb, George Ross.
1770.—Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, Joseph Ferree, George Ross.
1771.—Emanuel Carpenter, George Ross, Joseph Ferree, William Downing.
1772.—Joseph Ferree, Jacob Carpenter, Isaac Whitelock, James Webb.
1773–74.—Joseph Ferree, James Webb, George Ross, Matthias Slough.
1775.—Curtis Grubb, Matthias Slough, George Ross, James Webb, Thomas Porter, Bartram Galbraith.
1776.—William Brown, John McMillan, Philip Marsteller, James Anderson, Alexander Lowery, Ludwig Laumon.
1777.—Curtis Grubb, Matthias Slough, George Ross, James Webb.
1778.—John Gilchrist, Curtis Grubb, Alexander Lowery, John Smiley, James Anderson, William Brown.
1779.—James Anderson, John Smiley, John Gilchrist, Christopher Kucher, James Cunningham, William Brown, Sr., Emanuel Carpenter, Jr., William Porter.
1780.—John Whitehill, Emanuel Carpenter, Jacob Cooke, Christopher Kucher, James Anderson, Adam Reigart, James Cowden, Alexander Lowery, Matthias Slough, James Jacks.
1781.—John Whitehill, Christopher Kucher, Jacob Cook, Jacob Carpenter, Abraham Scott, James Jacks, Matthias Slough, William Brown, Jacob Krug, James Mercer, James Porter.
1782.—Joseph Montgomery, Christopher Kucher, John Whitehill, Samuel J. Atlee, Abraham Scott, James Jacks, John Craig, Matthias Slough, Curtis Grubb, William Brown, James Mercer.
1783.—Abraham Scott, William Brown, James Mercer, John Craig, Matthias Slough, Joseph Work, Adam Orth, Adam Hubley, Jacob Cooke, William Tarr, Robert Coleman.
1784.—No return published in the minutes.
1785.—Edward Hand, Adam Hubley, Alexander Lowery, Samuel John Atlee, Emanuel Carpenter, Joseph Work, Abraham Scott.
1786.—Samuel J. Atlee, Alexander Lowery, Adam Hubley, Emanuel Carpenter, Joseph Work, George Ross.
1787.—Alexander Lowery, Adam Hubley, Joseph Work, James Clemson, Jacob Erb, John Hopkins.
1788.—Alexander Lowery, James Clemson, John Hopkins, James Cunningham, Jacob Erb, Henry Dering.
1789.—James Clemson, John Hopkins, Henry Dering, James Cunningham, Jacob Erb, John Miller.
1790.—James Cunningham, William Webb, Abram Carpenter, Joseph Work, Jacob Erb, John Breckbill.
1791.—Abraham Carpenter, Joseph Work, James Morrison, John Breckbill, Abraham Witmer, James Old.
1792.—James Morrison, Samuel Boyd, James Old, Joseph Work, Abraham Carpenter, John Breckbill.
1793.—Matthias Barton, James Morrison, James Old, John Whitehill, Abraham Carpenter, Isaac Ferree.
1794.—Thomas Boude, Matthias Barton, Isaac Ferree, Daniel Buckley, John Eckman, Brice Clark.
1795.—Thomas Boude, James Morrison, Matthias Barton, Abraham Carpenter, John Haldeman, Richard Keys.
1796.—Richard Keys, Jeremiah Brown, Abraham Carpenter, John Hopkins, Thomas Boude, Samuel Boyd.
1797.—Abraham Carpenter, John Hopkins, Richard Keys, Jeremiah Brown, Jacob Strickler, Alexander Scott
1798.—John Hopkins, Richard Keys, Jacob Strickler, Alexander Scott, Jeremiah Brown, Daniel Buckley.
1799.—Jacob Strickler, Alexander Scott, Daniel Hickley, Jeremiah Brown, John Hopkins, Richard Keys.
1800.—John Hopkins, Richard Keys, Alexander Scott, Jacob Strickler, Daniel Buckley, Jeremiah Brown.
1801.—J. Roberts, J. Steele, S. Cook, Benj. Kauffman, J. Mohler, J. Miller.
1802.—John Roberts, John Mohler, Samuel Cook, Isaac Ferree, James Patterson, William Brisbin.
1803.—Jacob Kimmel, Isaac Ferree, John Roberts, Samuel Cook, William Brisbin, James Patterson.
1804.—James Patterson, Isaac Ferree, Henry Haines, William Brisbin, John Roberts, Robert Jenkins.
1805.—John Roberts, William Webb, Robert Jenkins, William Ramsey, Jacob Gisch, Jacob Kimmel.
1806.—William Webb, Jacob Gisch, William Ramsey, Robert Maxwell, Jacob Kimmel, Charles Smith.
1807.—Jacob Gisch, Jacob Kimmel, Samuel Bethel, Robert Maxwell, William Ramsey, Charles Smith.
1808.—Samuel Bethel, William Ramsey, Jacob Gisch, Robert Maxwell, Jacob Kimmel, Charles Smith.
1809.—Geerge Ross, Samuel Bethel, Robert Maxwell, Jacob Gisch, Jacob Kimmel, John Whiteside.
1810.—John Whiteside, William Hamilton, George Thompson, James Baxter, Amos Slaymaker, Henry Haines.
1811.—John Whiteside, George Thompson, Henry Haines, James Baxter, Henry Hirschman, William Hamilton.
1812.—Joel Lightner, Jacob Ringwalt, John Graff, Jacob Grosh, Robert Maxwell, John Hopkins.
1813.—Emanuel Reigart, Joel Lightner, Jacob Grosh, John Graff, Henry Hambright, Robert Maxwell.
1814.—Christian Breneman, James Buchanan, Emanuel Reigart, Joel Carpenter, Jacob Grosh, Henry Hambright.
1815.—Henry Hibshman, Jeremiah Mosher, James Buchanan, Joel Lightner, Joel Carpenter, Emanuel Reigart.
1816.—Joel Lightner, Hugh Martin, John Forrey, Jr., Henry Hambright, Jasper Slaymaker, Jacob Grosh.
1817.—Joel Lightner, Jr., John Forrey, Jr., Hugh Martin, Jasper Slaymaker, Emanuel Reigart, Henry Hambright.
1818.—John Rohrer, Jr., Daniel Morrison, Jeremiah Mosher, Edward Coleman, Nathaniel Rutter, James Patterson, Jr.
1819.—Edward Coleman, John Lightner, John Rohrer, Daniel Morrison, Nathaniel Rutter, James Caldwell.
1820.—Matthew Henderson, John Rohrer, John Musser, William McCullough, Archibald McCallister, George Withers.
1821.—James Hopkins, Matthew Henderson, James Wright, Jr., John Lightner, Benjamin Owen, Henry Hebshman.
1822.—John Reynolds, James Wright, Jr., John Huss, Samuel Morrison, John Wallace, Francis Kendig.
1823.—John Reynolds, Samuel Grosh, Jacob Kirk, John Forrey, Jr., Jacob Bachman, John Huss.
1824.—Benjamin Grimser, John McCamant, Jacob Gisch, David Landis, Samuel Morrison, Nathaniel F. Lightner.
1825.—John Forrey, Jr., Jacob Kirk, Benjamin Champneys, John Buyers, William Whiteside, Henry Haines.
1826.—John Barber, Henry D. Overholzer, Jeremiah Brown, Jr., Henry Miller, John Buyers, Robert Agnew.
1827.—Samuel Mohler, Robert Agnew, John McCamant, John Buyers, John Forrey, Jr., George B. Porter.
1828.—Henry Haines, John Forrey, Jr., Benjamin Champneys, Nathaniel F. Lightner, Henry Hostetter, James A. Caldwell.
1829.—John Long, Benjamin Linville, Samuel Park, Samuel Landis, Samuel Hathorn, Daniel Hamacher.
1830.—John Long, Benjamin Linville, Samuel Hathorn, Samuel Park, Samuel Landis, Daniel Hamacher.
1831.—John Lovett, John Strohm, James Mackey, Thomas H. Burrowes, Michael Kauffman, James Whitehill.
1832.—Thomas H. Burrowes, John Strohm, Levin H. Jackson, James Patterson, Jr., Michael Kauffman, James Mackey.
1833.—John Strohm, Levin H. Jackson, Jacob Erb, James Patterson, William Noble, Frederick Hipple.
1834.—Emanuel C. Reigart, Jacob Erb, Levin H. Jackson, Frederick Hipple, Edward Davies, Samuel Smith Patterson.
1835.—Edward Davies, George Mayer, Samuel S. Patterson, Abraham Kauffman, Thomas Neil, Maxwell Kennedy.
1836.—Abraham Kauffman, Andrew I. Kauffman, Cornelius Collins, John Lehman, Solomon Diller, George Ford, Jr.
1837.—George Ford, Jr., Cornelius Collins, Solomon Diller, Abraham Kauffman, Benjamin G. Herr, Jacob Reddig, Jr.
1838.—Benjamin G. Herr, Henry G. Long, Joseph Konigmacher, Solomon Diller, A. N. Cassell, John Herr.

1839.—Abraham N. Cassell, Benjamin G. Herr, James Henderson, Joseph Konigmacher, George Ford, Benjamin Kauffman.
1840.—Benjamin Pennell, Joseph McClure, Philip Von Neida, Christian Kieffer, Jacob Foreman, Hugh Andrews.
1841.—The same.
1842.—Daniel Bolmer, Alexander H. Hood, Charles Carpenter, Andrew Thompson, Jacob Foreman, John Warfel.
1843.—A. Herr Smith, Lewis Urban, Charles Carpenter, Benjamin Herr, Abraham Kauffman.
1844.—A. Herr Smith, John G. Shuman, Theodore D. Cochran, Benjamin Herr, Joseph Paxson.
1845.—Jacob G. Shuman, Theodore D. Cochran, Thomas B. Jacobs, George Morrison, Christian Bentz.
1846.—David W. Patterson, Abraham Shelley, Joseph C. Dickenson, Christian Bentz, George Morrison.
1847.—Abraham Shelley, Jeremiah B. Stubbs, Joseph C. Dickenson, Thomas B. Jacobs, David G. Eshleman.
1848.—Jeremiah B. Stubbs, David G. Eshleman, Joseph W. Fisher, Joseph B. Hower, Daniel W. Witmer.
1849.—Andrew Wade, Lewis Hurford, Robert Baldwin, Jacob Nissley, A. Scott Ewing.
1850.—James Cowden, C. L. Hunsecker, John C. Walton, Jacob Nissley, Robert Baldwin.
1851.—Moses Pownall, C. L. Hunsecker, John C. Walton, B. F. Martin, B. A. Shaeffer.
1852.—Moses Pownall, John C. Walton, John A. Hiestand, Daniel Herr, Henry Gray.
1853.—John A. Hiestand, Daniel Herr, Henry Gray, C. L. Hunsecker, John Rawlins.
1854.—Daniel W. Witmer, Hugh M. North, Emlen Franklin, Jacob L. Gross, John F. Herr.
1855.—George G. Brush, Jesse Reinhold, P. W. Housekeeper, William Hamilton, C. L. Hunsecker.
1856.—William Hamilton, John A. Hiestand, P. W. Housekeeper, Christian S. Kauffman, Joseph D. Pownall.
1857.—Emanuel D. Roath, Samuel H. Price, Jonathan H. Roland, Joseph D. Pownall.
1858.—Nathaniel Ellmaker, Jr., Samuel H. Price, Amos S. Green, Samuel Keneagy.
1859.—Nathaniel Ellmaker, Jr., Samuel Keneagy, Jacob E. Cassell, Amos S. Green.
1860.—Joseph Hood, John M. Stehman, Michael Ober, Henry M. White.
1861.—Henry C. Lehman, James Myers, Nathan Worley, Abraham Peters.
1862.—Benjamin Champneys, Henry C. Lehman, Nathaniel Mayer, Dr. H. B. Bowman.
1863.—E. K. Smith, Esaias Billingfelt, Nathaniel Mayer, Dr. H. B. Bowman.
1864.—Esaias Billingfelt, R. W. Shenk, Day Wood, Charles Dennes.
1865.—Day Wood,[1] Charles W. Dennes, R. W. Shenk, John M. Stehman.
1866.—David G. Steacy, Andrew Armstrong, Emanuel D. Roath, John M. Stehman.
1867.—Abraham Godshalk, Adam C. Reinoehl, Andrew Armstrong, David G. Steacy.
1868.—Aaron H. Summy, W. W. Hopkins, Jacob G. Peters, J. C. Gatchell.
1869.—E. B. Herr, A. C. Reinoehl, John F. Wiley.
1870.—Henry M. Engle, A. C. Reinoehl, George Whitson, John M. Stehman, John F. Wiley.
1871.—D. K. Burkholder, C. A. Hunsecker, Jacob C. Gatchell.
1872-73.—D. K. Burkholder, A. H. Mylin, H. H. Tschudy, J. L. Shuman.
1874-75.—George H. Ettla, William McGowan, D. P. Rosenmiller, A. H. Summy, A. H. Mylin.
1876-77.—Hiram Peoples, C. J. Snavely, Jacob L. Steinmetz, George H. Ettla, William McGowen.
1878-79.—H. C. Demuth, John H. Landis, John C. Gatchell, C. J. Snavely, F. U. Gantz, Pierson M. Eberly.
1880-81.—E. C. Snyder, John H. Landis, Hiram Peoples, D. D. Courtney, John B. Eshleman, Aaron W. Snader.
1882-83.—E. C. Snyder, Milton S. Brosius, John H. Landis, Pierson M. Eberly, Aaron W. Snader, Ephraim S. Hoover.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Thomas H. Burrowes, 1860–63.
James P. Wickersham, 1866–78.[2]

[1] Deceased, and John H. Shirk elected to fill vacancy.

[2] By the Constitution of 1873 the office of Superintendent of Common Schools was changed to that of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

Thomas H. Burrowes, 1864–69.

SHERIFFS OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

1729–30. Robert Barber.
1731. John Galbraith.
1732–34. Robert Buchanan.
1735–37. Samuel Smith.
1738–40. Robert Buchanan.
1741–43. James Galbraith.
1744. John Sterrat.
1745–47. James Sterrat.
1748–50. Andrew Work.
1751. John Stuart.
1752–54. Thomas Smith.
1755–57. Joseph Pugh.
1758–60. William Smith.
1761–63. John Hay.
1764–66. John Barr.
1767–69. James Webb, Jr.
1770–72. Frederick Stone.
1773–75. John Ferree.
1776–78. William Kelly.
1779–81. Joseph Work.
1782–84. Thomas Edwards.
1785–87. John Miller.
1788–90. James Ross.
1791–96. John Miller.
1797–99. Christian Carpenter.
1800–2. Michael Rhine.
1803–5. John Reitzel.
1806–8. Emanuel Riegart.
1809–11. James Humes.
1812–14. Henry Reigart.
1815–17. George Hambright.
1819–21. John Mathiot.
1821–23. Frederick Hambright.
1825–27. William White.
1828–30. Adam Diller.
1831–33. Adam Bare.
1834–36. David Miller.
1837–39. Peter Reed, Jr.
1840–42. Anthony E. Roberts.
1843–45. John Ebler.
1846–48. David Hartman.
1849–51. Jacob Huber.
1852–54. Elias Eby.
1855–57. George Martin.
1858–60. B. F. Rowe.
1861–63. S. W. P. Boyd.
1864–66. F. Smith.
1867–69. Jacob F. Frey.
1870–72. Frederick Myers.
1873–75. Amos Groff.
1876–78. H. N. Breneman.
1879–81. Jacob S. Strine.
1882–84. John H. High.

CORONERS.

1729–30. Andrew Galbraith.
1729–34. Joshua Lowe.
1735. James Armstrong.
1736. Joshua Lowe.
1737. Michael McLare.
1738–40. Joshua Lowe.
1741–42. James Clark.
1743. John Morris.
1744. Robert Thompson.
1745. William Hamilton.
1746. Robert Wallace.
1747–48. Edward Dougherty.
1749–50. Robert Stuart.
1751. Joseph Howard.
1752–54. John Dougherty.
1755–68. Matthias Slough.
1769. Adam Reigart.
1770–76. Samuel Boyd.
1777. Francis Bayley.
1778–80. Jacob Bayley.
1781–87. John Offner.
1788. Michael App.
1789–90. George Groff.
No record from 1790 to 1812.
1812–13. Jeremiah Mosher.
1814. George Hambright.
1815–17. William Ferree.
1818–23. Thomas Wentz.
1824–29. John Upperman.
1830–32. Peter Reed, Jr.
1833–35. Anthony McGlinn.
1836–38. Jacob Eshlemann.
1839–41. George Daly.
1842–44. Daniel Werntz.
1845–47. Jacob Weitzel.
1848–50. John Wright.
1851–53. Frederick Dern.
1854–56. Jacob Hibble.
1857–59. Levi Summy.
1860–62. Daniel Balmer.
1863–65. A. B. Bixler.
1866–68. George Leonard.
1869–72. Robert Dysart.
1873–75. A. F. Bear.
1876–78. Amos Groff.
1879–81. Isaac Mishler.
1882–84. Daniel A. Shiffer.

PROTHONOTARIES.

1729. Samuel Blunston.
1745. Edward Shippen.
1776. John Hubley.
1800. William Barton.
1809. John Passmore.
Jan. 2, 1815. John Passmore.
April 6, 1818. George B. Porter.
Feb. 3, 1821. F. A. Muhlenberg.
March 30, 1824. N. C. Sample.
Feb. 16, 1827. Nathaniel C. Sample.
Feb. 16, 1830. Christ. Bochman.
Feb. 4, 1833. Christ. Bochman.
Jan. 6, 1836. Z. McLenagan.
Jan. 5, 1839. Z. McLenagan.
Nov. 14, 1839. Z. McLenagan.
Feb. 15, 1839. George B. Withers.
Jan. 17, 1842. John W. Forney.
Nov. 12, 1842. Rudolph F. Rauch.
Nov. 17, 1845. Jacob H. Kurtz.
Nov. 23, 1848. Henry Stock.
Nov. 22, 1851. John K. Reed.
Jan. 14, 1858. William Carpenter.
Nov. 24, 1860. Peter Martin.
Nov. 24, 1863. John Zeldoneridge.
Nov. 24, 1866. William L. Bear.
Nov. 24, 1869. William D. Stauffer.
Nov. 24, 1872. Wm. M. Slaymaker.
Nov. 24, 1875. Lewis S. Hartman.
Nov. 24, 1878. Elias McMellen.
Nov. 24, 1881. Samuel Matt. Fridy.

CLERKS OF QUARTER SESSIONS.[1]

Feb. 28, 1821. Burd Ross.
Jan. 17, 1824. David Brown.
Feb. 16, 1827. David Brown.
Feb. 17, 1830. William Michael.
Feb. 9, 1833. William Michael.
Jan. 6, 1836. John Lightner.
Jan. 16, 1839. John Lightner.
Nov. 14, 1839. Jacob L. Hoffmier.
Nov. 12, 1842. John Fondersmith.
Nov. 17, 1845. C. McCleary.
Nov. 25, 1848. David M. Martin.
Nov. 22, 1851. G. R. Hendrickson.
Nov. 10, 1854. John J. Porter.
April 24, 1857. David Fulton.
Nov. 19, 1859. Samuel Evans.
Nov. 24, 1860. Henry Musser.
Nov. 24, 1863. John H. Zeller.
Nov. 24, 1866. Jacob M. Greider.
Nov. 24, 1869. William Barton.
Nov. 24, 1872. John W. Urban.
Nov. 24, 1875. Stephen S. Blair.
Nov. 24, 1878. B. F. W. Urban.
Nov. 24, 1881. George W. Eaby.

CLERKS OF ORPHANS' COURT.[2]

Feb. 28, 1821. Emanuel Reigart.
February, 1824. G. H. Bomberger.
Feb. 26, 1827. G. H. Bomberger.
Feb. 10, 1830. Benj. Kreiter.
Feb. 11, 1833. Benj. Kreiter.
Jan. 6, 1836. D. Vandersmith.
Feb. 15, 1839. John Rohrer.
Nov. 26, 1839. Alex. H. Hood.
Nov. 26, 1843. W. Righter.
Nov. 26, 1846. James Dysart.
Nov. 26, 1849. Benj. Kauffman.
Nov. 26, 1852. David May.
Nov. 26, 1855. Joseph Clinton.
Nov. 26, 1858. Christian L. Stoner.
Nov. 26, 1861. Samuel Myers.
Nov. 26, 1864. John C. Baldwin.
Nov. 26, 1867. John Q. Mercer.
Nov. 26, 1870. George W. Keen.
Nov. 26, 1873. Abraham Letley.
Nov. 26, 1876. S. L. Kauffman.
Nov. 26, 1879. John H. Zeller.
Nov. 26, 1882. Joseph Reeser.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1729–30. John Davis.
Andrew Cornish.
George Stewart.
Gordon Howard.
1739[3]–41. James Whitehill.
1740–41. Robert Barber.
Andrew Douglas.
1741. Robert Harris.
1742. John Allison.
1743. Samuel Smith.
1744. Andrew Work.
1745. John Varner.
1747–48. Calvin Cooper.
1748. William Wilson.
1749. Martin Mylin.[4]
1751. William Cunningham.
1752. Isaac Sanders.
1753. Bernard Hubley.
1754. David Taylor.
1755. Moses Irwin.
1756. Zaccheus Davis.
1757. John Hays.
1762. John Smith.
1763. Samuel Steele.[5]
1769. Adam Orth.
1770. Caspar Shaffner.
1771–76. Thomas Clark.
1772. Michael Diffenderfer.
Samuel Bear.
1773. Alexander Martin.
1775. William Bausman.
Alexander Martin.
1777–78. Thomas Clark.
Caspar Shaffner.
Caspar Snavely.
1778. Jacob Brag
1779. John Slaymaker.
1780. John Jamieson
Christian Chler
John Roland
1784. Daniel Franck.
1785. Jacob Carpenter.
1786. Sebastian Graff.
1787. Charles Shaffner.
1788. Robert Campbell.
1789. Thomas Boude.
1790. Adam Reigart.
1791. David Witmer.
1792. Jacob Huber.
1793. George Musser.
1794. Jacob Weidman.
1795. John Senseng.
1796. John Hambright.
1797. John Meillin.
1798. Robert Maxwell.
1799. Adam Reigart.
1800. Amos Slaymaker.
1801. John Whitehill, Jr.
1802. Michael Musser.
1803. Andrew Caldwell.
1804. Michael Schenk.
1805. Conrad Schwartz.
1806. James McSparren.
1807. George Weidman.
1808. Benjamin Schaum.
1809. James Patterson, Jr.
1810. Henry Shirk.
1811. John Bomberger.
1812. Christian Herr, Jr.
1813. Christian Stouffer, Jr.
1814. George Musser.
1815. Jacob Rohrer.
1816. Phineas Ash.
1817. W. B. Ross.
1818. Peter Hall.
1819. Henry Shirk.
1820. Jacob Buchman.
1821. Henry Roland.
John Buchanan.
1822. Henry M. Reigart.
1823. Henry Carpenter.
1824. Abraham Gibbons.
1825. Samuel Keller.
1826. Emmanuel Reigart.
1827. John Slaymaker, Jr.
1828. George Haverstick.
1829. Jacob Kurtz.
1830. Michael Musselman.
1831. Christian L. Groh.
1832. Jacob McCallister.
1833. John Erb.
1834. Adam Bare.
1835. John Long.
1836. Christian Hershey.
1837. Joseph Hartman.
1838. Joseph Patton.
John Landis.
1839. John Miller.
1840. Joseph Paxton.
1841. Benjamin Brockbill.
1842. Frederick Hipple.
1843. Martin Miller.
1844. John Varns.
1845. Thomas Patterson.
1846. John Landis.
1847. John Witmer.
1848. Henry Musselman.
1849. David Styer.
1850. Samuel Frey.
1851. Christian Hess.
1852. John M. Hiestand.
1853. Philip Geist.
1854. William C. Worth.
1855. Daniel Brandt.
1856. Jacob F. Frey.
1857. Daniel Good.
1858. Joseph Boyer.
1859. Levi S. Reist.
1860. John Doner.
1861. William Spencer.
1862. David Kemper.
1863. Thomas C. Collins.
1864. Jacob B. Shuman.
1865. Samuel Slokom.
1866. Christian H. Nissley.
1867. John Strohm, Jr.
1868. Jacob C. Kready.
1869. John Armstrong.
1870. John K. Reed.
1871. George W. Mehoffey.
1872. Jacob Greenawalt.
1873. James Wood.
1874. Christian Coble.
1876. Stephen F. Egle.
E. P. Keller.
Samuel M. Myers.
1879. Christian Coble.
Isaac Bushong.
Robert Montgomery.
1882. Samuel M. Myers.
Abram Summy.
Martin Hildebrant.

CLERKS OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1729–30. Richard Marsden.
1731–42. Joshua Lane.
Nov. 3, 1742, to Oct. 1, 1751. Isaac Sanders.
1751–56. Samuel Steel.
1756–64. Isaac Sanders.
1764–70. Edward Shippen.
1770–76. Caleb Johnson.
1776. William Welle.
1777–78. Samuel Tiorbet.
1800. Caspar Shoffner.
1801. William Duncan.
1802–24. Caspar Shoffner.
1825. Daniel Carpenter.
1826. Henry Carpenter.
1827–30. Robert M. Barr.
1830–35. Israel Carpenter.
1835–41. J. C. Van Camp.
1841–67. Peter G. Eberman.
1867–72. John H. Shink.
1872–79. John M. Grider.
1879–82. I. N. S. Will.
1882–83. Frank Griest.

TREASURERS.

1729–30. John Postlethwait.
1731–36. Gabriel David.
1737–38. Samuel Bethel.
1738–39. Roger Hunt.
1740. George Gibson.
1741. Samuel Smith.
1742–43. John Sterrett.
1744. Robert Buchanan.
1745. John Allison.
1746–47. John Sterrett.
1748. James Sterrett.
1749. Patrick Heays.
1750. David Wilson.
1751–55. Peter Worrell.
1756–62. Bernard Hubley.
1763–69. Matthias Slough.
1770. Christian Wirtz.
1771–77. Adam Reigart.
1777–87. William Henry.
1787–1802. George Graeff.
1803. Jacob Eberman.
1804–9. George Graeff.
1810. John Hubley.
1811–12. William Dickson.
1813–15. Samuel White.
1816–18. William Hamilton.
1819–21. Robert Evans.
1822–24. John Leonard.
1825–26. Emanuel Reigart.
1827–29. John Reynolds.
1830. Henry Brenner.[6]
1830–31. John H. Duchman.
1832. John F. Heinitsh.
1833–34. Zachariah McLenagan.
1835–37. John Bear.[7]
1838–40. Washington L. Atlee.
1841–43. John F. Long.
1844–45. Christopher Hager.
1846–47. Joseph Howett.
1848–50. John T. Shroder.
1851. Miller Frain.
1852–53. David Shultz.
1854–55. Benjamin Reinbold.
1856–57. Charles M Howell.
1858–59. Daniel Herr.
1860–61. Michael Shirk.
1862–63. John Denlinger.
1864–65. Samuel Hers.
1866–67. Samuel Ensigner.[8]
1867. Elwood Griest.

[1] Prior to 1821 the office of prothonotary and clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions were combined in one.

[2] Prior to 1821 the office of register and clerk of Orphans' Court were combined in one.

[3] No minutes of commissioners from 1731 to 1737.

[4] Died Sept. 16, 1751, and John Buyers elected to fill vacancy in September, 1751.

[5] Died Aug. 7, 1764, and George Leonard was chosen in his place.

[6] Died in November, 1830.

[7] Appointed by the commissioners till 1834, when the office became elective.

[8] Died in 1867.

1868–69. William Thomas.
1870–71. William Roberts.
1872–73. Daniel Brown.
1874–75. Thomas Furness.
1876–78. Henry S. Eberly.
1879–81. Samuel Groff.
1882–84. John J. Good.

RECORDERS.

1729–44. Samuel Blunston.
1744–53. Thomas Cookson.
1753–77. Edward Shippen.
1777–83. John Hubley.
1783–91. James Jacks.
1791–1809. George Ross.
1809–18. William Bausman.
1818–21. Benjamin Bauman.
1821–24. John Reitzel.
1824–30. Henry Hibshman.
1830–35. Jacob Peelor.
1835–39. John Warfel.
1839. John Bomberger.
1839–42. Samuel Eberly.
1842–46. David Lebkicker.
1846–49. William Duchman.
1849–52. Henry B. Bowman.
1852–54. John Brady, Jr.
1855. Tobias H. Miller.
1858. Anthony Good.
1861. George Whitson.
1864–66. Samuel L. Seaman.
1867. Isaac Hollinger.
1868–70. John Baker.
1871–73. George J. High.
1874–76. Peter Diffenbaugh.
1877. Samuel S. Martin.
1880. John P. Good.
1883. Henry M. Myers.

REGISTERS.[1]

1729–44.—Samuel Blunston.
1745.—Edward Shippen, Thomas Cookson.
Nov. 12, 1776.—Philip Gloninger.

Under the Constitution of 1776.

April 19, 1777.—Peter Hoofnagle.
Oct. 13, 1777.—John Hubley.
Sept. 19, 1783.—James Jacks.
Sept. 3, 1792.—George Ross.
Feb. 13, 1809.—William Bausman.
April 20, 1818.—Benjamin Bauman.
1821.—John Whiteside.
Jan. 19, 1824.—Philip Messenkop.
Feb. 21, 1827.—Frederick A. Muhlenberg.
1830.—William Whiteside.
1836.—Hugh Mehaffy.
January, 1839.—Richard Heitler.

Under the Constitution of 1838.

Dec. 1, 1839.—James B. Ferree.
Dec. 1, 1842.—Henry Miller, Jr.
Dec. 1, 1845.—William Gleim.
Dec. 1, 1848.—George Brubaker.
Dec. 1, 1851.—Luther Richards.
Dec. 1, 1854.—Benjamin M. Stauffer.
Dec. 1, 1857.—John Johns.
Dec. 1, 1860.—George C. Hawthorn.
Dec. 1, 1863.—Emlen Franklin.
Dec. 1, 1866.—David Miles.
Dec. 1, 1869.—Henry S. Shenck.
Dec. 1, 1871.—Jeremiah Rohrer.
Dec. 1, 1874.—Harrison Ross
Dec. 1, 1877.—Edward Edgerly.
Dec. 1, 1880.—Joseph Umble.

SURVEYORS.[2]

Jan. 4, 1820.—John Reist, Northern District.
Jan. 4, 1820.—James Black, Southern District.
June 19, 1821.—Henay Carpenter, Northern District.
July 19, 1821.—Robert King, Southern District.
June 7, 1824.—Jacob Hibshman, Northern District.
June 7, 1824.—James Black, Southern District.
June 10, 1830.—Henry Carpenter, Northern District.
May 15, 1833.—Henry Carpenter, Northern District.
May 25, 1836.—Jacob Hibshman, Northern District.
May 25, 1836.—Hugh Long, Southern District.
June 4, 1839.—Jacob Redsecker, Northern District.
July 4, 1839.—James Caldwell, Southern District.
November, 1853.—Isaac Hoffer, county surveyor.
November, 1857.—John C. Lewis, county surveyor.
November, 1863.—Abraham R. Whitmer, county surveyor.
November, 1872.—Jacob Hildebrand, county surveyor.
November, 1875.—Morton N. Brubaker, county surveyor.
November, 1878.—A. W. Snader, county surveyor.
November, 1881.—William R. Gerhart, county surveyor.

AUDITORS.

1792. Samuel Turbett.
Nathaniel Ellmaker.
William Webb.
1793. James Ross.
1794. Matthias Young.
1795. Adam Reigart, Jr.
1796. James Ross.
1804. Paul Zantzinger.
1805. Lewis Heck.
1807. Paul Zantzinger.
1808. Lewis Heck.
1809. David R. Barton.
Matthias Young.
Henry Reigart.
1810. W. Barton.
John Light.
Thomas Eagan.
1811. Nathaniel W. Sample, Jr.
Charles Montelius.
1812. Thomas Clark.
1813. Jacob Zanck.
Samuel Carpenter.
John Pedan.
1814. Matthias Young.
1815–16. Phineas Ash.
1821. E. C. Reigart.
P. H. D. Overholtzer.
1824. Jacob M. Greider.
1836. Jehu House.
Thomas C. Collins.
Jacob Frantz, Jr.
1837. Joseph Landis.
1838. Martin Huber, Jr.
1839. Christian H. Rauch.
1840. John Myers.
1841. Levi Miller.
1842. John McCartney.
Jacob Tschudy.
David Bauman.
1843. John McCartney.
1844. Jacob Eshleman, Jr.
1845. Samuel Book.
Christian H. Rauch.
1846. Joseph Ballance.
1847. Christian H. Rauch.
1848. David Stone.
1849. Andrew Mehaffy.
1850. Jacob B. Tschudy.
1852. John Mecartney.
1853. Peter Good.
1854. John Smith.
1856. Jacob S. Witmer.
1857. John Kurtz.
1858. Thomas C. Collins.
1859. James B. Lytle.
1860. John Mecartney.
1861. William Von Neida.
1862. Jacob A. Miller.
1863. John Strohm, Jr.
1864. Samuel Book.
1865. David S. Clark.
1866. Daniel M. Eby.
1867. George W. Hensel.
1868. Samuel Shock.
1869. George W. Mehaffy.
1870. George W. Hensel.
1871. Samuel Shock.
1872. A. W. Russell.
J. C. Taylor.
1873. Samuel Nissley.
1874. Daniel M. Eby.
1875. Adam Konigmacher.
1876. Nathaniel N. Hensel.
Adam Konigmacher.
1879. James Collins.
F. G. Musser.
1882. John K. Reed.
R. M. Greider.

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

J. P. Wickersham, elected 1854, resigned in 1856, to take charge of the Millersville School.

John S. Crumbaugh, appointed to fill vacancy caused by J. P. Wickersham's resignation. Elected in 1857, and died before expiration of term.

David Evans, appointed to fill vacancy caused by death of Crumbaugh; was afterwards elected and re-elected, and served till 1877.

Benjamin F. Shaub, 1877 to May, 1883, when he resigned to take charge of Normal School at Millersville.

Milton J. Brecht, May, 1883. Still in office.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

In the year 1739 the General Assembly passed an act for dividing the county into justices' districts, and at the August term of court in that year the justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions made out and agreed to the following division, and ordered the same to be recorded:

[1] Under the Proprietaries all registers in counties were deputies under the register-general.

[2] The surveyors of the county were deputies under the surveyor-general for many years. The first of whom there is record was Jacob Hibshman, who was commissioned Dec. 9, 1813, and served till 1819. In that year the county was divided into two districts, Northern and Southern. The line of division is given as "beginning at a point on the western shore of the Susquehanna River, crossing at right angles to the mouth of Conestoga River; thence up said creek to the Lancaster and Philadelphia Turnpike; thence along said turnpike to the county line." This division remained till about 1850, when county surveyors were elected.

No. 1, Hempfield, Lancaster, Hallem.
No. 2, Donegal, Derry, Paxton, Hanover.
No. 3, Sadsbury, Salisbury, Leacock, Strasburg.
No. 4, Warwick, Manheim, Lampeter, Lebanon.
No. 5, Conestoga, Martic, Drumore, Little Britain.
No. 6, Tolpehocken, Hydleburg, Beam, Bethel.
No. 7, Robinson, Cocalico, Caernarvon, Earl.
No. 8, Pennsborough, Hopewell.

These divisions were changed when parts of the territory were set off to form other counties, and in 1811 there were twelve districts. The following lists are given by districts as far as can be ascertained, except that of the borough of Lancaster, District No. 1, which will be found in the history of the city of Lancaster:

District No. 2.

(Composed of the townships of Lancaster, Hempfield, and Manheim.)

March 5, 1787. Andrew Graeff.
1791. Thomas Boude.
John Huber.
John Hanoker.
John Houston.
1794. Henry Dering.
May 17, 1811. Robert Spear.
William P. Beatty.
Israel Lloyd.
Dec. 6, 1811. Christian Stringe.
Dec. 10, 1813. James Clyde.
Oct. 18, 1815. David Reyner.
Oct. 27, 1815. Thomas Lloyd.
Oct. 27, 1816. Thomas Lloyd.
Feb. 15, 1816. John Snyder.
April 1, 1822. Henry E. Heinitsh.
Nov. 29, 1823.[1] John Huber.
Dec. 3, 1823. James Wright.
Dec. 3, 1823. David Hamaker.
Jacob Metzger.
Dec. 9, 1823. David Myers.
Aug. 4, 1824. Christian Eggert.
March 24, 1825. John Thome.
April 18, 1825. Michael Strine.
Feb. 21, 1827. Eli H. Thomas.
Feb. 19, 1827. Abraham Hoafgen.
June 5, 1827. John Musselman.
Dec. 13, 1830. Jacob Myers.
Feb. 27, 1832. Jacob Myers.
April 6, 1832. Joseph Mosher.
July 30, 1832. Henry Shreiner.
Oct. 19, 1834. William S. Yetter.
May 19, 1836.[2] Jacob F. Markley.
Oct. 14, 1837. John R. Diffenbach.
Oct. 29, 1838.[3] Samuel S. Snyder.
Nov. 22, 1838. Caspar Neuman.

District No. 3.

(Composed of the townships of Strasburg and Lampeter.)

June 24, 1784. Henry Slaymaker.
April 29, 1786. Everhard Gruber.
1791. Samuel Haines.
1797. David Whelin.
Alexander Keagy.
May 22, 1798. John Ferree.
1799. John Herr, Jr.
George Duffield.
George Haines.
May 17, 1811. Samuel Haines.
William Slaymaker.
John Herr.
William B. Duffield.
Martin Carpenter.
George Eckert, Jr.
Joel Lightner, Jr.
May 5, 1812. Samuel Henry.
May 17, 1814. George Hoffman.
June 4, 1818. James Black.
Oct. 20, 1820. Dr. Jacob Moore.
May 15, 1821. John Markley.
March 7, 1822. John Rohrer.
Aug. 12, 1823. Henry Witmer.
Dec. 9, 1823. George Withers.
May 21, 1825.[4] Francis Little.
Aug. 9, 1825. George C. Strein.
Feb. 3, 1827. George McKinney.
April 14, 1827. Philip Forter.
Dec. 14, 1829. Isaac Grivin.
Dec. 9, 1830. John A. Gault.
Feb. 6, 1833. John Stacy.
Dec. 2, 1834. James McPhoil.
June 15, 1835. John Quigley.
Jan. 22, 1838. Henry Miller, Jr.

District No. 4.

(Composed of the townships of Manor, Conestoga, and Martic.)

Oct. 21, 1784. John Boyd.
1797. Edward Bryan.
1799. Andrew Kauffman.
May 17, 1811. Andrew Kauffman.
Edward Bryan.
John Read.
Hugh Penny.
Christian Stauffer.
John Good.
Jacob Berg.
Jacob Zentzer.
March 23, 1813. Henry Rush.
Feb. 15, 1815. Joseph S. Wallace.
Aug. 6, 1817. James Hawthorn.
Nov. 2, 1818. William McMillan.
July 3, 1821. Joseph Morher.
Sept. 33, 1822. Joseph Wentz.
Dec. 9, 1823. Jacob Newswenger.
Nov. 20, 1824. William McCreary.
Oct. 25, 1825. Rudolph Wissler.
March 6, 1828. Benj. U. Davis.
March 21, 1829. John Shigler.
Dec. 10, 1829.[5] David Kendig.
Dec. 10, 1829. Abraham Bitner.
Aug. 2, 1831. Daniel Fulton.
Nov. 4, 1825. Jacob Shenk (miller).
Dec. 11, 1835. George Beitz.
Dec. 22, 1837. Jacob Fehl, Jr.
Dec. 20, 1837. John House.
Dec. 3, 1838. Samuel Mehaffy.

District No. 5.

(Composed of Brecknock and Caernarvon.)

July 15, 1776. James Old.
Aug. 12, 1777. George Reed.
Aug. 12, 1777. David Jenkins.
1791. Thomas Church.
David Morgan.
1797. James Old.
May 1, 1811. Frederick Geeger.[6]
Cyrus Jacobs.
Henry Hambright.
John Huston.
John Zell.
Matthias Shirk.
Henry Smith.
William Patton.
Feb. 12, 1814. Peter Weidner.
Nov. 22, 1815. John McCleery.
April 3, 1818. Edward Smith.
Sept. 7, 1818. Jacob Bushong.
March 26, 1821. H. Hambright.
March 6, 1822. John Lightner.
Nov. 29, 1823. William Heister.
Dec. 9, 1823. Jacob Zell.
Oct. 31, 1825. George Reed.
March 21, 1829. William Shirk.
July 12, 1830. Coleman R. Jacobs.
June 15, 1835. Davis Hambright.
March 29, 1835. Peter Rauch.
Aug. 9, 1836. William Hoar.

District No. 6.

(Composed of Cocalico and Brecknock.)

Sept. 12, 1784. Adam Ness.
Dec. 8, 1784. Henry Sheffer.
1791. Peter Mosher.
1794. Henry Ream.
1799. William Adams.
May 17, 1811. Peter Martin.
Henry Ream.
Charles Montelius.
Feb. 10, 1814. Benj. Bowman.
May 16, 1818. Henry Hibshman.
Daniel Pannebacker.
Nov. 2, 1818. William Senseman.
March 26, 1821. Michael Stowe.
March 29, 1821. Curtis Ream.
May 20, 1822. Andrew Fleisher.
Benjamin Bowman.
Jan. 8, 1823. Henry Reinhold.
Dec. 10, 1823. Samuel Bowman.
Aug. 4, 1824. Richard R. Heiter.
April 2, 1825. John Wilson.
Nov. 9, 1825. Jacob Hibshman.
May 24, 1826. Abraham Bixler, Jr.
Jacob Steiner.
Jan. 11, 1862. A. A. McDonough.
May 26, 1836. John Schneder.
Dec. 15, 1838. John E. Pfoutz.[7]

District No. 7.

(Composed of the townships of Donegal, Mount Joy, and Rapho.)

March 10, 1786. James Baily.
1791. Alexander Young.
1794. Samuel Ensminger.
Thomas Robinson.
1797. John Frederick.
May 26, 1798. John Whitehill.
1799. John Wolfley.
May 17, 1811. Samuel Ensminger.
Samuel Jacobs.
John Wolfley.
Alexander Boggs.
David Cooke.
George Hollinger.
George P. Freyer.
Aug. 5, 1811. William Child.
Feb. 13, 1814. Jacob Rohrer.
Feb. 18, 1816. Wm. Wilkinson.
Jan. 15, 1818. Jacob Graybill.
March 7, 1818. Jacob Peelor.
Jan. 16, 1819. David May.
March 31, 1823. T. Masterson.
June 18, 1823. James Mackey.
Dec. 9, 1823. James Eagan.
Jan. 24, 1825. William Goodyear.
March 2, 1825. John Thorne.[8]
April 2, 1825. Peter Albright.
Robert Richardson.
Feb. 27, 1826. Geo. Blottenberger.
March 10, 1827. Thos. Dicky, Jr.
Dec. 10, 1829. Andrew Wade.[9]
April 30, 1830. Robert S. Curney.
April 2, 1831. John Auxer.
Feb. 16, 1832. Henry Zellers.
Feb. 16, 1833. George M. Bowman.
May 19, 1833. Robert King.
May 27, 1834. Simon Z. Zeiple.
Aug. 28, 1834. Anthony Ryan.
Dec. 1, 1835. Henry Keyser.
Dec. 7, 1835. Jacob Redsecker.
Oct. 31, 1836. James Dysart.
David M. Morton.
Nov. 17, 1836. Jos. T. Anderson.
Jan. 23, 1837. Peter Boker.
Nov. 27, 1837. John Campbell.
Dec. 13, 1838. Samuel Bolmer.
Jan. 12, 1839. John W. Jones.
Jan. 12, 1839. George W. Horning.
Jan. 9, 1839. John McMill.
Jan. 12, 1839. William Baxter.

[1] From this time East Hempfield and the borough of Columbia are included in the district.

[2] West Hempfield is included in this district from this date.

[3] From this date the borough of Manheim is included in the district.

[4] From this date the borough of Strasburg is included in the district.

[5] From this date the borough of Washington is included in the district.

[6] In 1811 the district was composed of Earl and Caernarvon.

[7] Including the township of Ephrata.

[8] From this date the village of Manheim and the borough of Marietta are included in the district.

[9] The borough of Elizabethtown is embraced in the district from this date.

DISTRICT No. 8.

(Composed of the townships of Warwick and Elizabeth.)

Jan. 7, 1787. Joseph Gingerick.
1802. Peter Lehnert.
May 17, 1811. Joseph Long.
Peter Lehnert.
May 16, 1818. Michael Kline.
May 37, 1820. Benjamin Kreiter.
Aug. 24, 1821. Christian H. Rauch.
Dec. 13, 1823. George Illig.
June 4, 1824. Henry Heyser.
Feb. 4, 1825. Leonard Miller.
April 2, 1825. Samuel Shrantz.
March 4, 1826. Benjamin Pennell.
March 14, 1827. Samuel Eberly.
April 8, 1829. Christian Bentz.
April 22, 1830. Abraham Eichler.
Aug. 7, 1832. John Landis.
Jan. 17, 1833. John Elser.
Oct. 28, 1835. Peter Martin, Jr.
April 19, 1837. John F. Hummer.

DISTRICT No. 9.

(Composed of the township of Leacock.)

March 26, 1787. Daniel Watson.
May 17, 1811. Adam Miller.
Benjamin Owen.
John Brisbin.
April, 1812. John Meyer, Jr.
Sept. 1, 1812. John Morrison.
Dec. 15, 1818. Joseph Heller.
May 26, 1819. John Hamilton.
March 7, 1822. H. D. Overholtzer.
Dec. 9, 1823. Nathaniel Lightner.
Oct. 21, 1824. Joel Baker.
April 17, 1837. Moore Connell.
Dec. 13, 1830. H. D. Overholtzer.
March 24, 1831. N. F. Lightner.
Jan. 23, 1832. Andrew Dunlap.
Feb. 2, 1835. William Weidman.
March 14, 1836. Daniel Zuch.

DISTRICT No. 10.

(Composed of the townships of Salisbury and Sadsbury.)

1791. John Johnson.
P. Ellmaker.
May 17, 1811. Samuel Houston.
James Clemson.
William Boyd.
Thomas Henderson.
Joseph Walker.
July 4, 1811. John Robinson.
March 19, 1812. James Rea.
April 7, 1820. James Clemson.
April 4, 1822. Adam Fogle.
Oct. 7, 1823. Henry F. Slaymaker.
Dec. 9, 1823. William Henderson.
Oct. 28, 1833. Arch. Henderson.
March 29, 1835. T. G. Henderson.
March 14, 1836. Arthur Linville.

DISTRICT No. 11.

(Composed of the townships of Bart and Colerain.)

July 8, 1784. Joseph Miller.
1791. Andrew Work.
Thomas Whiteside.
1797. John Kinkaid.
1799. John Eckman.
May 17, 1811. Robert Anderson.
John Baird.
John Kinkaid.
March 19, 1812. James Caldwell.
Dec. 28, 1815. James Caldwell.
March 23, 1820. James Jackson.
March 23, 1820. James Andrews.
Nov. 3, 1820. Daniel Eckman.
March 31, 1823. Jas. McGinness.
Oct. 31, 1825. John Black.
Sept. 8, 1828. James K. Simpson.
Aug. 22, 1833. James Caldwell.
Dec. 14, 1835. Abraham Barr.
Jan. 6, 1836. John Ridd.
Feb. 6, 1837. David Louder.
Aug. 22, 1838. Benjamin Barr.

DISTRICT No. 12.

(Composed of the townships of Drumore and Little Britain.)

March 12, 1786. Abm. Whiteside.
1791. Moses Irwin.
1792. George McCullough.
1797. Robert King.
May 17, 1811. William Steele.
Robert King.
David Montgomery.
Robert Maxwell, Jr.
John Buchanan.
William W. Steele.
Aug. 2, 1811. James Johnston.
Dec. 6, 1813. Samuel Boyd.
June 10, 1822. Daniel Morrison.
Jan. 30, 1823. Robert King, Jr.
Dec. 21, 1824. Gardner Furniss.
Dec. 7, 1829. Jacob Job.
March 24, 1831. Absalom Dupree.
Aug. 14, 1834. James Hanna.
Nov. 27, 1835. William W. Steele.
Dec. 14, 1835. William Oldfield.
March 13, 1836. John Webster.
July 6, 1836. Joseph S. Boyd.
Nov. 21, 1836. Nicholas Boyd.

Under the Constitution of 1839 each township became a separate district. The list of justices from that time will be found in the histories of the several townships.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

The Judicial District—The Place of holding Courts—Mayor's Court of the City of Lancaster—Admission of Attorneys—Justices' Court of Lancaster County from 1729 to 1776—Justices of the County from 1776 to 1791—President Judges, 1791 to 1883—Associate Law Judges—Associate Judges—President Judge of the District Court for the City and County of Lancaster—Biographical Sketches—Deputy Attorneys-General—Deputy Attorneys-General for the Mayor's Court—District Attorneys—List of Attorneys-at-Law.

A CIVIL division of the province of Pennsylvania, called Lancaster County, was erected by an act of the General Assembly of the province, May 10, 1729, which enacts, "That all and singular the lands within the province of Pennsylvania lying to the northward of Octoraro Creek, and to the westward of a line of marked trees, running from the north branch of the said Octoraro Creek northeasterly to the river Schuylkill, be erected into a county, and the same is hereby erected into a county, named, and from henceforth to be called, Lancaster County."

The boundaries of Lancaster County have been altered from time to time by the operation of laws erecting new counties, viz.:

York County, Aug. 19, 1749.
Cumberland County, Jan. 27, 1850.
Berks County, March 11, 1752.
Northumberland County, March 21, 1772.
Dauphin County, March 4, 1785.
Lebanon County, Feb. 16, 1813.

Since the formation of Lebanon County the territorial limits of Lancaster County have remained unchanged.

The second section of the said act of May 10, 1729, provides, "That the said county of Lancaster shall have and enjoy all and singular the jurisdictions, powers, rights, liberties, privileges, and immunities whatsoever which any other county within the province of Pennsylvania doth, may, or ought to enjoy by any charter of privileges, or the laws of this province, or by any other ways or means whatsoever." . . .

Any comprehensive and detailed account of the administration of justice in the province and State of Pennsylvania belongs rather to the history of the commonwealth than to that of any particular subdivision. Nevertheless, as Lancaster County participated, and still, of course, participates, in the general methods of administering justice, a brief outline of the organization of the courts and the changes in their organization will not be inappropriate in this place as a part of the sketch of the Bench and Bar. The founders of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania were not disposed to favor English lawyers nor to intrust the administration of justice to those learned in law. "The organization of the judiciary," says Bancroft, "was the subject of longest controversy. That the tenure of the judicial office should be the will of

the people was claimed as 'the people's right.' The rustic legislators insisted on their right to institute the judiciary, fix the rules of court, define judicial power with precision, and by request displace judges for misbehavior. Neither would they, even in the highest courts, have English lawyers for judges. 'Men skilled in the law,' said they, 'of good integrity, are very desirable, yet we incline to be content with the best men the colony affords.' And the courts obtained no permanent organization till the accession of the house of Hanover."

"Orphans' courts," says Hildreth, "were established for administering the estates of deceased persons." The organization of the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery and of Common Pleas was effected by the act of General Assembly of May 22, 1722. It is provided by Section 3 of the said act, "That there shall be a competent number of Justices in every of the said counties, nominated and authorized by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, for the time being, by commission under the broad seal of this province; which said Justices, or any three of them, shall and may hold the said General Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery according to law, and as fully and effectually as any Justice of the Peace, Justices of the Assize, Justices of Oyer and Terminer, or of Gaol Delivery may or can do." Section 21 of the said act provides, "That a competent number of persons shall be commissionated by the Governor or his Lieutenant, under the broad seal of this province, who shall hold and keep a Court of Record in every county, which shall be styled and called The County Court of Common Pleas, and shall be holden four times in every year, at the places where the General Quarter Sessions shall be respectively kept." . . . "Which said Justices, or any three of them, according to the tenor and direction of their commissions, shall hold pleas of assizes, *scire facias*, replevins, and hear and determine all and all manner of pleas, actions, suits, and causes, civil, personal, real, and mixed, accord to the laws and constitutions of this province." By act of March 27, 1713, it was enacted, "That the Justices of the Court of Generall Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each county of this province, or so many of them as are or shall be from time to time enabled to hold those courts, shall have full power, and are hereby empowered in the same week that they are or shall be by law directed to hold the same courts, or at such other times as they shall see occasion, to hold and keep a Court of Record in each of the said counties, which shall be styled The Orphans' Court." . . .

The said act of May 22, 1722, was repealed, or was attempted to be repealed, or was supposed to be superseded or repealed by the act of Aug. 26, 1727. In 1731 the said act of Aug. 26, 1727, was repealed by the king in Council, and the General Assembly of the province at once proceeded to re-enact the law of May 22, 1722. On the 26th day of November, 1731, a bill for reviving the said act of 1722 was introduced, and became a law on the following day, Nov. 27, 1731. The said act of May 22, 1722, revived in the manner described, remained practically in force until the separation of the colonies from England.

On the 29th day of September, 1759, a supplement was passed to the above-named act of May 22, 1722, which provided, "That there shall be in every county within this province five persons of the best Discretion, Capacity, Judgment, and Integrity that may be found, and no more, duly appointed and Commissionated by the Governor, or Commander in Chief, for the Time being, under the Broad seal of this Government, who, or any three of them, shall, and they are hereby authorized and required to hold and keep, within their respective Counties, the Court of Record, stiled and called The County Court of Common pleas, at the same Times of the Year, and at the same places as the said Courts respectively have been heretofore used and accustomed to be held by the Judges of the same;" . . . "and that each and every person so appointed and commissionated . . . shall have, hold, enjoy, and exercise their several and respective Commissions and Offices aforesaid, *quamdiu se bene gesserit*, And that their respective Commissions shall be granted to them accordingly." . . . This supplement was repealed within sixteen months from its passage. The commissions issued under its provisions were superseded, and justices were again appointed, as provided for in the act of May 22, 1722.

The independence of the colonies having been declared, a general convention was elected for the purpose of framing a Constitution for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The convention met at Philadelphia on the 15th day of July, 1776, and continued its sessions by adjournment to the 28th day of September, 1776. By it a Constitution for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania was established, the preamble of which declares that "all allegiance and fealty to the said king" (George III. of Great Britain) "and his successors are dissolved and at an end, and all power and authority derived from him ceased in these colonies." Section 30 of the said constitution provides as follows: "Justices of peace shall be elected by the freeholders of each city and county respectively; that is to say, two or more persons may be chosen for each ward, township, or district, as the law shall hereafter direct. And their names shall be returned by the president in council, who shall commissionate one or more of them for each ward, township, or district so returning for seven years, removable for misconduct by the General Assembly."

An act of the General Assembly, passed the 28th day of January, 1777, provided in its second section that all laws in force on the 14th day of May, 1776, should be binding from and after the 10th day of February, 1777.

Section 4 of the said act enacts, "That Courts of Quarter Sessions and Gaol Delivery, and Courts of

Petty Sessions, Courts of Common Pleas, Orphans' Courts and Supreme Courts, Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, shall be held and kept in each respective county in this state . . . by the Justices and Judges that shall be hereafter elected and appointed, . . . and shall have, use, and exercise all the powers, authority, and jurisdiction that by the aforesaid laws Justices and Judges of such courts respectively heretofore have had, used, and exercised." . . .

Section 6 of the said act provides, "That the President and Council shall appoint one of the Justices in each respective county to preside in the respective courts, and in his absence the Justices who shall attend the court shall choose one of themselves president for the time being."

No further changes were introduced until the adoption of the Constitution of 1790.

The 4th section of the 5th article of that instrument directs, that, "until otherwise directed by law, the several Courts of Common Pleas shall be established in the following manner: The Governor shall appoint in each county not fewer than three, nor more than four, judges, who during their continuance in office shall reside in such county. The State shall be divided by law into circuits, none of which shall include more than six, nor fewer than three, counties. A President shall be appointed of the courts in each circuit, who during his continuance in office shall reside therein." Section 7 of the same article directs that "The judges of the Court of Common Pleas of each county, any two of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Orphans' Court; and the Register of Wills, together with the said Judges, or any two of them, shall compose the Register's Court of each county." . . .

Section 2 of Article 5 provides that "the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices during good behavior."

On the 13th day of April, 1791, an act was passed to establish the judicial courts of this commonwealth in conformity to the alterations and amendments in the Constitution of 1790.

Sections of this act divide the State into five districts, and the third section provides, "That in and for each of the said districts, or circuits, a person of knowledge and integrity, skilled in the laws, shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor to be President and Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas within such district, or circuit, and that a number of other proper persons, not fewer than three, nor more than four, shall be appointed and commissioned Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas in and for each and every of the counties of this commonwealth; which said Presidents and Judges shall, after the 31st day of August next, respectively, have and execute all and singular the powers, jurisdictions, and authorities of Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, Judges of the Orphans' Court, and Justices of the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace."

Here, in this provision of the act of April 13, 1791, respecting the appointment of president judges of the several districts, is the first appearance in the history of the judiciary of Pennsylvania of a requirement that a judge should be learned in the law.

In respect to the number of associate judges, an act of April 1, 1803, provides, that thereafter "not more than three associate judges shall be nominated in any county hereafter to be organized," and, in case of vacancy in any existing county, "the number of the judges in the said county where such vacancy shall happen shall be reduced, and there shall be no more than three associate judges in the said county, and the office so become vacant shall hereafter be abolished."

The number of associate judges is still further reduced by the act of Feb. 24, 1806, which provides, "That if any vacancy should hereafter happen in any county at present organized, . . . the Governor shall not supply the same, unless the number of associates be thereby reduced to less than two; in which case, or in case of any county hereafter organized, he shall commission so many as will complete that number in each county, and no more."

Some changes were introduced by the Constitution adopted in the year 1838. The tenure of the judicial office was limited, and the consent of the Senate to the nomination of the Governor made necessary to an appointment. The second section of the fifth article provides that the judges "of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other courts of record as are or shall be nominated by the Governor, and, by and with the consent of the Senate, appointed and commissioned by him, . . . the president judge of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other courts of record as are or shall be established by law, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well. The associate judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well."

An amendment to the Constitution of 1838, adopted in 1850, provides that "the president judges of the several courts of Common Pleas, and of such other courts of record as are or shall be established by law, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as judges, and the associate judges of the courts of Common Pleas, by the qualified electors of the counties respectively." The amendment also directs that the president judge and other law judges shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, and the associate judges for the term of five years, and that all of them shall be commissioned by the Governor.

On the 7th day of January, 1874, a new Constitution was proclaimed as adopted by the people of Pennsylvania. This Constitution abolishes register's courts, but leaves the existence of the other courts of the commonwealth untouched. The fifteenth section of the fifth article provides "that all judges required to be learned in the law, except the judges of the Supreme Court, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside, and shall hold their offices for the period of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well."

The fifth section of the said fifth article provides that "the office of associate judge not learned in the law is abolished in counties forming separate districts; but the several associate judges in office when this Constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms."

As Lancaster County formed a separate judicial district, the office of associate judge not learned in the law became abolished therein.

Prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1874, and as far back as the year 1854, a vacancy occurred in the office of one of the associate judges of the courts of Lancaster County. An act of Assembly was then passed on April 13, 1854, providing, "That it shall be the duty of the Governor to fill the vacancy now existing in the office of associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County by appointing thereto a competent person learned in the law, to continue till the first Monday of December next, and at the next general election the qualified electors of Lancaster County shall elect a competent person, learned in the law, to be an associate judge of said court, who shall hold his office for the term of ten years from the first Monday of December next, if he shall so long behave himself well." After this legislation the courts of Lancaster County became composed of a president judge, an associate judge learned in the law, and an associate judge not learned in the law. This composition of the courts continued until the first Monday of December, 1878, as the last election for an associate lay judge took place in the fall of 1873. The elected person was commissioned for five years from the first Monday in December, 1873, and under the operation of the Constitution of 1874 was to continue in office until the expiration of his term.

Since the first Monday of December, 1878, the courts of Lancaster County have consisted of a president judge and one associate law judge.

The Judicial District.—The act of April 13, 1791, provides that the State shall be divided into five districts or circuits, the second of which shall consist of the counties of Chester, Lancaster, York, and Dauphin.

The act of Feb. 24, 1806, divides the State into ten districts, and forms the counties of Lancaster, York, and Dauphin into the second district.

The act of Feb. 6, 1815, erects the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon, and Dauphin into the twelfth district, thus leaving the second district composed of the counties of Lancaster and York.

The act of April 11, 1835, enacts that after the first Monday of May, 1835, the counties of York and Adams shall be formed into the nineteenth district.

By the operation of these various acts Lancaster County became a separate judicial district after the second Monday of May, 1835, and from that day up to the present time has constituted a separate judicial district, known as the second.

The Place of holding Courts.—The records show that courts were first held for the county of Lancaster on the first Tuesday of August, 1729, at the house of John Postlethwait, in Conestoga, and continued to be held in Conestoga up to and inclusive of the August sessions, 1730. The records in the Quarter Sessions office state that the court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace was held at Lancaster on the 3d day of August, 1730. The records in the Common Pleas office show the following preliminary entry: "Att a Court of Common Pleas held at Lancaster for the County of Lancaster The Third Day of August, 1730." An imperfect docket entry then follows on the same page. The record is then transferred to another page, and the preliminary entry made, viz.: "Held at Conestogoe the fourth day of August, 1730." Full and complete docket entries then follow. It would seem that the justices met at Lancaster on the 3d day of August, 1730, transacted the business of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and then adjourned to meet at Conestoga on the 4th day of August, 1730, and there held the Court of Common Pleas.

The November sessions, 1730, of all the courts were held at Lancaster, and all Courts of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, etc., for the county of Lancaster have been held regularly and continuously at Lancaster from that time up to the present day.

Special Courts.—In addition to courts of an organization common to every county and judicial district in the State, courts of limited jurisdiction were established at particular times, by special legislation, for the county and city of Lancaster, which, after continuing in existence for some time, were abolished.

The act of March 27, 1820, enacts that "there shall be established in and for the city and county of Lancaster, by the name and style of 'The District Court for the City and County of Lancaster,' which shall consist of a president, who shall have power to try, hear, and determine all civil pleas and actions, real, personal, and mixed, and for the trial of all such pleas and actions shall have and exercise the same powers, authorities, and jurisdictions as are now vested in the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Lancaster; provided, that the said court shall have no jurisdiction, either originally or in

appeal, except when the sum in controversy shall exceed three hundred dollars."

The act of March 10, 1823, provides in its first section that "from and after the passing of this act the county of Dauphin shall be added to and form a part of the district composed of the city and county of Lancaster," . . . "and that the president of the said District Court of the city and county of Lancaster shall have and exercise all the powers and jurisdictions within the county of Dauphin that are given and granted to him in the city and county of Lancaster." . . . Section 9 of the said act of March 10, 1823, provides that the act of March 27, 1820, and the court created for the county of Dauphin, be continued in force for the term of four years from and after March 27, 1824. Section 10 of the said act of March 10, 1823, requires the Governor to appoint, on the 27th day of March, 1824, or immediately thereafter, the president of the said District Court.

Under this legislation the said District Court, having jurisdiction in the city and county of Lancaster and the county of Dauphin, was continued in existence from the 27th day of March, 1824, to the 27th day of March, 1828.

By the act of April 10, 1826, the act of March 27, 1820, and the act of March 10, 1823, as far as it relates to the District Court for the city and county of Lancaster, were continued in force to May 1, 1833. and it was further provided that the county of York should be annexed to the said district for the city and county of Lancaster.

Said act of April 10, 1826, also enacted, "that from and after May 1, 1826, the District Court for the city and county of Lancaster shall consist of two judges, viz., the president and one assistant judge, who, in the absence of the president, shall hold the said court," . . . "and the Governor shall, on May 1, 1826, or immediately thereafter, appoint such assistant judge, to hold during the continuance of said court."

The said act of April 10, 1826, provides, "That from and after the 1st day of May, 1826, the said court shall have no jurisdiction except as to cases then pending therein, either originally or on appeal, unless when the sum in controversy shall exceed one hundred dollars; and all suits and causes depending in the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County where the sum in controversy exceeds two hundred dollars shall, from and after the said 1st of May, 1826, be transferred to the said District Court, there to be heard, tried, and determined; and the original jurisdiction of the said Court of Common Pleas, in all civil actions where the sum in controversy exceeds two hundred dollars, shall henceforth cease and determine."

Under the above-mentioned legislation, the said District Court, composed of a president and one assistant judge, exercised the jurisdiction conferred from May 1, 1826, to March 27, 1828, in the city and county of Lancaster, county of Dauphin, and county of York. On March 27, 1828, the act of March 10, 1823, expired by its own limitation, and, so far as its provisions relate to Dauphin County, was not continued in force by the act of April 10, 1826, nor was it revived by subsequent legislation. From March 27, 1828, to May 1, 1833, the jurisdiction of the said District Court extended over the city and county of Lancaster and the county of York.

The act of April 8, 1833, continues in force the several acts of Assembly relative to the District Courts of the city and county of Lancaster and the county of York until the 1st day of May, 1840, and provides that after May 1, 1833, the city and county of Lancaster shall form a separate district, and the county of York shall form a separate district. The said act directs the Governor, on the 1st day of May, 1833, or immediately thereafter, to appoint and commission a judge, of competent legal attainments, for the district composed of the city and county of Lancaster, whose term shall extend over the continuance of the said court, and who shall have jurisdiction in the district of York County until the third Monday of December, 1833, at which time a judge shall be appointed and commissioned for York County.

The act of March 11, 1840, re-establishes the District Court for the city and county of Lancaster, for the period of ten years from May 1, 1840, and provides that it shall consist of a president learned in the law, who shall be appointed and commissioned on or before May 1, 1840.

The act of Feb. 6, 1849, abolishes the District Court of the city and county of Lancaster, and transfers the jurisdiction and unfinished business to the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County.

Mayor's Court for the City of Lancaster.—The act of March 20, 1818, incorporating the city of Lancaster, establishes a court of record within the said city, by the name, style, and title of "The Mayor's Court for the City of Lancaster," to be composed of the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the said city, or any four or more of them, with powers and jurisdiction within the said city of like character and extent as those of any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, and Jail Delivery of any county within the commonwealth.

The recorder is directed by the said act to be appointed and commissioned by the Governor, and to hold his office during good behavior. The court was abolished by the act of Feb. 6, 1849.

Admission of Attorneys.—The act of May 22, 1722, provides, "That there may be a competent number of persons of an honest disposition, and learned in the law, admitted by the Justices of the said respective courts, to practice as attorneys there, who shall behave themselves justly and faithfully in their practice." . . . The law of Pennsylvania thus recognized the existence of attorneys, and from the first organization of Lancaster County persons learned

in the law have been admitted to practice in its courts. At present, under the rules of court, the student-at-law must be registered with the prothonotary by name, age, and place of residence, and prior to such registration must successfully undergo an examination, by a committee appointed by the court, in spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Latin, history of England, and history of the United States. The student must then serve a regular clerkship within the State to an attorney for the term of three years from the date of registration, if then in his minority, or for the term of two years if he shall have attained his majority at the time of registration. Having served the prescribed term of clerkship, and applied for admission to the bar, the student must pass an examination upon the various branches of legal study by a committee appointed by the court, which committee must certify that the applicant is duly qualified to be admitted as an attorney.

Justices of the Courts of Lancaster County from 1729 to 1776.—The names of the justices holding the courts for this period are obtained wholly from the records of court proceedings up to the year 1759, in which year a few commissions are recorded in the recorder's office, Lancaster. From 1759 to 1776 the names are procured in part from the records of the courts and in part from the commissions recorded. The year of the first appearance of the name, or of the date of commission, of the justice is given only, and not the dates of expiration of office, except in a few instances.

1729.—The justices holding the first sessions of the courts of Lancaster County, viz., August sessions, 1729, beginning on the fifth day of that month, appear named on the record as John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Andrew Cornish, and Samuel Jones. At the November sessions, 1729, the additional names, Andrew Galbraith and Thomas Edwards, appear. John Wright[1] always acted as presiding justice when present at sessions of court.

1730.—Caleb Pearce.

1734.—Edward Smout and Derrick Updegraff.

1739.—Thomas Lindley, Anthony Shaw, Samuel Boyd, James Armstrong, Emanuel Carpenter, and John Kyle.

1746.—Conrad Welser and John Postlethwait.

1749.—William Parsons.

1757.—James Smith and Thomas Holliday.

(Thomas Edwards presided last at November sessions, 1757. Emanuel Carpenter presided at February sessions, 1758, and regularly thereafter when present.)

1759.—On Nov. 1, 1759, Emanuel Carpenter, Isaac Sanders, Calvin Cooper, John Hopson (or Hobson), and John Douglass were commissioned judges of the County Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County, under the provisions of the supplement passed Sept. 29, 1759, to the act of May 22, 1722.

1760.—James Galbraith presided in Quarter Sessions, February, May, and August terms.

1761.—Jan. 13, 1761, Emanuel Carpenter, Isaac Sanders, William Jevon, Adam Simon Kuhn, Robert Thompson, Edward Shippen, Andrew Work, John Allison, Calvin Cooper, Adam Read, Thomas Foster, Isaac Richardson, John Hay, Zaccheus Davis, and William Hamilton were commissioned justices of the various courts.

And, Jan. 29, 1761, the above-mentioned commissions to Emanuel Carpenter, Isaac Sanders, Calvin Cooper, John Hopson (or Hobson), and John Douglass were superseded.

[1] John Wright sat last in May sessions, 1741; Thomas Edwards presided at August sessions, 1741, and regularly thereafter when present.

1763.—June 2, 1763, James Burd and Thomas McKee were commissioned.

1765.—July 31, 1765, John Philip De Haas was commissioned.

1766.—Aug. 2, 1766, James Clemson was commissioned. (Oct. 15, 1766, the commission of Thomas Foster was superseded.)

1769.—June 20, 1769, Robert Boyd was commissioned.

1773.—William Henry, Everhard Gruber, and James Work. (Names appear on records of Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace.)

Justices of the Courts from 1776 to 1791.—During this period the commissions of the justices hereafter named appear of record in the recorder's office, Lancaster. The dates of the commissions and the courts for which the justices were commissioned are set forth below. The commissions now run for the period of seven years.

March 31, 1777, Emanuel Carpenter, Zaccheus Davis, Timothy Green, John Henry, Joshua Elder, Moses Irwin, Joseph Miller, James Jacks, Samuel Jones, John Thorn, Philip Greenawald, Jacob Cooke, James Bailey, Stewart Herbert, Adam Nees, Henry Slaymaker, John Craig, John Whitehill, and Henry Shaffer, by a general commission; and they, or any three or more of them, to act as justices of Assizes, Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery, Common Pleas, and Orphans' Court.

June 3, 1777, Michael Hubley and John Hobson, Quarter Sessions, etc., and Common Pleas. John Hobson declined.

June 7, 1777, John Hubley, Common Pleas.

July 4, 1777, William Henry, *vice* John Hobson, declined.

Aug. 12, 1777, John Read, David Jenkins, George Read, Thomas Whiteside, and Patrick Ewing. General commission for all courts.

(Emanuel Carpenter presided for the last time at November sessions, 1779. Michael Hubley presided at February sessions, 1780.)

Nov. 18, 1780, William Henry was commissioned under the act of Jan. 28, 1777, as president of the Court of Common Pleas, Court of Quarter Sessions, etc., and of the Orphans' Court.

May 4, 1782, Emanuel Carpenter, Quarter Sessions, etc., and Common Pleas. Resigned Oct. 27, 1785.

July 31, 1783, William Kelly and William Smith, Quarter Sessions, etc., and Common Pleas.

May 5, 1785, commissions of William Kelly and William Smith were superseded.

Feb. 28, 1784, Jacob Cook, Common Pleas.

June 24, 1784, Henry Slaymaker, Quarter Sessions and Jail Delivery.

July 7, 1784, Michael Hubley, Quarter Sessions and Jail Delivery.

July 8, 1784, Joseph Miller and John Gloninger, Quarter Sessions and Jail Delivery.

Aug. 5, 1784, Samuel Jones, Quarter Sessions and Jail Delivery.

Aug. 17, 1784, John Thorn, Quarter Sessions, etc., and Common Pleas.

Aug. 19, 1784, William Henry, justice and president under act of Jan. 28, 1777, of all courts.

Sept. 17, 1784, Adam Nees, Jonathan McClure, Moses Irwin, and Patrick Ewing, Quarter Sessions and Jail Delivery.

Oct. 21, 1784, John Boyd, Quarter Sessions and Jail Delivery.

Nov. 17, 1784, Henry Slaymaker, Michael Hubley, John Gloninger, Jonathan McClure, Moses Irwin, and Patrick Ewing, Common Pleas.

Dec. 8, 1784, Henry Sheffer, Quarter Sessions and Jail Delivery.

Jan. 3, 1785, Joseph Miller, John Boyd, Henry Sheffer, and Samuel Jones, Common Pleas.

Feb. 9, 1785, Timothy Green, Quarter Sessions, etc., and Common Pleas.

May 15, 1785, Adam Nees, Common Pleas.

The following-named persons were, on the dates specified, commissioned as justices of the various courts, viz.:

March 10, 1786, James Bailey.

March 12, 1786, Abraham Whitesides.

April 8, 1786, John Luther.

April 29, 1786, Everhard Gruber.

June 16, 1786, Joseph Shippen.

July 15, 1786, James Old.

Jan. 17, 1787, Joseph Gingerich.

March 5, 1787, Jacob Reigar.

March 5, 1787, Andrew Graff.

March 26, 1787, David Watson.

July 28, 1788, Michael Hubley (as president).

Aug. 20, 1788, Henry Ream (Common Pleas only).

July 27, 1790, James Clemson.

(Michael Hubley sat and presided for the last time at August sessions, 1791. The courts at the November sessions were organized under the Constitution of 1790 and the act of April 13, 1791, carrying the said Constitution into effect.)

President Judges from 1791 to 1883.—1. William Augustus Atlee. Commission, Aug. 17, 1791. Died Sept. 9, 1793.

2. John Joseph Henry. Commission, Dec. 16, 1793. Resigned in the latter part of year 1810, or early in January, 1811.

3. Walter Franklin. Commission, Jan. 18, 1811. Died Feb. 7, 1836.

4. Charles Ogle. Commission, April 1, 1836. Resigned July, 1836, without having taken his seat.

5. Oristus Collins. Commission (1), Aug. 8, 1836. Resigned Dec. 26, 1838. Commission (2), Dec. 27, 1838. Ousted by judgment of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, July, 1839. Commonwealth *vs.* Collins, 8 Watts, 331.

6. Benjamin Champneys. Commission (1), July 8, 1839, to continue in force to the end of the next session of the Senate. Commission (2), March 20, 1840, to run for ten years, as provided for by the Constitution of 1838. Resigned in the latter part of 1842.

The first commission limits the tenure of the office to the end of the next session of the Senate for the following reason: The appointment was made to fill the vacancy occasioned by the ouster of Judge Collins and at a time the Legislature was not in session. The Constitution of 1838 required judicial appointments to be confirmed by the Senate. The Governor, therefore, had power merely to commission until the Senate should act upon a nomination regularly submitted at its next session.

7. Ellis Lewis. Commission Jan. 14, 1843. Having been elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylania at the October election, 1851, he, on Oct. 21, 1851, tendered his resignation, to take effect on Nov. 14, 1851.

8. Henry G. Long. Commission (1), Nov. 17, 1851, to expire on the first Monday of December, 1851. Commission (2), Nov. 6, 1851, to run for ten years from first Monday of December, 1851, being the first commission directed to a judge elected by the qualified electors of Lancaster County under the constitutional amendments of 1850. Commission (3), Nov. 20, 1861; expired on the first Monday of December, 1871.

The first commission was a special one, and the appointment of Judge Long for the brief term specified was made to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Lewis, which took effect on Nov. 14, 1851, which vacancy would have continued up to the first Monday of December, 1851, when the regular commission of Judge Long became operative. The appointment was made in order that the November sessions of the courts might be held.

9. John B. Livingston. Commission (1), Nov. 7, 1871, to run to first Monday of December, 1881, but by operation of the schedule of the Constitution of 1874 the term was extended to the first Monday of January, 1882. Commission (2), Dec. 8, 1881; will expire on the first Monday of January, 1892.

Associate Law Judges.—1. Alexander L. Hayes. Commission (1) (under act of April 13, 1854), Nov. 13, 1854. Commission (2), Nov. 23, 1864, to run to first Monday of December, 1874, but by operation of the schedule of the Constitution of 1874 the term of office was extended to the first Monday of January, 1875.

2. David W. Patterson. Commission, Dec. 3, 1874; will expire on the first Monday of January, 1885.

Associate Judges.—Under the act of April 13, 1791, four associate judges were appointed and commissioned for the county of Lancaster, viz.:

1. Robert Coleman. Commission, Aug. 17, 1791.

2. John Whitehill. Commission, Aug. 17, 1791.

3. Frederick Kuhn. Commission, Aug. 17, 1791.

4. James Clemson. Commission, Aug. 17, 1791.

The seat of James Clemson became vacant in a short time, and thereupon the following appointment was made, viz.:

5. Andrew Graff. Commission, Sept. 13, 1792.

John Whitehill took his seat as a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States on the first Monday of December, 1803. The office of fourth associate judge being then vacant it became abolished under the operation of the act of April 1, 1803, and the number of associate judges was reduced to three.

Robert Coleman Resigned April 23, 1810.

Frederick Kuhn. Resigned Dec. 29, 1810.

Andrew Graff. Resigned Jan. 5, 1811.

By the act of Feb. 24, 1806, the number of associate judges was reduced to two, and the offices of the associate judges for Lancaster County being all vacant in January, 1811, the following appointments were made under the provisions of the said act, viz.:

6. James Whitehill. Commission (1), Jan. 3, 1811.

7. Jacob Hibshman. Commission, Jan. 14, 1811.

The commissions of James Whitehill and Jacob Hibshman were read on the 21st day of January, 1811, in open court, and they took their seats on that day.

James Whitehill having been elected a member of Congress in 1812, he resigned the office of associate judge on the 1st day of February, 1813. Thereupon the following appointment was made, viz.:

8. Thomas Clark. Commission, April 16, 1813.

Jacob Hibshman having been elected a member of Congress in 1818, he resigned Dec. 3, 1819, and the following appointment was thereupon made, viz.:

9. Samuel Dale. Commission (1), Dec. 3, 1819.

Thomas Clark resigned Oct. 4, 1820, and thereupon the following appointment was made, viz.:

10. James Whitehill. Commission (2), Oct. 17, 1820.

James Whitehill died Feb. 26, 1822, and thereupon the following appointment was made, viz.:

11. John Lightner. Commission, April 2, 1822.

The commissions of Samuel Dale and John Lightner having expired, Feb. 27, 1841, by operation of the schedule to the Constitution of 1838 and the act of March 7, 1840, which classified the said associate judges in accordance with the provisions of the said schedule, the following appointments were made, viz.:

12. Samuel Dale. Commission (2), March 15, 1841.

13. Jacob Grosh. Commission (1), Feb. 2, 1842. Commission (2), Feb. 17, 1847.

(The commissions of associate judges, under the Constitution of 1838, run for five years.)

Samuel Dale died Sept. 1, 1842, and thereupon the following appointment was made, viz.:

14. Emanuel Schaeffer. Commission (1), Sept. 8, 1842; to run to the end of the next session of the Senate, for the reason explained above in the matter of the appointment of Judge Champneys. Commission (2), Jan. 14, 1843. Commission (3), Jan. 25, 1848.

The commissions of Jacob Grosh and Emanuel Schaeffer expired, by operation of the constitutional amendments of 1850, on the first Monday of December, 1851. The following-named persons having been elected to fill the office of associate judge by the qualified electors of Lancaster County at the October election, 1861, they were commissioned, viz.:

15. Jeremiah Brown. Commission, Nov. 10, 1851, to run for five years from the first Monday of December, 1851.

16. Daniel B. Vondersmith. Commission, Nov. 10, 1851, to run for five years from the first Monday of December, 1851

(The office of Daniel B. Vondersmith became vacant in 1854. The vacancy was directed by the act of April 13, 1854, not to be filled, the office abolished, and provision made for the appointment of an associate law judge for Lancaster County. The number of associate judges for Lancaster County was then reduced to one.)

The following-named persons were elected in subsequent years, and commissioned, viz.:

17. Ferree Brinton. Commission (1), Nov. 23, 1856. Commission (2), Nov. 23, 1861.

18. Peter Martin. Commission, Nov. 8, 1866. Died Aug. 16, 1867.

19. John J. Libhart. Commission (1), Oct. 12, 1867, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Peter Martin, and to run until the next general election. Commission (2), Nov. 5, 1868. Commission (3), Nov. 6, 1873.

(The commission of Judge Libhart of Nov. 6, 1873, expired on the first Monday of December, 1878, and thereupon the office of associate judge for Lancaster County became wholly abolished by operation of the Constitution of 1874.)

President Judges of the "District Court for the City and County of Lancaster."—1. Charles Smith. Commission, April 28, 1820. Continued in office until March 27, 1824, when the act of March 10, 1823, re-constituting the court and adding Dauphin County to the district, went into operation, and an appointment was made under the provisions of said act.

2. Isaac D. Barnard. Commission, March 27, 1824. Appointment declined.

3. Ebenezer G. Bradford. Commision (1), May 3, 1824, the district being then composed of the counties of Lancaster and Dauphin. Commission (2), March 27, 1828, the district being then composed of the counties of Lancaster and York. Under this second commission Judge Bradford continued in office until May 1, 1833, when the act of April 8, 1833, re-establishing the court and making the city and county of Lancaster a separate district, went into operation, and an appointment was made under the provisions of the said act.

Alexander L. Hayes. Commission (1), May 1, 1833, to expire on the 1st day of May, 1840, the district being then composed of the city and

county of Lancaster. Commission (2), May 1, 1840, to run for ten years. Resigned December, 1848.

(The said District Court was abolished, as above stated, by the act of Feb. 6, 1849.

Assistant Judges of the "District Court for the City and County of Lancaster."—1. Alexander Thomson. Commission, May 1, 1826, under act of April 10, 1826, the district then consisting of the counties of Lancaster, York, and Dauphin. Resigned June 25, 1827, on which day he was appointed and commissioned president judge of Sixteenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Franklin, Bedford, and Somerset.

2. Alexander L. Hayes. Commission, June 25, 1827. Continued in office until May 1, 1833, at which time the office of assistant judge was abolished by operation of the act of April 8, 1833. Judge Hayes was then commissioned as president, as above stated.

Recorders of the "Mayor's Court for the City of Lancaster."—1. Molton C. Rogers. Commission April 16, 1818. Resigned Jan. 31, 1820.

2. Patton Ross. Commission, April 12, 1820.

3. John K. Findlay. Commission (1), May 6, 1841, to expire with the end of the next session of the Senate. Commission (2), Feb. 15, 1842, to run for ten years from Jan. 20, 1842. Resigned ——, 1845.

4. William Jenkins. Commission, April 12, 1845.

(Said court was abolished, as above stated, by act of Feb. 6, 1849.)

Biographical Sketches.—GEORGE ROSS, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in New Castle, Del., in 1730. He was admitted as an attorney-at-law in the courts of Lancaster County in 1750. From 1768 to 1776 he was a member of the Colonial Assembly of Pennsylvania. In 1774 he was chosen one of the committee of seven who represented Pennsylvania in the Continental Congress, of which he continued a member until January, 1777, when he retired on account of ill health. For his conduct in Congress the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds was voted to him by the county of Lancaster, which he declined to accept. In 1770 he drew up a reply to Governor Penn's message deprecating any action on the part of the colony. After the substitution of the General Convention for the Legislature of Pennsylvania, Mr. Ross was elected to that body, and prepared a declaration of rights for the State, the regulations necessary for the government of the convention, and an ordinance for the punishment of treason. A report on the measures necessary for putting the colony and the city of Philadelphia in a state of defense was also from his pen. On the 14th day of April, 1779, he was appointed judge of the Court of Admiralty. He died in Lancaster, in July, 1779, from a sudden attack of the gout.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ATLEE was born in Philadelphia, July 1, 1735. He was admitted to the bar of Lancaster County Aug. 13, 1758. On the 16th day of August, 1777, he was commissioned as one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and was reappointed Aug. 9, 1784. He was appointed president judge of the Second Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Chester, Lancaster, York, and Dauphin, on the 17th day of August, 1791. He occupied this latter position until his death, which occurred Sept. 9, 1793.

JASPER YEATES,[1] son of John and Elizabeth (Sidbotham) Yeates, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 7, 1745. He studied at the College of Philadelphia, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1761, and afterwards that of Master of Arts. He was admitted to the bar in 1765, and became one of the most distinguished lawyers of that period, with a larger practice than any other in the interior of Pennsylvania. He took up his residence in Lancaster, where he married, Dec. 30, 1767, Sarah, eldest daughter of James Burd, by his wife Sarah, daughter of Edward and Sarah (Plumley) Shippen, of Lancaster. Col. James Burd was the son of Edward Burd, of Ormistown, near Edinburgh, Scotland, and his wife, Jane Hallebuston, was daughter of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. Mrs. Yeates was born in Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1748–49. Mr. Yeates sided with the American colonies in the war with Great Britain, and was chairman of the Committee of Correspondence of Lancaster County in 1776. During the summer of that year he made a journey to Western Pennsylvania, and paid a visit to the scene of Braddock's defeat, of which he wrote an interesting account in a letter afterwards printed. He was one of the delegates for Lancaster County to the Convention of Pennsylvania which ratified the Constitution of the United States in 1787, being one of the committee of three persons (the others being Thomas McKean and James Wilson) who reported the form of the ratification adopted by the convention. March 21, 1791, he was commissioned a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a position which he occupied with honor for the remainder of his life. Aug. 8, 1794, in company with James Ross and William Bradford, he was appointed a commissioner by President Washington to confer with the inhabitants of the western counties of Pennsylvania, "in order to quiet and extinguish" the Whiskey Insurrection, a duty which was discharged by them in a most satisfactory manner. In 1805, with his wife's uncle, Chief Justice Edward Shippen, and Judge Thomas Smith, he was tried and acquitted on an impeachment before the Senate of the commonwealth, made in consequence of their imposition of a fine and imprisonment on a certain citizen for contempt of court. Judge Yeates preserved notes of judicial proceedings in which he took part, and prepared them for press before his death. They were printed immediately after his decease, and in the advertisement of this publication by Judge Yeates' son-in-law, Charles Smith, mention is made of "the industry and abilities, as well as the accuracy and fidelity of the author," as "well known to the gentlemen of the bar, by whom he had the happiness to be highly esteemed." Judge Yeates died at Lancaster, March 14, 1817. He is buried in St. James' (Protestant Episcopal) churchyard, of that place, under a

[1] From the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," by Gregory B. Keen.

pyramidal tombstone, with this epitaph: "He fulfilled the duties of life with fidelity. His integrity was inflexible. As a judge he was most learned and eminent, and in the exercise of his public functions he deservedly obtained the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and he left behind him a name which will only perish with the judicial records of his country." Mrs. Yeates survived her husband, dying at Lancaster, Oct. 25, 1829. She is buried in St. James' churchyard, under a pyramidal monument, with the inscription: "Adorned with all the charities of life, in manners mild, benevolent, and polished, she was beloved by all who knew her. Pious and sincere in her religious duties, and confiding in her Redeemer's love, she departed full of years and honor. Her remaining children have erected this testimonial of their reverence and gratitude."

Mr. and Mrs. Yeates had ten children, all born in Lancaster, Pa.

Mary was born March 13, 1770, and was married in Lancaster, March 3, 1791, to Charles Smith, son of Rev. William Smith, D.D., provost of the College of Philadelphia. Mr. Smith read law, was admitted to practice, and on March 27, 1819, he was appointed president judge for the Ninth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Franklin, and Adams, and in 1820 he was commissioned president judge of the District Court of the city and county of Lancaster, holding the office for several years, and living at his country-seat called "Hardwick," which he built, and which was recently destroyed to make way for the new Pennsylvania Railroad line around Lancaster. He died in Philadelphia in March, 1836, and his wife died at Belmont in August of the same year.

John Yeates was born in June, 1772, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the College of Philadelphia in 1792. He married Eliza, daughter of Daniel Buckley, a prominent ironmaster of Lancaster County. Mr. Yeates died in Lancaster in January, 1844, and is buried in St. James' churchyard. Mrs. Yeates died in Philadelphia County in December, 1849.

Jasper Yeates was born Aug. 30, 1774, and died at Lancaster, Dec. 24, 1774. Sarah was born Dec. 4, 1775, and died at Lancaster, Nov. 12, 1776.

Elizabeth was born April 4, 1778, and was married at Lancaster, May 2, 1808, to Redmond Conyngham, son of David Hayfield Conyngham, and grandson of Redmond Conyngham, Esq., of Letterkenny, Ireland. Mr. Conyngham was a literary gentleman, contributing some valuable papers on literary subjects. He died at Paradise, June 16, 1846, and Mrs. Conyngham died at Lancaster, Aug. 3, 1867. Both were buried in All-Saints' (Protestant Episcopal) churchyard, at Paradise, Lancaster Co. Among those who sprang from this union were the late Jasper Yeates Conyngham, and his brother, David Conyngham, still living in Paradise township.

Margaret Yeates was born April 24, 1780, and died, unmarried, at Lancaster, Feb. 1, 1853. She is buried in St. James' churchyard.

Edward Shippen Yeates was born May 17, 1782, and died at Lancaster, Dec. 12, 1782.

Catharine Yeates was born Dec. 1, 1783, and died, unmarried, at Lancaster, June 7, 1866, and is buried in St. James' churchyard. She was familiarly known in Lancaster as Miss Kitty Yeates, and among her beneficent acts may be mentioned the founding of the Yeates Institute, the original purpose of the institution having been to educate poor young men for the ministry.

Sarah Yeates was born Dec. 6, 1786, and died Dec. 7, 1786.

Edward Yeates, the last born of the children of Joseph Yeates, was born *eodem partu*, and died Dec. 7, 1786.

JOHN WILKES KITTERA was born in East Earl township, Lancaster Co. He was graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1776. He was admitted to the bar in 1782. From 1791 to 1801 he was a representative in Congress from Lancaster County. He was appointed United States district attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, but did not hold the position long, as his death occurred June 6, 1801. The *Lancaster Journal*, issued on the 13th day of June, 1801, has the following obituary notice: "Died, in this borough, on Saturday last, in the forty-ninth year of his age, after a lingering illness, John Wilkes Kittera, Esq., late representative from this county in the Congress of the United States, and on Monday evening his body was committed to the earth in the Presbyterian burial-ground. On this occasion the Rev. Mr. Sample delivered a short but pathetic and impressive address, well adapted to the mournful occurrence, from the words '*Weep not.*' (Luke vii. 13.)"

JOHN JOSEPH HENRY was born in Lancaster, Nov. 11, 1758. When but seventeen years of age he secretly joined the expedition against Canada in 1775, under the command of Gens. Montgomery and Arnold. In the unsuccessful assault upon Quebec, on December 31st of that year, he was made prisoner, and remained a captive for nine months. The privations of his confinement laid the foundation for an attack of scurvy, with which he was seized about six weeks after his return home, and from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He afterwards wrote an account of the campaign against Quebec, which is still full of interest. He then served a clerkship of four years in the office of the prothonotary of Lancaster County, and subsequently entered as a student-at-law in the office of Stephen Chambers, Esq. He was admitted to the bar in 1785, and continued in practice for eight years. On Dec. 16, 1793, he was appointed and commissioned by Governor Thomas Mifflin president

judge of the Second Judicial District, composed of the counties of Chester, Lancaster, York, and Dauphin, which office he filled for seventeen years.

During the latter years of his judicial term ill health impaired the efficiency of his services, and he was often unable to attend the sessions of court. Owing to his physical condition, he resigned in December, 1810. He died April 22, 1811. He lies buried in the Moravian burial-ground, corner of Prince and Chestnut Streets.

CHARLES SMITH was admitted to the bar of Lancaster County in 1787. He served as representative in the State Legislature, and was elected a member of the State Senate in 1816. On the 27th day of March, 1819, he was appointed president judge of the Ninth Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Cumberland, Franklin, and Adams. He resigned the said office March 27, 1820, having been appointed and commissioned on that day president judge of the "District Court for the city and county of Lancaster." This latter office he filled until March 27, 1824. Shortly after his retirement from the bench, Judge Smith severed his connection with the Lancaster bar and removed to Baltimore.

JAMES HOPKINS was admitted to the Lancaster bar in 1787, and then began a long and eminent professional career. He at once acquired business, which increased until his practice, maintained for a period of forty-seven years, became in the aggregate the largest and most lucrative that has been known in the entire history of the bar of this county. Mr. Hopkins devoted himself exclusively to professional pursuits, and never sought public office. He died Sept. 14, 1834.

It is not inappropriate to give the circumstances of his death as narrated in the *Lancaster Journal* of Sept. 19, 1834: "A trial of great interest and importance had been progressing for several weeks, in which Mr. Hopkins was the leading counsel for the plaintiffs. On Thursday afternoon (September 11th), just as Mr. Buchanan, who was one of the counsel for the defendant, had risen to address the jury, he was interrupted by Mr. Hopkins, who expressed a desire to read to the court certain authorities, upon which among others he intended to rely. Mr. Buchanan gave way, but Mr. Hopkins, after a few incoherent remarks, was unable to find the authorities and resumed his seat. He soon after dropped asleep, apparently, and was found to be in a stupor, from which he could not be aroused. He was carried home and medical aid called in, but nothing could arouse him. He lingered in a nearly unbroken lethargy until about nine o'clock on the succeeding Sunday morning, when death occurred."

WILLIAM JENKINS was born at Windsor Place, Lancaster Co., July 7, 1779. He was graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1797. He read law in the office of James Hopkins, Esq., and was admitted to the bar Aug. 10, 1801. He served as deputy attorney-general for the Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County continuously from January sessions, 1808, to January sessions, 1824. On April 12, 1845, he was commissioned as recorder of the "Mayor's Court for the city of Lancaster," which office he held until the abolition of the court by act of Assembly of Feb. 6, 1849. Mr. Jenkins died in Lancaster, May 24, 1853.

CAPT. WILLIAM FRAZER (1753–1817), of the Delaware Light-Horse, served in the war for the independence of the colonies, and with his first wife, Mary Clark (1763–1816), is buried in the churchyard of Draver's congregation, in St. George's Hundred, New Castle Co., Del. His virtues were those of the Christian, the soldier, the patriot, and the gentleman. His other wives were Mary O'Hara and Mary Reah. His son, Hon. William Clark Frazer (1776–1838), a native of Kent Co., Del., was graduated at Princeton College in 1797, read law in Lancaster City with William Montgomery, and was admitted to practice at the Lancaster bar as an attorney in 1801. He practiced his profession at New Castle, Del., until 1813, and then settled at Lancaster, where he continued the practice of the law until 1836, when he was appointed by President Jackson, with the consent of the Senate, one of the Supreme Court judges for the new Territory of Wisconsin, which office he creditably filled until his death, two years after. As a lawyer, Judge Frazer had few superiors. His strong mind and vigor as a debater, combined with a finished education, gained for him an early and just eminence in his profession. In all the relations of life he was distinguished for his upright deportment and unswerving integrity. His wife was Susan (1783–1836), daughter of Abraham Carpenter, of Carpenter Hall, and Salome Smith, and a granddaughter of John Carpenter and Mary Ferree. Their children were Col. Reah Frazer, born at Carpenter Hall, Lancaster Co., June 27, 1804, died in Lancaster City, Dec. 30, 1856, subject of this sketch; Abraham Carpenter Frazer, M.D., born at New Castle, Del., Feb. 2, 1806, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1825, died at Carpenter Hall, April 26, 1828; Mary Clark Frazer, born at New Castle, Del., Nov. 27, 1808, a woman of rare culture and beauty, married Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D., April 7, 1830, and died at Neshamony, Pa., May 14, 1833; Lieut. William Frazer, born at New Castle, Nov. 21, 1815, entered West Point as a cadet in 1832, was graduated in 1836, and the same year commissioned brevet second lieutenant, Third Regiment of the Artillery of the United States. He served in Florida until 1838, was made first lieutenant, and at the time of his decease, June 27, 1844, was highest in the line of promotion. For two years and a half he was stationed at Fort McHenry, attached to the light artillery, and commanded a com-

pany at the battle of Loochahatchie, Fla., where he distinguished himself for courage and bravery.

AMOS ELLMAKER was born at "Walnut Bottom" farm, in Leacock township, Lancaster Co., Feb. 2, 1787. He was graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey. He entered as a student-at-law in the office of James Hopkins, Esq., Lancaster, then attended the law-school under the charge of Judge Reeves, at Litchfield, Conn., and finally completed his course of study in the office of Thomas Elder, at Harrisburg, Pa. He began practice at Harrisburg, and on Jan. 13, 1809, was appointed deputy attorney-general for the county of Dauphin, and held that office until July 3, 1815. He served as a representative in the State Legislature in the years 1813 and 1814, having been elected from the legislative district composed of Dauphin and Lebanon Counties. In 1814 he was elected to Congress for the congressional district consisting of the counties of Lancaster, Dauphin, and Lebanon, along with John Whiteside, of Lancaster County, but did not take his seat. Mr. Ellmaker, on the 3d day of July, 1815, was appointed and commissioned president judge of the Twelfth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill, which office he resigned Dec. 21, 1816. Governor Snyder appointed him attorney-general of the State Dec. 21, 1816, and Governor Findlay re-appointed him April 1, 1818, to that office, which he continued to fill until 1819, when he was succeeded by Thomas Sergeant. On the accession of James Monroe to the Presidency, Mr. Ellmaker was tendered the appointment of Secretary of War, but he declined. In 1821 he removed to Lancaster, and there practiced law with great success. On the 6th day of May, 1828, he was appointed attorney-general of the State of Pennsylvania by Governor Shulze, and served until August, 1829, when Philip S. Markley succeeded him. In 1832 he was candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States on the anti-Masonic ticket, with William Wirt as candidate for the Presidency. The electoral vote of Vermont was cast for Wirt and Ellmaker. In 1834, Mr. Ellmaker was voted for as candidate for United States senator from Pennsylvania when James Buchanan was elected. On the fourth and final ballot the five candidates voted for received the following votes respectively, viz.: James Buchanan, 66; Amos Ellmaker, 31; James Clarke, 26; Joseph Lawrence, 6; Joel B. Sutherland, 1. Mr. Ellmaker continued the practice of law in Lancaster, Pa., up to the time of his death, which occurred Nov. 28, 1851. He lies buried in the churchyard of St. James' Episcopal Church, Lancaster.

WALTER FRANKLIN. [See biography of Thomas E. Franklin.]

MOLTON C. ROGERS was a native of the State of Delaware. He was graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, and subsequently attended the law-school at Litchfield, Conn. He removed to Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar Nov. 18, 1811. On the 16th day of April, 1818, he was appointed and commissioned recorder for the Mayor's Court of the city of Lancaster, which office he resigned Jan. 31, 1820.

Governor Shulze appointed him secretary of the commonwealth Dec. 16, 1823. On April 15, 1826, he was commissioned one of the judges of the Supreme Court, and filled that office until 1851, in which year the constitutional amendments of 1850 went into operation. Judge Rogers died in Philadelphia, Sept. 27, 1863, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, was born near Mercersburg, in Franklin County, Pa., April 23, 1791. He was a son of James Buchanan and Elizabeth Speer. James Buchanan the elder was a native of County Donegal, Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1783, settling in Franklin County. About 1798 the family removed to the village of Mercersburg. Here young Buchanan attended school, and laid the foundation of an education which in after-years carried him to an eminence he then little dreamed of. He entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, in 1805, and graduated with high honors in 1809. After studying law in the office of James Hopkins, at Lancaster, for three years, he was admitted to the bar in 1812. While at college he gave evidence of a remarkable mind, and he had been admitted to the bar but a little time when his talent and learning placed him in a prominent position and inducted him into a lucrative practice. In 1812 he enlisted in the service of the republic in the war with Great Britain, serving in the company of Capt. Henry Shippen. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1814, serving in the lower house, and re-elected in 1815. He was elected to Congress from his district in 1820. In politics he was at first a Federalist, but in 1828 he became a Democrat, and supported Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. He served almost continuously as a Congressman from 1820 till 1831, when he retired voluntarily and was appointed by President Jackson as Minister to Russia. He negotiated and concluded the first commercial treaty between the United States and Russia, opening the latter's ports to our commerce. He returned to the United States in 1833, and was made senator from his native State, serving from 1834 to 1845. He was appointed Secretary of State by James K. Polk in 1845, and filled that important position till 1849. After a retirement of four years he was appointed Minister to the Court of St. James in 1853. In 1856 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for President in opposition to John C. Fremont, Republican, and Millard Fillmore, American. Mr. Buchanan was elected, receiving one hundred and seventy-four electoral votes, and was inaugurated March 4, 1857. Though from a State in which no slavery existed, Mr. Bu-

chanan was hostile to those who opposed its extension, and was also an extreme advocate of the sovereignty of individual States. In a message to Congress in December, 1860, he blamed the people of the North for the disruption of the Union, and affirmed that the Executive had no power or right to prevent the secession of a State. The principal events of his legislative career were his advocacy of the recognition of the independence of Texas, and afterwards his support at the time of its admittance as a State; his service as chairman of the Congressional Committee on Foreign Relations; his advocacy of the "Sub-Treasury Act;" his opposition to the Fiscal Bank bill and support of an independent treasury. In 1861 he retired to his residence at Wheatland, and resided there until his death. In 1866 he published "Mr. Buchanan's Administration," a book designed to defend the acts of his administration as President. His course as the President of the United States, while condemned by the great majority of the people of the Northern States, was evidently directed by his views upon the questions at issue, and in the light of future revelations will probably be reviewed with less severe judgment. He died at Wheatland, June 1, 1868.

Benjamin Champneys was born in Bridgeton, N. J., in the year 1800. He passed through the sophomore and junior years at Princeton College, New Jersey, but did not graduate. He began the study of law in the office of Chief Justice Ewing, at Trenton, N. J., but soon removed to Lancaster, Pa., and completed his legal studies in the office of George B. Porter. He was admitted to the bar April 2, 1818, being then but eighteen years of age. In 1822 he distinguished himself by an argument in a criminal case,—Commonwealth *vs.* John Lechler, indicted for murder.

Frederick Smith, attorney-general, appointed him deputy attorney-general for the "Mayor's Court of the City of Lancaster," and he served in that capacity from January sessions, 1824, to January sessions, 1830. He was elected representative to the State Legislature in 1825, and again in 1828. He was appointed deputy attorney-general for Lancaster County, and held that office for a period beginning with April sessions, 1830, and ending with January sessions, 1833. On July 8, 1839, he was commissioned by Governor Porter president judge of the Second Judicial District, consisting of Lancaster County, and sat upon the bench until the fall of 1842, when he resigned in consequence of his becoming a candidate for election to the State Senate. His candidacy for the State senatorship proved successful, and he served during the years 1843, 1844, and 1845 in the Senate of the State.

Governor Shunk appointed Mr. Champneys attorney-general of Pennsylvania Dec. 18, 1846, and he continued in that office until July 31, 1848, when he was succeeded by James Cooper. He was elected representative to the State Legislature for the year 1863, and a member of the State Senate for the years 1864, 1865, and 1866. The health of Judge Champneys now began to fail him, and he engaged no longer actively in the practice of the law. He died Aug. 9, 1871.

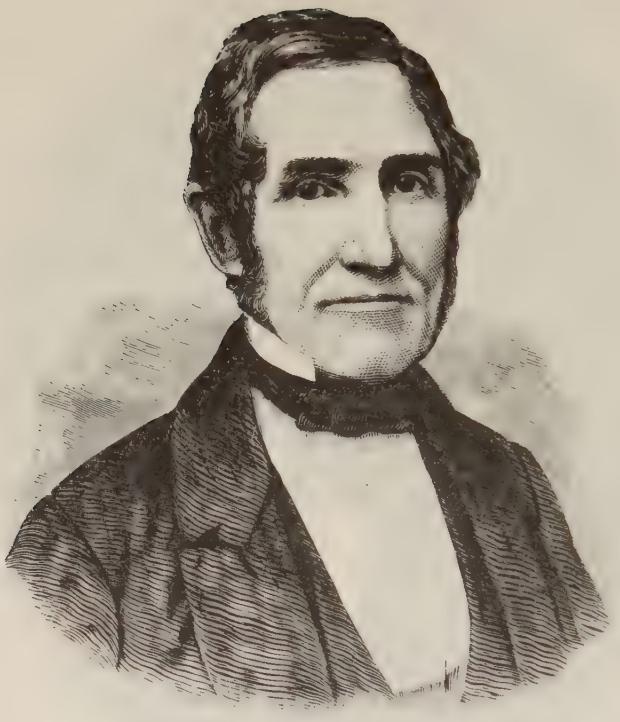
Samuel Parke studied law in the office of James Buchanan, and was admitted to the bar Aug. 20, 1821. He served as deputy attorney-general of Lancaster County for a period beginning with August sessions, 1828, and ending with November sessions, 1829, and again at August and November sessions, 1838. He was representative in the State Legislature from Lancaster County in the years 1830 and 1831. He died in Lancaster, April 28, 1859.

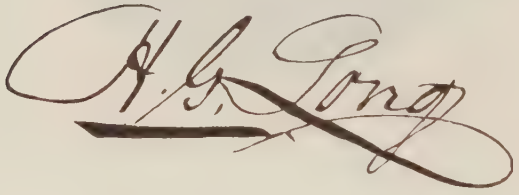
John R. Montgomery was admitted to the bar Oct. 1, 1821, after a course of study in the office of James Buchanan. He died Nov. 3, 1854. No lawyer who has practiced in this county made upon his contemporaries a profounder impression than Mr. Montgomery for native capacity, comprehensive and exact legal knowledge, and strength of advocacy. A vivid tradition of his power still remains with the present generation. For a number of the last years of his life he did not appear in the courts.

Washington Hopkins, son of James Hopkins, Esq., studied law in the office of his father, and was admitted to practice April 19, 1822. His professional career was giving abundant promise when it was prematurely closed by death. In the fall of 1832 Theophilus Hughes was under indictment for murder, and Mr. Hopkins was retained for the defense. The trial was reached on Friday, Nov. 23, 1832, and Mr. Hopkins addressed the jury on the following Sunday. His speech is remembered as one of great power and eloquence. He had made extraordinary exertions in the preparation of the case and throughout the trial. Hughes was acquitted, but his counsel suffered for his great zeal. His friends attributed the decline of Mr. Hopkins's health, which now set in, to his unusual efforts in this case. He was never able to rally, but after languishing a few months death ensued, April 21, 1833. He left behind him a bright name for brilliant oratory and power as an advocate.

Alexander L. Hayes was born in Kent County, Del., March 7, 1793. After attending the Friends' Boarding-School at Smyrna, Del., he spent two years and a half at Newark Academy, from which he passed to Dover Academy, where he completed his preparation for college. While at Dover Academy he was chosen secretary of the Senate of the State of Delaware. He entered the junior class of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and was graduated in 1812. After graduation he entered upon the study of the law in the office of the Hon. Henry M. Ridgely, of Dover, Del.,

Thos. E. Franklin.





and was admitted a member of the Dover bar Nov. 15, 1815. He followed his profession in Dover until 1820, when he removed to Philadelphia and was admitted to practice in the courts of Philadelphia County. He remained in Philadelphia but one year, and in April, 1821, went to Reading, Pa., in which place he continued to practice for six years. He was appointed June 27, 1827, associate judge of the District Court of the counties of Lancaster and York by Governor John Andrew Shulze, and held that office until 1833. In that year the said district was divided, and he was appointed by Governor George Wolf, under a commission of the date of May 1, 1833, president judge of the District Court of the city and county of Lancaster, and continued in office until 1849, when he resigned, and the said court was abolished by act of Feb. 6, 1849. Judge Hayes then became interested in other pursuits. He was one of the originators of the enterprise which resulted in the creation of the Conestoga Cotton-Mills, and was one of the committee of five selected in 1845 to visit and inspect the New England factories. He prepared the report of the committee favoring the immediate erection of a mill. In 1846 he was made one of the managers of the manufacturing company. In 1850 he succeeded Christopher Hager as president, and was also chosen general agent. His connection with the cotton-mills continued until 1854. In that year the office of associate law judge of the courts of Lancaster County was created, and Judge Hayes was elected to fill it. He took his seat on the first Monday of December, 1854, under a commission running for ten years. In 1864 he was again elected associate law judge, and continued in office until the first Monday of January, 1875, when he was succeeded by Hon. D. W. Patterson. Judge Hayes served in a judicial capacity for a period aggregating forty-two years. In 1873 he had the honorary degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by Franklin and Marshall College. After his retirement from office he resumed practice, and was engaged in professional business to the time of his death, which occurred suddenly July 13, 1875. He was buried in the churchyard of St. James' Church, corner of North Duke Street and East Orange Street, Lancaster, Pa. The reputation of Mr. Hayes as a judge was deservedly high. His mind was trained by extensive study in the line of his profession and of general literature. His opinions were written in a finished and polished style, and displayed logical power and accurate knowledge of legal principles. They always commanded respect, and in a number of instances were received with marked approbation by the Supreme Court of the State. Industrious, intelligent, and thoroughly impartial, he had gained the entire confidence of the community. In his administration of the duties of his high office, no question was ever raised as to the purity of his motives or the sincerity and earnestness of his efforts to attain the ends of justice.

Judge Hayes was an active citizen. He was for many years president of the board of school directors of the city of Lancaster, a trustee of the State Normal School at Millersville, and a trustee and vice-president of Franklin and Marshall College. He was also president of the Athenæum and Historical and Agricultural Society. Socially, his influence was not less happy than it was upon the bench. His extensive information, the knowledge of men gained in the course of a long life, and an abundant store of anecdote made his conversation at all times extremely interesting. His kindness of heart, consideration for the feelings of others, and polish of manner rendered intercourse with him always pleasant. In all his relations, domestic, social, and professional, he was most estimable,—a man irreproachable in his daily walk and conversation.

Col. Reah Frazer.[1]—The world seems to be ruled by triumvirates. How glibly come to our tongues Pitt, Burke, and Fox; Bright, Gladstone, and Disraeli; King William, Bismark, and Von Moltke. In our own country, so far as fundamental political ideas are concerned, we have the names of Webster, Clay, and Calhoun. And so coming down to our local affairs, and writing the history of political leadership for half a century, we find it circling around three names,—Buchanan, Stevens, and Frazer. The first was an aristocrat by instinct, a democrat from circumstances; the second loved revolution; but the last was of the people and for the people. He was a democrat by education, instinct, and feeling. He stood between the cool, half-distrustful intent of Buchanan and the radicalism of Stevens, and controlled because he was loved. The fame of both Mr. Stevens and Col. Frazer is traditional. It has been written in deeds, not words. Scarcely a speech of either can be found. They live in the memories of those who knew them. Out of the meagre records it is difficult to portray the acts and manhood of such a man as Col. Frazer. But one who filled so large a place in our local, political, and professional life is entitled to some notice in a history of our people.

Col. Reah Frazer was born at Carpenter Hall, Lancaster Co., Pa., June 27, 1804. He sprang from an old and sturdy ancestry, who saw the country's birth, and many of whom fell in her battles. He was sixth in descent from Daniel Ferree, the original ancestor of the Ferrees of this and neighboring counties. His mother, Susan Carpenter, was the descendant of Dr. Henry Carpenter, the ancestor of the Carpenters of Lancaster County. If, therefore, there be anything in the principle of heredity Col. Frazer came into the world with the heritage of courage, independence, enthusiasm, mental and moral strength. His father, William Clark Frazer, was a lawyer of note, possessed of not only the love of the ordinary

[1] Contributed by a friend of the family.

practitioner, but the broad knowledge which makes the liberal cultured gentleman. Early in life young Frazer was sent to school, and in a few years ran through the curriculum of the learned institutions of the day, and then chose law as his life's calling. He was nominally in the office of Amos Ellmaker, but he also benefited by the instructions of his father. He was admitted, Feb. 7, 1825, to practice in the several courts of Lancaster County. He then went to the West to live, but, disappointed with the country, returned to win fame and fortune on his native heath. There were giants at the Lancaster bar in those days who shed lustre upon the practice of the legal profession generally, and specially upon the bar of which they were members.

Col. Frazer the Lawyer.—It was in the environment of men that Col. Frazer developed into the successful lawyer and won renown, honor, and wealth. Much of his success at the bar was the result of his mental and moral convictions. Right and wrong he clearly saw. He cared nothing for technicalities or legal sophistries. He knew his client and believed him. He never appeared before a jury without a moral conviction that his client was right. This faith inspired his natural enthusiasm, and so his conclusions were given to the jury in tones and words of fiery, impetuous eloquence that overruled courts and wrung verdicts from even unwilling juries. Intensity of feeling won both friends and clients. In a few years his practice was large and wealth was his heritage. No one to-day to the older members of the bar is so familiar in recollection as Col. Frazer. Men are gray to-day who felt the kindly pressure of his hand and his ready assistance. His natural big-heartedness induced him to favor the young, and so to-day he is remembered for the kindness shown to those who have gained instruction in the legal calling. Those who know confirm the assertion that before court and jury he had few superiors, and that he stood among the leaders of his day and generation admits of no doubt.

The Politician.—Col. Frazer's sympathies were always with the masses. He believed more in common feeling than in the wisdom of the few. He was a born Democrat. His temperament suited the times. Political sentiment in 1830 was chaotic, because emotional. We were in a formation period, and it required leaders to give a right direction to feeling and impulse. He was a politician in the highest sense. He never held office and never asked it. He loved power simply because he had the elements of leadership. It was fame enough for him to direct party action, to have followers who asked his counsel and obeyed his call. On his return from Kentucky he found his party in Lancaster County leaderless. He came upon the scene and became the leader of Democracy, and for thirty years held undisputed sway. He was a man of intense personality. He held confidence by his faith and enthusiasm, not fears or compromises.

To illustrate his power over the masses it is only necessary to relate an incident of the Convention of 1844. Polk had been nominated for President and Silas Wright for Vice-President. As it was uncertain about Wright accepting, a committee was appointed to wait upon him, at Washington, to ascertain what he would do. The convention adjourned, a mass-meeting was held, and Col. Frazer was called upon to speak. For hours he talked, now lulling the crowd to awful silence, and then lashing into excitement till it rolled and swayed like the waves of the fretful sea. After all was over Gen. Robert Toombs exclaimed, "Give me that man to stump the world and I can conquer it, including the Devil!" Alas! words are sometimes traditions. No speech remains to judge the powers of Democracy's great orator. The force of temperament and circumstances combined forced Col. Frazer into an early antagonism with both Buchanan and Stevens. Burning coals and frozen embers have no sympathy. Neither has a kindly fire with the lava of the volcano. Buchanan was cold; Stevens too radical. Col. Frazer asked nothing for himself, but Buchanan would give nothing to the colonel's friends, hence commenced estrangement. It is needless to go into details. The colonel opposed Buchanan in 1852, when Pierce was nominated; again in 1856, when Buchanan won. But during the campaign the colonel laid aside his personal feelings and stuck loyally to his party, and almost his last words were in behalf of the man he had fought for a score of years.

For thirty years Col. Frazer's voice was potent in every State and National Convention. He made men. He cared not for the gratification of selfish ambition. This was his element of strength, and so to the end his power did not wane. No pigmy could wrestle with a Buchanan and a Stevens. Frazer did, and only death could still the eloquent voice and ready brain from leading an opposition few could withstand.

The Man and Family.—On Sept. 28, 1843, Col. Frazer married Abiann, daughter of Capt. John Steele (1788–1853) and Jane Porter (1791–1867), of Harmony Hall, Lancaster Co. She was born Aug. 9, 1821, and survives in 1883, residing in Lancaster City. She is a granddaughter of William Porter (1750–1809), of Lancaster County, and of Sarah Hamilton (1762–1815). Her paternal grandfather, Gen. John Steele, served in the Revolutionary war, and subsequently as collector of the port at Philadelphia. The children of Reah and Abiann Frazer are Susan Carpenter, Henry Carpenter, of Pittsburgh, a civil engineer, Reah, paymaster in the United States navy since 1875, and J. P. Wilson Frazer, a merchant in Philadelphia.

As has been said, Col. Frazer never held any office, because he did not want it. He had a horror of debt. He loved independence, and as he found a family growing up around him, he desired above all

things, not only to provide abundantly for them while living, but to leave them an ample competency when he should be dead. Political life is expensive. So he chose rather to make political reputation for others than to enjoy the fruits of office or the honors thereof himself. He devoted himself to his profession exclusively, to politics as a good citizen, and an acknowledged leader of men. Wealth came to him, but he spent with a liberal hand. He was too democratic for vain show, but princely in lavishing his favors upon the poor, needy, and struggling. His house was open to all. His hearty manner and kindness won the favor of the poor. He knew half the fathers and mothers of the working classes in town, and could call their little ones by name. He made money for the glorious privilege of being independent. So the rich respected and the poor loved him.

His life was intensely active, both before court and the people. To the speculations of ordinary business life he had no time to attend. This led to some disaster. He was a large stockholder and director in the Lancaster County Savings Institution. Like many another confiding man, he trusted to the integrity of those managing the bank. They betrayed confidence, and bankruptcy followed. Col. Frazer lost thirty thousand dollars. For this he cared little, but the cry of the widow, the orphan, and the poor laborer touched his kind heart. He imagined they accused him of negligence. This touched his soul and made the bitterness of his life. He felt that his name had given prestige to the bank, and the poor he loved so well went to it on his credit. Sensitive, kind, generous, and loving, he upbraided himself, though no one chided. The weary labor of a great practice and the excitement of politics all joined to financial difficulties like the bank affair were beginning now to tell their tale. He had passed the meridian of life, and was entering the shadows. His last political fight was against the nomination of Buchanan in 1856; his last speech was for his election. His work was ending. The summons came with the dying year, and on the 30th of December, 1856, the hand of the trusted leader and the brave man fell, nerveless, dead, and the brain of the busy lawyer was stilled forever.

Though his fame is not written in book or published speeches, he still lives in happy recollections, while his deeds of kindness have made other lives successful, and these will carry his fame on silent wings to time's for evermore.

Henry G. Long, ex-president law judge of the courts of Lancaster, was born in the city of Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 23, 1804. He read law with Hon. G. B. Porter; was admitted as a member of the Lancaster bar in January, 1827, and although retired from the bench and practice in 1882, is the senior representative of his profession in the county. A short time after coming to the bar he was appointed by the prothonotary of the Supreme Court of the district, then comprised of the counties of Lancaster, Berks, York, Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill, holding its sessions in Lancaster, assistant prothonotary. This position brought him into relations with the most distinguished lawyers of the State, by which he acquired knowledge and experience of great advantage to him. About the same time he was, without his seeking the position, elected solicitor for the commissioners of the county. This office, by re-election annually, he held for twenty consecutive years, although at the expiration of the first year he informed the board of commissioners that he would not be a candidate for re-election, but notwithstanding his withdrawal he was continued in office. He endeavored faithfully and independently to discharge his duties under the reform measures of the board, which rendered him unpopular with a few, but attached to him others who remained firm friends, and whose friendship after the death of some of them was transferred to their successors. In 1836 he was elected a member of the convention to amend the Constitution of the State, which met at Harrisburg in May, 1837, and adjourned at Philadelphia Feb. 22, 1838. Judge Long was among the youngest members of that body, and is the only surviving one of the eight members from Lancaster County. Here he acquired something of a desire for legislative life, but determined not to assume any future position that would interfere with the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1838 a difficulty arose in the Whig party respecting the choice of a candidate for the Legislature, and he yielding to the wishes of his political friends, was nominated and elected. This session was memorable on account of the difficulties growing out of the organization of that body and the disturbed condition of affairs at the seat of government, the Executive being obliged to call out a portion of the State militia to quell the excitement. This episode in the history of the State is now known as the Buckshot war. In 1851, when the judiciary first became elective, although urged by many members of his political party, he declined seeking the judicial position, not that he was insensible to its importance and the honor conferred, but thinking his practice more advantageous to him in many respects than a seat on the bench, and it was not until he was nominated by the Whig party, without his request, that he consented to become a candidate. He was elected without opposition, no other nomination being made. In 1861, when his term was about expiring, although not nominated by any party, he was re-elected by the people regardless of their political ties, and served a second term as president judge, retiring from the bench on Dec. 4, 1871. Thus closed a judicial career of twenty years,—a career throughout marked by sound, practical sense, indefatigable industry, temperance, and courtesy in the exercise of authority, impartiality, fidelity to duty, and unswerving integrity. These qualities

possessed by Judge Long, joined with his adequate legal knowledge, made him eminently distinguished in his official capacity. He inspired the whole community with confidence in his rectitude and sound judgment, and retired from the bench with the profound respect of the profession and all good men acquainted with his judicial career.

On December 9th following his retirement from the bench the Lancaster bar, at a meeting called for that purpose, Hon. Thomas E. Franklin acting as president, and W. Leaman as secretary, appointed a committee of seven to draft resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, expressive of their sentiments relative to the retirement of Judge Long as president judge of the district, among which were the following:

"The Hon. Henry G. Long, late President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County, having refused to be a candidate for re-election, and having retired from the bench after an arduous and successful career as Judge for twenty years, the members of the Lancaster Bar, desirous of rendering a just tribute to his merits as a conscientious, upright, and learned magistrate, do resolve:

"That as members of the Lancaster Bar we cannot permit the occasion of the retirement of the Hon. Henry G. Long from the Bench to pass without some expression of our sense of the many merits by which his judicial course has been distinguished.

"That we recognize and profoundly appreciate the purity of purpose, impartiality, industry, extensive legal knowledge, and sound sense which have so conspicuously marked the performance of his judicial duties; and that we shall ever bear with us in the future a grateful remembrance of the kindness, urbanity, and readiness to accommodate which all of us in the conduct of our professional business, as well as in our general intercourse with him, have uniformly experienced at his hands."

Judge Long married, July 28, 1841, Catherine (1821–1843), daughter of John Haldeman, of Lancaster County, by whom he has an only child, Catherine Haldeman Long.

He is grandson of Nicholas Long (1730–1784), a native of Sweybrickken, Bavaria, Germany, who settled in Lancaster in 1754, when he became an active membet of society, was patriotic to his adopted country during the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars, and sent two of his sons to fight for the independence of the colonies. Nicholas Long's wife, Elizabeth Gass (1736–1819), bore him six children who grew to man's estate. Jacob, father of Judge Long, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, spent most of his active life a merchant in Lancaster, and died in 1842, aged eighty-four years. Peter, second son of Nicholas, was also a soldier in that war, and served on Long Island. He died at the age of twenty-three in 1784. The other children were Christian, Frederick, Mary, and John, all dying before reaching middle life except one. Jacob Long's wife, Mary Grimler (1764–1856), a woman of great moral and Christian excellence, bore him seven children who grew to man's estate. The three eldest sons—Jacob, Peter, and John—became business men in Lancaster; Henry G., subject of this sketch, and three daughters—Mary, Sarah, and Catherine—all dying unmarried.

The Long family have been identified with the Reformed Church.

George Washington Barton was born in the city of Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 2, 1807. He left his home in boyhood, being impelled by a desire to see the world, and, like the majority of adventurers in those days, betook himself to the Mississippi Valley. Having reached Nashville, he became the assistant editor of a journal published in that city. This position aided him materially in making and cultivating the acquaintance of the higher class of residents, and among them Gen. Jackson. When but twenty years of age he returned home, and at the suggestion of Hon. James Buchanan began the study of law in his office. He was admittted to the bar in 1830. In 1838 he was appointed by Governor Ritner assistant district attorney with C. Wallace Brooke, and filled the position to the satisfaction of the court and government. He was afterwards commissioned president judge of the Court of General Sessions of the city and county of Philadelphia, the jurisdiction of which was restricted to cases of misdemeanor. He remained on the bench less than three years, and then resigned the office of judge and resumed the practice of law in Philadelphia, where he attained prominence and enjoyed a lucrative practice. In 1849 he sailed for San Francisco, and, having reached that place in saftey, opened an office. He was rapidly acquiring business and rising in fame, when, after a residence of but little more than a year, he died suddenly. His reputation for brilliant oratory and erratic character still survives in his early home, and the memory of him is often revived by his contemporaries, who speak of him with admiration, wonder, and *pity*.

Thomas Emlen Franklin, ex-attorney-general of Pennsylvania, and a retired lawyer of Lancaster, was born in Philadelphia April 20, 1810. He obtained his early preparatory education at the public schools in Lancaster, and at the Mathematical School of Joshua Hoopes, of Downingtown, Chester Co., and entered Yale College in September, 1824, from which he was graduated with honors in 1828. He was also there admitted a member of the "Phi Beta Kappa" and "Chi Delta Theta" Societies, then an honorable distinction, and evidence of superior scholarship. After leaving college he began reading law with Washington Hopkins, his brother-in-law, in Lancaster, was admitted to the bar in 1831, the year of reaching his majority, and at once opened a law-office in Lancaster, where he has spent his active life, a period of fifty years, in the practice of his profession. He has been a member of the American Bar Association since its organization, and a member of the General Council of the association for Pennsylvania.

In 1833 he was appointed district attorney for the Mayor's Court of the city of Lancaster, and served for three years. His ability as an advocate, and his

quick and just construction of the law soon gave him a place among the best talent at the Lancaster bar. In April, 1851, Governor Johnston appointed him attorney-general of Pennsylvania, which place he ably filled until the end of the administration, in January, 1852. By appointment a second time, in 1855, by Governor Pollock, he continued the office until 1858, retiring with the Governor. In 1844 he was the Whig delegate from Lancaster County to the Baltimore Convention that nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency, and in 1848 to the National Convention that nominated Gen. Zachary Taylor for the Presidency, and again in 1864, in conjunction with the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, to the Baltimore Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for re-election. In 1847 he was chairman of the Whig State Central Committee, and in 1861 he was appointed one of the delegates by Governor Curtin, to what was popularly known as the "Peace Convention," at Washington. Mr. Franklin was one of the original directors of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Company, and its solicitor; was for many years a director of the Farmers' National Bank, of Lancaster, president of the Lancaster Fire Insurance Company since its organization until February, 1883; besides being a director of several other companies, was junior warden of St. James Episcopal Church for several years, senior warden of St. John's Episcopal Church for many years, was a member of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which met at Baltimore in October, 1871, and in 1880 he was chosen chancellor of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania. In June, 1874, Franklin and Marshall College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He married, Nov. 7, 1837, Serena A. (1816–1877), only daughter of Col. George Mayer (1781–1862) a merchant of Lancaster, member of the State Legislature in 1835, and colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania militia in the War of 1812–14. He was a son of George Ludwig Mayer, who came to America in 1752 from Ulm, Germany, and landed at Annapolis, Md. Their children are Capt. George M., a graduate of Yale College, was admitted to practice law in 1861, and is a member of the mercantile firm of George M. Steinman & Co., Lancaster. He enlisted as first lieutenant, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in October, 1862, was soon promoted captain, and afterwards served as adjutant-general, with the rank of captain, on the staff of Maj.-Gen. William B. Franklin. He served for two and one-half years, the regiment being a part of the Army of the Potomac, and was in the battles of Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and while in the Army of the Gulf, in the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, and Sabine River. Mary Smith, wife of Rev. Francis D. Hoskins. Serena M., wife of Hugh M. North, a lawyer of Lancaster. Thomas Walter, a farmer in Virginia. Frances Olivia, wife of Smith P. Galt. Henry Smith. Anna Emlen. Walter Mayer, a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, admitted to practice June 22, 1875, and a lawyer in Lancaster. Annette, wife of John W. B. Bausman, a lawyer in Lancaster, died June 18, 1882. Dr. Charles M., a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College in the class of 1877, graduate of Pennsylvania University in the class of 1880, and completing his medical studies in Vienna. Blanche and Robert Leighton.

Henry Franklin, the progenitor of the family in America, settled on Long Island, from England, during the latter part of the seventeenth century, and was a member of the Society of Friends. His son, Thomas (1703–1773), born in Flushing, L. I., married Mary Pearsall (1703–1786), who bore him four sons and two daughters, of whom Thomas (1734–1797) married, in 1764, Mary Rhoads, who died May 2, 1779. He removed from New York in 1775, and was a merchant in Philadelphia for many years. During the Revolutionary war he was appointed commissary of prisoners at Philadelphia. He served in that capacity, but objection was made to his action by the Society of Friends, of which he was a member. His children were Elizabeth, Benjamin, Ann, Thomas, Walter, and Samuel, of whom Walter (1773–1836), born in New York, became a distinguished advocate and jurist. He was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1792, rapidly rose to the front rank of his profession, and was appointed attorney-general of Pennsylvania Jan. 9, 1809. On Jan. 26, 1811, he was appointed president judge of the Second Judicial District of the State, and settled in Lancaster, where he continued to reside during his incumbency of that office, and until his death,—having been upon the bench a period of twenty-five years. His wife, Anne (1784–1852), whom he married July 13, 1802, was a daughter of James Emlen and Phœbe Pierce. Her father was a highly-esteemed and accepted preacher of the Society of Friends, whose life-sketch was published in the "Memorials of Deceased Friends of Pennsylvania from 1788 to 1878." James Emlen (1760–1798) was great-grandson of George Emlen, who came from England with William Penn in 1682, and settled in Philadelphia. The children of Judge Walter Franklin and Anne Emlen who grew to maturity are: Sarah (1801–1880) became the wife of the eminent physician and surgeon, Dr. John L. Atlee, of Lancaster; Mary (1804–), widow of the late Washington Hopkins, a lawyer of Lancaster; Thomas Emlen Franklin, subject of this sketch; Dr. James Emlen Franklin (1812–50), a physician in Philadelphia, died there; Rev. Walter Franklin (1815–1857), an Episcopal clergyman, who served the church faithfully at York and La Porte for many years, dying at the latter place; Emily (–1850), was the wife of Edward C. Darlington, and died leaving children,—Anne, wife of Amos S. Henderson, a banker in Lancaster; Elizabeth Rhoads, who died unmarried; and Col. Emlen Franklin, born April 7,

1827, graduated at Yale College in the class of '47, read law with Nathaniel Ellmaker, of Lancaster, and has practiced at the Lancaster bar since his admission, in 1850. He was district attorney of Lancaster County from 1859 to 1862, a member of the State Legislature in 1855, register of wills, 1863 to 1866, and in 1862 went to the front as colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was engaged in the battles of Chantilly, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville.

DAVID WATSON PATTERSON, associate law judge of Lancaster County, Pa., is a native of Rapho township, where the family homestead has been successively owned and occupied for several generations. He obtained his early education at Lititz, and his preparatory classical course at Moscow Academy, Chester County, and the old Milton Academy, Northumberland County, and entered Washington College (now Washington and Jefferson) in the fall of 1837, from which he was graduated with the usual honors in the fall of 1839. Immediately after leaving college he began reading law. and in the spring of 1840 became a student in the law-office of one of Lancaster's most distinguished lawyers, John R. Montgomery, with whom he remained until his admission to practice in 1842. For about one year following he was the law partner of his preceptor, since which time he has been without an associate in business. Judge Patterson in his early practice took high rank in his profession, and became so favorably known in the county that he was chosen as the Whig candidate for the State Legislature in the fall of 1847, was elected, and served one term.

Resuming his practice and refusing re-election, he was elected district attorney in the fall of 1853, and served for three years, an able and fearless prosecutor in the courts of Lancaster County.

He was active and among the leaders in organizing the Republican party in 1855–1856, and in 1872 was elected upon the Republican ticket from the Ninth Senatorial District a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, which met November 12th of that year at Harrisburg, adjourned to Phiadelphia after a few weeks, and closed its session in the fall of 1873. Under the new Constitution, he was elected in the fall of 1874 associate law judge of Lancaster County for a term of ten years, and is the incumbent of that office in 1883. In this responsible position Judge Patterson has retained the high respect and confidence of the profession and citizens of the county for his sound sense, ready discrimination between right and wrong, unflinching integrity on the bench, in his honest judgment of justice to all, and for courtesy yet firmness in his opinions. He married, in December, 1846, Mary R., daughter of Henry Y. Slaymaker, an ironmaster and lawyer of York, Pa. Their children are James Rodney, read law with his father for two years, after graduating at Franklin and Marshall College, and died June 18, 1874, aged twenty-six years; Henry Slaymaker, a merchant in New York City; Anne Cochran, wife of Judge John B. McPherson, of the district of Dauphin and Lebanon counties; and David W. Patterson.

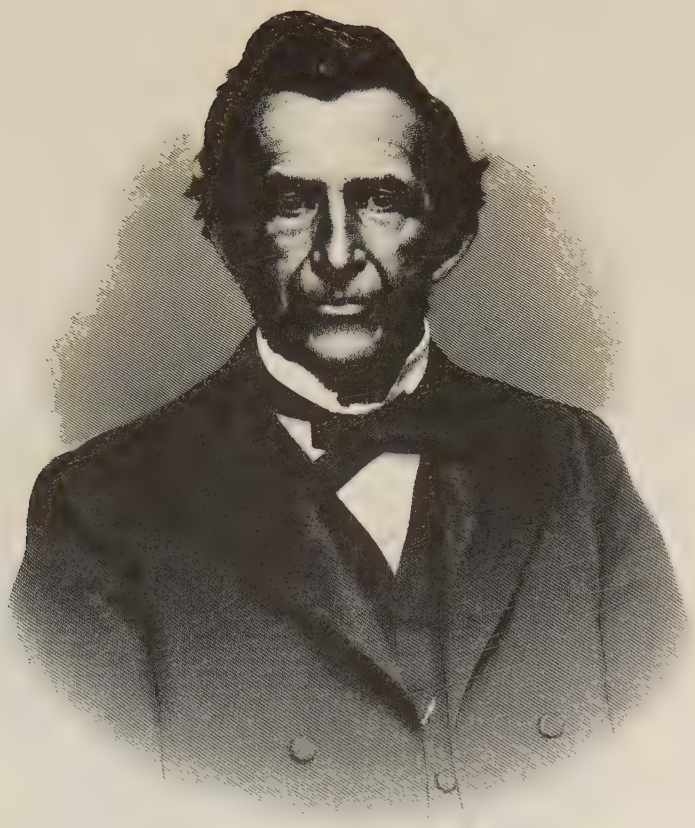
This branch of the Patterson family is descended from Arthur Patterson, of Scotch-Irish extraction, who came from the North of Ireland in 1724, and settled with his wife, Ann Scott, in Rapho township, then a wilderness. He was collector of excise in 1745–48, appointed by George II. Three of his sons, Samuel, James, and William, all served their country in the war of the Revolution, the latter being taken prisoner by the British and died in the prisonship on Delaware Bay; the two former were in the battle of Princeton, and members of the Committee of Safety for Lancaster County in 1775.

Col. James (1775–1863), son of James above mentioned, was the father of Judge Patterson. He was a public-spirited and influential citizen, and resided on the homestead of his ancestors in Rapho township. He commanded a regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers in the War of 1812 as lieutenant-colonel, and was made one of Gen. Nathaniel Watson's aids on his staff, with the rank of colonel. He represented Lancaster County in the State Legislature in 1817–18 and 1832–33. By his wife, Mary, daughter of Dr. John Watson, of Donegal, whom he married in 1805, and who died in 1866, he had seven children, five of whom grew to man's estate,—James Agnew Patterson (a retired farmer of Mount Joy township), Judge David Watson Patterson, Anna Mary (deceased, was the wife of Robert S. McIlvain, of Paradise township), Harriet B. (wife of Dr. J. L. Zeigler, of Mount Joy), and Rachel Jane Patterson.

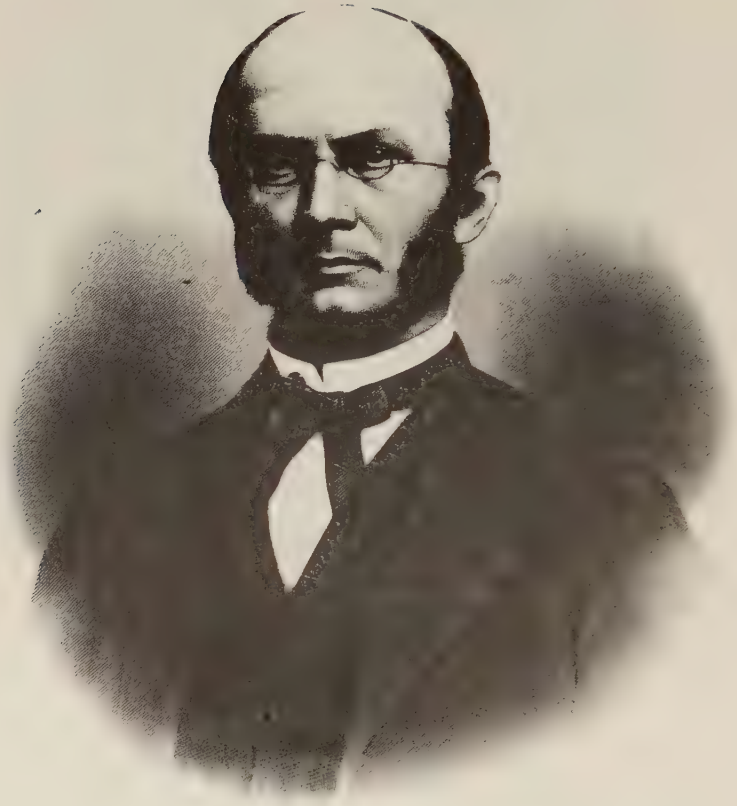
THADDEUS STEVENS, the "great commoner," as he was popularly called, was born in Danville, Caledonia Co., Vt., on April 4, 1792. His early education was obtained in the common schools and at Peacham Academy. His parents being poor, he taught school during vacation in order to enable himself to obtain an education. He entered the University of Vermont in 1810, and when that institution suspended on account of the War of 1812 he proceeded to Dartmouth. Here he graduated with honor in 1814, and immediately entered the office of Judge Mattocks, and commenced the study of the profession upon which he had decided as his life's work. After remaining here for some time he removed to York, Pa., in 1815, and while continuing his legal studies taught school at the academy of Dr. Perkins. When ready to apply for admittance to the bar he found it impossible to gain admittance in York County, as the members of that court had passed a resolution that "no person should be recognized as a lawyer who had followed any other profession while preparing for admission." This was not only a direct personal attack upon Mr. Stevens, but an insult to all those who were endeav-

D. W. Patterson

Rudolphus Stevens



A. Harr Smith



oring by their unaided exertions to fit themselves for a lawyer's life. Nothing daunted, however, he proceeded to Harford County, Md., and was there admitted. He then proceeded to Gettysburg, Pa., and there opened an office. Here he at first passed through the ordinary experiences of a young lawyer's career, and the causes for which he was retained were of little moment. After about two years' practice the turning-point in his career was reached. A murder had been committed, and the case was so desperate that none of the older attorneys would take an interest in it. At last the defense was given to Stevens, and he entered upon it with all the energy of his nature. Though his client was not acquitted, Stevens' reputation was made. His masterly management of the case, and the clearness and force with which he presented its salient points, and his masterly manner of presenting them to the jury, won for him the encomiums of all his hearers and a reputation that was lasting. From this time there was no lack of clients nor causes.

His first entry into political life was as a delegate to the National Anti-Masonic Convention of 1831. He was elected to the lower House of the State Legislature, and took his seat in 1833. About this time the agitation for the repeal of the new common-school law was at its height, and as Mr. Stevens was known to be opposed to its repeal, in 1835 he was returned to the Legislature from his county with but a small majority and under positive instructions to support and vote for its repeal. This he refused to do, and so far was he from supporting the bill that he became one of its most prominent and active opponents. At this time Mr. Stevens was forty-three years of age and in the full vigor of his intellect and manhood. His speech in opposition to the bill was one of the most effective of his life, and many who were pledged to the support of the bill now became its opponents. The bill was defeated and the common-school system of Pennsylvania was saved. Mr. Stevens served in the Legislature till 1841, when he retired to private life and devoted himself to his profession. After the close of the session in 1842, desiring a larger field of operations, he removed to Lancaster, where his reputation had preceded him. Here his success was instant and complete. In conducting causes and in his speeches before a jury he used no notes and depended entirely upon his memory. His arguments were no great exhibitions of eloquence and rhetorical effort, but short, concise, comprehensive, and effective. He seemed to be able to grasp the most prominent and telling points and to impress them with convincing force upon the minds of the jury.

In 1848 he was nominated by the Whig party from the Lancaster district, and was elected. He immediately entered the arena of political strife, and became a candidate for Speaker, an unusual thing for a man serving his first term. The great question of the day was the anti-slavery issue. Texas had been recently annexed against the protest of the North, and in violation of promises of the South. The most prominent men of the Anti-Slavery party in the House at this time were Seward, John P. Hale, Giddings, Chase, and Horace Mann. These were all men of great talent and ability, but were inclined to act upon the defensive. What was needed was a moral catapult. This was found in Stevens, who from the first was slavery's most aggressive and harassing foe. His first great speech against slavery was made Feb. 20, 1850, and created a furor, the effect of which was felt long afterwards. From 1853 to 1859 he remained in private life at Lancaster, following his profession. He was elected to Congress by the Republican party, and took his seat Dec. 5, 1859. He immediately became the leader of his party. From the beginning of the Thirty-seventh Congress he became chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and during the whole period of the civil war filled this most important position. He was one of, if not the first, advocates of the emancipation of the slaves, and in a speech made early in 1861 said that this must be done, and the slaves of rebels used to assist in liberating their race. On Dec. 2, 1861, he introduced a bill to emancipate all slaves of rebel owners, but the time was not yet come.

The entire character and life of this great man may almost be summed up in a few words spoken by himself. Speaking of an opponent in debate, he describes him as a man upon whose tombstone a fitting epitaph might be, "Here rests the ablest and most pertinacious defender of slavery and opponent of liberty," and of his ambition to make a fitting one for himself, "Here lies one who never rose to any eminence, and who only courted the low ambition to have it said that he had tried to ameliorate the condition of the poor, the lowly, the downtrodden of every race, and language, and color;" and, further, "I shall be content with such an eulogy upon his lofty tomb and such an inscription upon my humble grave, to trust our memories to the judgment of after-ages." After the close of the war he introduced the famous Reconstruction Resolution of 1865, and was made chairman of the committee appointed under it. He was chairman of the committee that reported the resolution in favor of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and was appointed one of the committee of two to present that impeachment to the Senate.

One of his last acts in Congress was the championship of the free-school system in the District of Columbia. Thus, one of his first and also of his last actions as a legislator was in the advancement of education. He remained in official life almost up to the day of his death, though ill, feeble, and aged. He died at Washington on Aug. 11, 1868, and is buried in Lancaster, Pa. An eulogy on the dead statesman was pronounced by Charles Sumner before the Senate, Dec. 18, 1868, and it was a glowing tribute to the life, character, and works of this great and good man. In

referring to his work in the advancement of education, Mr. Sumner said, "Not a child conning his spelling-book beneath the humble rafters of a village school who does not owe him gratitude." The epitaph over his grave was written by himself, and illustrates fully his character,—"I repose in this quiet, secluded spot not from any natural preference for solitude, but, finding other cemeteries limited by charter rules as to race, I have chosen it that I might be enabled to illustrate in my death the principles which I have advocated through a long life,—equality of man before his Creator."

A. Herr Smith was born in Manor township, Lancaster Co., Pa., March 7, 1815. By the loss of his parents, while yet under eight years of age, he was placed under the care of his paternal grandmother, with whom he spent a large part of his minority when absent from school. His preparatory education was obtained at the Lititz Academy, under the eminent teacher, Professor John Beck, for two years, with Joshua Scott, of Lancaster, in surveying and engineering for one year, at Franklin Institute and Harrington College, and he was graduated at Dickinson College in the class of 1840. He read law with John R. Montgomery, a prominent lawyer of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar Oct. 20, 1842. He at once opened a law-office in Lancaster, and has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice until the present time, a period of over forty years, being, in 1883, one of the oldest, yet most active, members of the Lancaster bar.

As a lawyer, Mr. Smith is well read in his profession, impresses both judge and jury with his knowledge of the law and the facts, is always well prepared in whatever case he undertakes, a safe and judicious counselor, and characteristic of him is his integrity, not only in his professional career but in all the acts of his public life. He was elected on the Whig ticket and served in the lower branch of the State Legislature in 1844–45, during which time he was the author of the bill providing for the payment of the interest on the State debt by raising an annual tax of one-half a mill upon each dollar assessed, which met with strong opposition by those who openly advocated repudiation. Mr. Smith earnestly and fearlessly held up the honor of the State to the payment of its just debts, the bill became a law, and had the effect of raising the credit of the commonwealth from thirty-three cents on the dollar to a par value of its bonded indebtedness. He also advocated the sale of the public works, which were unproductive, which also became a law, introduced the bill for the abolition of the Mayor's Court, which, although vetoed by the Governor several times, finally passed and received executive sanction, and he refused to sanction the renewal of the District Court when it had expired by limitation, and this also was abolished.

In the fall of 1845 he was elected to the State Senate, and served for the years 1846, 1847, and 1848. While a member of the Senate he earnestly supported the bill making the common-school system obligatory throughout the State, and also the bill entitled "Rights of Married Women," the former becoming a law in 1846, the latter in 1848. Returning to the practice of his profession, he uninterruptedly followed it until the fall of 1872, when he was elected on the Republican ticket to the Forty-third Congress of the United States, and by re-election served in the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-eighth Congresses, a high compliment of so long a continuous service for the people, never before paid to a Congressional representative from Lancaster County, except Thaddeus Stevens.

Mr. Smith did efficient service as a member of the Committee on War Claims for six years, and served on the Committees on Appropriations, Pensions, and other important committees. He took a bold stand against constructive mileage of the members of Congress, showing its abuses, which were to some extent corrected; favored the payment of pensions directly by the Treasurer of the United States instead of through agents, thereby saving money to the government, and at the same time protecting it from losses; has been an earnest advocate of protective tariff as a protection to the laboring man, and the easiest way to raise a revenue to pay the obligations of the government; and he opposed ably on legal grounds the creation of the Electoral Commission, holding that the Vice-President, under the Constitution, was the custodian of the returns, who must present the same to the two Houses when they meet in convention, and have them opened in their presence and counted, neither House having any right to control the result, their presence being necessary only as witnesses of the result. Mr. Smith favored the resumption of specie payment by the government, and of coining silver for fractional currency only, and opposed the coinage of needless silver dollars. He has ever been a strong adherent of rigid economy and reform in all the departments of the State and National government, and with patient attention and scrupulous fidelity has watched the interests of his constituents.

Soon after his graduation Mr. Smith was elected a member of the board of trustees of Dickinson College, and later he was chosen a member of the board of trustees of Franklin and Marshall College.

He was never married, and has an only sister, Eliza E. Smith. His father, Jacob Smith (1778–1819), was an intelligent and scientific millwright, made his own drawings and plans, and resided in Pequea township. His mother, Elizabeth Herr, a daughter of Abraham Herr and Barbara Eshleman, was a native of Manor township, and died in 1827. His paternal grandfather, Jacob, owned several hundred acres of land in Pequea township, and was also a millwright, and his father, progenitor of the family, came from Switzerland and settled in this county about 1710.

J. B. Livingston

F. A. Lake

ELLIS LEWIS was born in Lewisberry, York Co., Pa., May 16, 1798. He was originally a printer and editor. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1822. In 1824 he was appointed deputy attorney-general for Lycoming County, Pa. In 1832 he was elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, where his conspicuous talents attracted the attention of Governor Wolf; he was made attorney-general for the State in 1833. Later, in the same year, he was appointed president judge of the Eighth Judicial District. On the 14th day of January, 1843, Judge Benjamin Champneys having resigned, he was commissioned as president judge of the Second Judicial District, composed of Lancaster County. In 1851 he was elected judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and resigned the office of president judge of the Second Judicial District after the election held in October of that year. In December, 1854, he became chief justice. In 1857 he declined the unanimous nomination of the Democratic Convention for re-election to the Supreme Court, and retired to private life. He was appointed, in 1858, one of the commissioners to revise the criminal code of Pennsylvania. His acquaintance with medical jurisprudence gained for him the honorary degree of M.D. from the Philadelphia College of Medicine. He also received the degree of LL.D. from Transylvania University, and from Jefferson College. The opinions of Judge Lewis upon important and difficult questions of law have frequently been cited with approval by the most eminent writers of his profession. He is the author of an "Abridgment of the Criminal Law of the United States." Judge Lewis devoted considerable time to lighter studies, and contributed to periodical literature. He was a profound jurist, and a man of versatile talents. He died March 19, 1871.

JESSE LANDIS was born in Lancaster, Oct. 15, 1821. He studied law in the office of Emanuel C. Reigart, Esq., and was admitted to the bar Sept. 13, 1843. In 1861 he was elected by the commissioners county solicitor, and held that office by successive re-elections until 1869. He prepared a supplement to "Linn's Analytical Index," a work of much value to the profession, which was published in 1873. He died Dec. 28, 1873.

JAMES L. REYNOLDS was born in March, 1822. After a collegiate course at Marshall College, Mercersburg, he entered as a student-at-law in the office of John R. Montgomery, Esq., Lancaster, but completed his studies with John Weidman, Lebanon, Pa. He was admitted to the Lancaster bar Nov. 22, 1844. In 1854, Governor Packer offered him a position on the Supreme Bench, but he did not accept. In 1862 he was appointed superintendent of the draft. On Nov. 6, 1863, Governor Curtin appointed him quartermaster-general for Pennsylvania, and he served in that capacity until the end of the war. In 1872 he was elected on the Republican ticket a member at large of the Convention which framed the Constitution of 1874.

He did not engage in active practice during the latter years of his life. He died April 5, 1880.

ISAAC E. HIESTER was born May 29, 1824. After the usual course of academic preparation he entered the freshman class of Yale College in 1838, and was graduated in 1842. He then became a student-at-law in the office of Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, and was admitted to the bar Sept. 13, 1845. He was appointed in 1848 district attorney for Lancaster County by Attorney-General Darragh, and held that office for a little more than three years. In 1852 he was elected by the Whig party of the county to the Thirty-third Congress, and took part in the great debates upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill. In 1854 he was nominated by the remnants of the same party, but failed of election. He was again a candidate in 1856, supported by the Democracy, and was defeated. From that time until his death, Feb. 6, 1871, he neither held nor sought any public position, but devoted himself to his profession.

Mr. Hiester early acquired and firmly maintained a foremost position at the Lancaster bar, and was entitled to a high rank among the prominent lawyers of the State. Possessed naturally of a good mind, he had the advantage of the best education the collegiate institutions of the country could afford, and his mental discipline was continued throughout life by self-imposed study, chiefly in the line of his profession. His efforts before the court evinced familiar acquaintance with general legal principles, thorough special knowledge of the case in hand, lucid arrangement of matter, strong argumentation, and precision and compactness of statement. Avoiding general declamation and rhetorical flourish, he addressed himself to the judgment of jurors, seeking to secure a verdict not by inflammatory appeals to their prejudices and passions, nor even to their sympathies, but by a clear presentation of facts, justness of inference, and resources of argument. He manifested a uniform strength at all points in the progress of a case. Vigilant and circumspect in the use and scrutiny of all technical forms, grasping firmly all matter that bore favorably upon his own side of the question at issue, and anticipating all that could be arrayed against him, opposing counsel could only wrench a verdict or decision from him by the inherent strength of their case and adequate maintenance of it. The spirit in which he conducted a trial was admirable. It was marked by perfect courtesy of manner, entire fairness, candid dealing with court, jury, and antagonists, a contempt of all artifice, and a determination to stand upon the merits of the case. His whole professional career was distinguished by unswerving integrity, a high sense of honor, and for that elevated professional standard which he ever upheld.

The Lancaster bar shortly after his death, at a meeting called for that purpose, among other resolutions, passed the following:

"*Resolved*, That we have heard with profound sorrow the death of our late brother, Isaac E. Hiester, who, in all the relations of an active life, personal and official and professional, exhibited such rare ability, such universal courtesy, and such rare unsullied and uncompromising integrity as gained for him a successful and well-merited career of usefulness and the respect and admiration of his associates."

His wife, Mary T., deceased, was a daughter of Benjamin Eshleman, of Greenland, Lancaster Co., and a sister of B. Frank Eshleman, a lawyer of Lancaster.

Oliver Jesse Dickey, a distinguished member of the Lancaster County bar, was born April 6, 1823, in Beaver County, Pa., and died at Lancaster, April 21, 1876. His father, Hon. John Dickey, was a member of Congress from the Beaver district from 1843 to 1845, and from 1847 to 1849, and at the time of his death, March 14, 1853, he was United States marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania. He had also served as a member of the old board of Canal Commissioners, and represented his district in the State Senate. He was a man of great prominence in the State, and his son, Oliver, early in life manifested the moulding influence of his father's pursuits and tastes.

Oliver Jesse Dickey was educated at the Beaver Academy and at Dickinson College, Carlisle. Leaving college one year short of graduation, he read law with James Allison, a leading lawyer of Beaver, and was admitted a member of the Beaver County bar. Soon afterward, in 1846, he came to Lancaster with a letter of introduction to Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, who kindly received him and proffered him the use of his office. Mr. Stevens soon perceived that the young lawyer was made of solid material, and employed him at a fixed salary to attend to a certain part of his business. This was an instance of a rare mind meeting with rare opportunities, and Mr. Dickey was thus afforded an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the practical business of the profession, and rapidly did he profit by their advantages. After a few years he became the law partner of Mr. Stevens, which relation continued until 1857, when he found it necessary from the press of business to open an office of his own. In the fall of 1856 he was elected district attorney for Lancaster County, an office he filled with great credit and ability. Upon the death of Mr. Stevens, in 1868, Mr. Dickey was nominated and elected to fill his unexpired term in Congress, as well as for the subsequent term of two years; and in 1870, after a warm and spirited contest, he was again elected to Congress.

As a lawyer Mr. Dickey ranked among the first practitioners of the Lancaster bar. He was well read in his profession, and in the trial of a cause he had no superior. His arguments before a jury were sound, logical, and convincing, and he was able to bring out of a case all that was in it. At times violent in invective and withering in denunciation, he would often attain the most eloquent heights, and, again, address a jury in the most pathetic manner. At a meeting of the Lancaster bar, following his decease, at which Hon. Thomas E. Franklin presided, Samuel H. Reynolds, a leading member of the bar, said, "I am here with his fellow-brethren to attest the fact that he was always a high-toned gentleman, and that his word was as good as his bond. He united with a high sense of professional honor such a bold, defiant interest in his cause that every one who heard him was struck with his true eloquence, now terrific as the thunder and scathing as the lightning, and again subdued into the most quiet and tender pathos. In argument he was clear, sound, and logical, inviting the attention of his hearers and carrying conviction to the court and jury. He presented his case with such wonderful energy that it was always a finished piece of work, a result attributable to his quick perception, which gave him complete mastery of all its details. Who has not witnessed the readiness of his resources and his quickness to rally from discomfiture? No hope was too forlorn for him to lead, and his greatest triumphs were in cases which men of less courage would have shrunk from undertaking. He had wonderful tact in the application of legal principles, and his power of persuasive eloquence, peculiar force of action, and wonderfully strong diction made him a formidable adversary. Well may it be said of him, "Whatever side he was on had a 'living force.'" Declining a third re-election for Congress, he devoted himself mostly to his profession until his death, although he was made a delegate to the State Republican Convention which met at Harrisburg in 1874, was the author and mover of the resolution that brought Gen. Hartranft prominently before the public as a candidate for the Presidency, and he was chosen a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati, which duty to fill devolved upon his alternate, B. F. Eshleman, on account of his death.

Altogether he was a member of fifteen State and two National Conventions, one of them being that which met at Chicago, and nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. In the State Convention at Harrisburg in 1874 he made a very effective speech against a "third term" for President of the United States, in which he said, "I don't believe that Gen. Grant has such an aspiration, but if he has, then it is time for the great Republican party to say one and all that they will stand by the precedent of Washington and the fathers of the Republic, a precedent that has become the common law of the nation."

Mr. Dickey was exceedingly liberal in his opinions, never permitting difference of sentiment to alter his

Gen'l Burbank

H. M. Scott

conduct towards a personal friend, and during the dark days of the Rebellion he could accord to individuals of different opinions from his own the same honesty of sentiment as he himself entertained. During the late civil war he was in the service as lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving until the expiration of the time for which the regiment enlisted. He again served twice, each time as colonel of regiments in the Pennsylvania volunteer militia. He was one of the original owners and builders of the Fulton cotton-mill, and retained an interest in it for five years, and he was an ex-president of the Shiffler Hose Company.

Mr. Dickey was known throughout the State as an able advocate, and his fame as Congressman reached throughout the United States, not only for the important part he took while a member of Congress, but as the successor to the great Pennsylvania commoner, Thaddeus Stevens. Mr. Dickey was well versed in English literature and classical lore, and his occasional references thereto, either in private conversation or in the argument of causes, were always apt, and displayed a refined taste in the selection of his reading. On one occasion when traveling across the continent in company with several of his friends from Lancaster and other parts of the State, after viewing for a short time in profound silence the sublimities of the great Yosemite Valley from Inspiration Point, he broke the silence by asking the guide, "Which is called the Sentinel Dome?" He was pointed out one of the smaller peaks, when he said, addressing Messrs. Reynolds and North, "This is wonderful, surely there is a God, and the great architect of the universe has made El Capitan yonder the silent sentinel of the earth." In private life he was a genial and sincere friend, sympathizing with the needy, and assisting them with his means and counsel. In the social circle he was a most agreeable and refined gentleman. With a thorough knowledge of polite literature, and a high appreciation of the amenities of social life, he was in the drawing-room the centre of an admiring and appreciative circle, and in his own family loved by a devoted wife and children. In 1857 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Christian Shenk, of Lancaster County, and granddaughter of Rudolph Shenk, of Erie, Pa., and sister of the late Maj. R. B. Shenk, of Lancaster City. Their children are Maria Elvira, Elizabeth (died in June, 1880, aged nineteen), John, and Anna Dickey.

John B. Livingston, president law-judge of Lancaster County, was born in Salisbury township, Oct. 14, 1821. He obtained his early education under the private instruction of his father, at the common school, and at the select school of Rev. P. I. Timlow, and for four terms was a teacher in the public schools. At the age of twenty-four he began reading law with Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Lancaster, and after two years' close application to study was admitted to the bar Jan. 26, 1848. From this date until 1871 he practiced his profession in Lancaster, serving one term (three years) as district attorney, being elected in 1862. In the fall of 1871 he was elected president law-judge of Lancaster County, and by re-election in 1881 is the present incumbent of that high office. At the Republican Convention at Harrisburg in the fall of 1882, Judge Livingston's name was favorably presented for judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

Outside his professional duties, Judge Livingston has been closely identified with the various local interests of Lancaster City and County. He was president of the Young Men's Christian Association for one year, a member of the board of trustees of Franklin and Marshall College for a number of years, and he is a member of the board of trustees of the State Normal School at Millersburg on the part of the State, being first elected by the stockholders, and subsequently appointed by the State. As a lawyer, Judge Livingston ranks among the most talented members of the Lancaster bar. As a judge, he enjoys the honor of having the fullest confidence, not only of the legal profession, but of his fellow-citizens generally, for his impartial dispensation of justice to all.

He married, in 1853, Anna Margaret, daughter of Christian Swentzel, of Lancaster City.

His parents, John Livingston (1791–1853) and Jane F. (1796–1876), a daughter of Edward Graham, were residents of Salisbury township; and his father, who followed the occupation of a farmer, was a man of good intellect, a teacher, and was a justice of the peace. Their surviving children are Judge John B.; Sarah, wife of Rev. Valentine Gray, a Methodist minister; William G., a farmer in Salisbury township; Mary B., wife of William D. Hoar, of Salisbury; Benjamin P., firm of Kauffman & Livingston, merchants at the Gap; Rachel J., wife of Rev. J. A. Cooper, a Methodist minister; David H., of Philadelphia; Lydia A.; and Clement A., of the firm of John Long & Co., Philadelphia.

His paternal grandfather, William, died in 1836, and was also a farmer in Salisbury township. He was a Quaker in religious faith. Other brothers of William were Thomas and Isaiah, who settled in the West, and John, who died in Lancaster County in 1832.

Hugh M. North, lawyer, was born in Juniata County, Pa., May 7, 1826. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, and second son of the late John North, of Juniata County. His mother was a daughter of Hugh McAlister, whose father was one of the original settlers of the county, the founder of McAlisterville, and a major in the Revolutionary war. Hugh M., the subject of this sketch, enjoyed exceptional educational advantages, and at the age of twenty was graduated with honor from the academy at Mifflinburg, Pa. Choosing the legal profession, he entered the office of Judge Casey, a prominent lawyer of

Union County, who was elected to Congress in 1848, and subsequently appointed chief justice of the United States Court of Claims. He studied with thoroughness and assiduity the course of law prescribed, and passing a most creditable examination, was admitted to the bar of Union County in March, 1849, and on August 30th of the same year was admitted to the bar of Lancaster County. He settled in Columbia, and immediately began the practice of his profession. His energy, industry, and intellectual attainments soon brought him into prominence, and early in his career he acquired a large and lucrative practice, which has steadily increased, yielding him a handsome fortune. His services are engaged in nearly every important suit in his district, and frequently in important suits in other parts of the State, and many of his leading cases are reported in the legal publications of the State. Among the eminent lawyers of Pennsylvania he enjoys a high rank, being distinguished no less as an advocate than for his sound learning as a jurist and the wisdom of his counsel. The ability and thoroughness with which he takes hold of the subject matter in litigation, his rare legal acumen, his skill in marshaling the facts of his cause, and withal the force of a commanding presence have made him singularly successful in trials before courts and juries. Complete research and thorough preparation have characterized his whole professional career. Having a tenacious memory, he is familiar with decisions bearing upon almost any question that may arise, and being of a generous disposition, he takes pleasure in assisting the younger members of his profession, by whom he is frequently consulted. At the bar of his adoption his pre-eminence is conceded. Upon the organization of the Lancaster Bar Association in 1880, for "the improvement of the law, and of its administration," etc., he was unanimously elected its president, and has been re-elected annually to this time. He is a member of the American Bar Association, and for several years has been a member of its council for the State of Pennsylvania. Active and public-spirited, he has always taken a deep interest in all political questions, local and national.

Soon after settling in Columbia, he held several offices in the borough with much satisfaction to his fellow-citizens, and in 1854 he was elected to the State Legislature on the Democratic and Independent tickets. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, S. C., in which he served upon several important committees, among others that on credentials, a post of exceeding importance in that convention, demanding the exercise of rare judgment and ability. In 1864 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress against the late Thaddeus Stevens, and ran ahead of his ticket. In 1872 he received the nomination as the opponent of A. Herr Smith. In 1874 he polled the second highest vote in the Democratic State Convention as the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, and in 1876 was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis. He has been for many years solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and other railroad companies, the two national banks of Columbia and other corporations, including iron companies, insurance companies, etc. He is president of the First National Bank of Columbia, and a director in a number of other corporations. He was married, Dec. 23, 1868, to Serena M. Franklin, a daughter of Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, of Lancaster, Pa. Their children are a daughter, Serena Mayer North, and a son, Hugh M. North, Jr.

GEORGE BRUBAKER, retired lawyer of Lancaster, was born in Leacock township, Lancaster Co., April 26, 1817. From early boyhood he had no pecuniary assistance from any one, and with the exception of limited opportunities at the private school, he labored on the farm until the age of seventeen. For eleven months following he applied himself closely to his books, and obtained sufficient education to pass examination as a teacher, and for nine terms taught in the common schools of the vicinity of his birth, being one of the first teachers after the adoption of the common school system by the State. For two years he successfully engaged in the cattle trade, buying his stock on the road between Lancaster and Pittsburgh, and for five years following 1843 he was an agent for the Quaker book house of Kimber & Sharpless, Philadelphia, and sold large numbers of the German Bible and Flavius Josephus. In 1848 he was elected register of wills for Lancaster County on the Whig ticket, and held this place for one term. In 1851 he began reading law with Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Lancaster, and under that eminent lawyer pursued his studies until his admission to the bar in 1854. He immediately thereafter established himself in the practice of his profession in Lancaster, where he continued successfully until his retirement from active practice in 1882. During this time he served one term as district attorney, being elected in 1868. As early as the age of nineteen he was chosen judge of a school election in Salisbury township, which was carried through his ingenuity, and thereby became the first among the rural school districts in the county. He took a decided stand in early life against slavery, and openly protested against the wrong and injustice being done the colored race in the United States. After the breaking up of the Whig party he joined the American party, and was in 1856 one of the foremost in organizing the Republican party in Lancaster County. In the division of parties in 1860 he formed a political association in Lancaster County which has no precedent in the political history of the State. It was so ingeniously arranged that the originator could tell the result of a convention weeks before it was held. The association had no name, no specified

place of meeting, but its conventions were called at the option of Mr. Brubaker, at such time and place as he designated, and, notwithstanding the strong opposition it met, it kept in active operation for nearly ten years. Largely through his influence the State Legislature increased the number of wards in the city of Lancaster from four to nine, thereby increasing the members of the Select Council by four, and of the Common Council by eleven, which resulted in the majority vote of the city being Republican for a number of years. In this measure he was bitterly opposed by his own party through the Republican newspapers of the city. Seeing this, he made a vigorous appeal to the rank and file of the Democracy, and with their assistance succeeded in getting control of the city's vote. In 1867 the party, in order to defeat the originator of the association, called a convention to adopt the personal voting system, known as the Crawford County system of nominating candidates for State and county offices. Mr. Brubaker was bitterly opposed to this measure from its inception, believing it to be disastrous to the interests of the party, but as the people were for it, he also voted "yea," and the next year he was elected district attorney for Lancaster County. Mr. Brubaker served for four terms in the Select branch of the City Council, and for two terms as school director. He was also for one year a member of the firm of Stehman, Clarkson & Co., who established a private banking-house in Lancaster. Mr. Brubaker married, in 1841, Ellen (1824–1873), a daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Huffnagle) Hoffman, of East Hempfield. Their children are H. Clay Brubaker, a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, a lawyer, for some time in Cambridge, Ind., and since 1868 practicing his profession in Lancaster City, and Mary Amanda, first the wife of Stuart A. Wylie, founder of the Lancaster Inquirer Printing-House, and after his death the wife of Eugene H. Munday, of Philadelphia.

His paternal great-grandfather, with two brothers, came from Switzerland, and were among the early settlers of Lancaster County. His grandfather, Abraham Brubaker, a native of the county, was a teacher, resided in Leacock and East Lampeter townships, and died in Manor township, at the residence of his daughter, in his seventy-first year. Abraham Brubaker's children were Abraham, Jacob, John, Tobias (deceased), Henry, Nancy (deceased), was the wife of Henry Hartman, and Elizabeth is the widow of Frederick Bloyer. Of these, Abraham is father of George Brubaker, was born in 1797, a carpenter by trade, was a teacher, but spent most of his active life a farmer, and resides in Providence township (formerly Martic). His first wife, Nancy Develin, of Scotch-Irish extraction, died in 1817, leaving an only son, the subject of this sketch. By his second wife, Baronica Heller (deceased), he had three sons and four daughters.

WILLIAM B. GIVEN.—The Given family are of Irish descent. James Given, the grandfather of William B., was born in Ireland, and having emigrated to America during his early life, settled in Chester County, and later removed to Columbia, Lancaster Co., where he engaged in the lumber business.

He married and had nine children. William F., one of this number, was born near Downingtown, Chester Co., Jan. 20, 1813, and during the year 1816 removed to Columbia, where he grew to man's estate, and succeeded to the business of his father.

In 1859 he retired from active business, purchased a farm near Baltimore City, Md., and settled thereon, where his death occurred in 1862.

Mr. Given was, on the 26th day of October, 1853, married to Miss Susan A., daughter of Rev. William Barnes, of Philadelphia, and had children,—Laura, William B., Mercer, Frank S., and Martha W.

William B. was born Sept. 25, 1855, in Columbia, though Maryland, to which he early removed, was the scene of his boyhood experiences. He pursued his studies when a lad at the public schools of Maryland, later at the Saunders Institute, Philadelphia, then at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated in his twentieth year. Having chosen the law as a profession, he began his studies in Philadelphia, in the offices of Hon. Vincent S. Bradford and E. Rey, Esq., and completed them under the direction of H. M. North, Esq. Upon his admission to the bar in 1876, he became established as a practitioner in Columbia, where he has since resided. Mr. Given has, by his knowledge of the law, his studious habits, and the zeal and ability exhibited in the interests of his clients, won a position at the bar of Lancaster County, though still one of its junior members.

He manifests an active interest in public affairs, especially in measures tending to the advancement of education. He has for four years served as a member of the Columbia school board. Mr. Given is a director of the Keeley Stove Company, which is the most prominent business interest of the borough. He is the solicitor of the boroughs of Columbia and Washington, and was one of the attorneys of the H. J. and S. Railroad Company from the date of his admission until its recent sale to the Reading Railroad Company. In politics Mr. Given is an active and pronounced Democrat. He has been a member of the State Committee for several years, and in every campaign performs efficient service for his party as a speaker. He was the candidate of his party for the office of district attorney in 1877, and nominated for Congressional honors in 1882. Mr. Given was married Sept. 5, 1878, to Mazie E., only daughter of Abram Bruner, Esq., of Columbia. Erna B. is their only child.

ANDREW J. KAUFFMAN. — Christian Kauffman, who was the great-grandfather of the subject of this

sketch, emigrated to America from Germany in the year 1734, and settled in Manor township, Lancaster Co., Pa., where he died March 11, 1799. He was married to Barbara Bear, whose death occurred Jan. 12, 1801. Their sons were Christian, Isaac, and Benjamin, and their daughters were Elizabeth, Barbara, and Anna.

Isaac, the grandfather of Andrew J. Kauffman, was born in Manor township in 1762, where he died Jan. 4, 1826. About the year 1786 he married Catharine Baughman, who died July 9, 1833. Their children were Christian, Isaac, Maria, Barbara, John, Catharine, Benjamin, Anna, Andrew I., Elizabeth, Susan, and Magdalena.

Andrew I., the father of Andrew J., was born Aug. 24, 1802, at the old homestead in Manor township, and spent the principal portion of his life in said township. His occupation was that of a farmer. He represented Lancaster County in the House of Representatives in the State Legislature during the session of 1836–37.

In 1850 he became a resident of Cumberland County, Pa., and for three years cultivated his farm, and in 1853 removed to Mechanicsburg, in said county, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and continued therein until his death, which occurred Dec. 14, 1861.

Catharine Shuman, the mother of Andrew J. Kauffman, was the only daughter of Christian Shuman, of Manor township, and was born July 16, 1806. She married Andrew I. Kauffman, March 24, 1825, and died at Mechanicsburg, May 18, 1875. Their children were Christian S., Isaac B., Annie S., Amos, Maria, Levi, Elizabeth, Daniel S., Elias, *Andrew John*, Benjamin, Catharine, Martha, Joseph, Mary, and Joseph C., of whom ten grew to mature years.

Andrew John, whose life is briefly sketched, was born in Manor township, Lancaster Co., near Washington borough, Nov. 12, 1840. Here he remained until his tenth year, when he removed to Cumberland County, where his boyhood was spent at school.

In 1854 he entered the drug-store of his brother in Mechanicsburg, and spent four years in acquiring a knowledge of the druggist's profession, after which he attended the State College of Pennsylvania. Upon his return from college, he purchased the interest of his brother in the drug business in Mechanicsburg, and resumed that profession. In March, 1862, he removed to Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa., where he began the study of the law with H. M. North, Esq., and was admitted to the bar of Lancaster County, Dec. 3, 1864, since which time he has continued in the active practice of his profession at Columbia.

In June, 1862, he was elected secretary of the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company, and remained in office for a period of four years, after which he was elected treasurer of the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad Company, which position he filled until the removal of the offices of the company to Philadelphia. He held the position of solicitor of the borough of Columbia, and of the Columbia school board for many years.

He is known as one of the most active and pronounced Republicans in the county, has frequently been a delegate to the Republican State Conventions, and was a delegate from Lancaster County to the Republican National Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880. In May, 1882, Mr. Kauffman was appointed by the President of the United States collector of Internal Revenue of the Ninth District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland, and Perry. On June 6, 1866, Mr. Kauffman married Anna Fausset, daughter of Dr. Daniel I. Bruner, of Columbia. They have three children,—Bruner, Elizabeth Davies, and Reginald.

Deputy Attorneys-General. — The following-named members of the Lancaster bar have filled the position of deputy attorney-general for the county of Lancaster, under appointments made by different attorneys-general of the State. Their functions were the same as those of the officer now called district attorney:

William Jenkins, January sessions, 1808, to January sessions, 1824.
Alexander L. Hayes, April, August, and November sessions, 1824.
Ebenezer Wright, January sessions, 1825, to April sessions, 1828.
Samuel Parke, August sessions, 1828, to November sessions, 1829.
Robert M. Barr, January sessions, 1830.
Benjamin Champneys, April sessions, 1830, to January sessions, 1833.
Reah Frazer, April sessions, 1833, to January sessions, 1836.
William F. Boone, April sessions, 1836, to August sessions, 1838.
Samuel Parke, part of August sessions, 1838, and November sessions, 1838.
William B. Fordney, January sessions, 1839, to January sessions, 1845.
William Mathiot, April sessions, 1845, to April sessions, 1848.
Isaac E. Hiester, August sessions, 1848, to August sessions, 1850.

Deputy Attorneys-General for the "Mayor's Court."—
Jasper Slaymaker, August sessions, 1818, to November sessions, 1823.
Benjamin Champneys, January sessions, 1824, to January sessions, 1829.
Zephaniah McLenegan, April sessions, 1829, to January sessions, 1830.
Reah Frazer, April sessions, 1830, to January sessions, 1833.
Thomas E. Franklin, April sessions, 1833, to January sessions, 1836.
Charles Eastburn, April sessions, 1836, to January sessions, 1839.
John K. Findlay, April sessions, 1839, to April sessions, 1841.
S. Humes Porter, August sessions, 1841, to January sessions, 1843.
James Cameron, April sessions, 1843, to January sessions, 1845.
George M. Kline, August sessions, 1845, to August sessions, 1848.

District Attorneys.—The act of May 3, 1850, provides for the election of a prosecuting officer, to be called the district attorney, by the qualified electors of each county in the State, the first election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, 1850, and an election for such officer to be held every three years thereafter. Following is given a list of district attorneys of Lancaster County:

John L. Thompson.
David W. Patterson.
Oliver J. Dickey.
Emlen Franklin.
John B. Livingston.
William Augustus Atlee.
George Brubaker.
David P. Rosenmiller.
J. W. Johnson.
B. F. Eshleman.
Thomas J. Davis.

List of Attorneys-at-Law.—There is given below a list of all attorneys admitted to practice in the courts of Lancaster County, with the year of admis-

Wm. B. Allison

A. J. Kauffman.

sion, from the formation of the county, in 1729, to the 1st day of July, 1883:

1729. Joseph Growden.
Ralph Asketon.
John Emerson.
1731. Edward Harris.
John Moland.
1732. Francis Sherrard.
1734. Joshua Hopkinson.
William Peters.
1735. John Ross.
Edward Ackworth.
William Harper.
1736. James Calder.
1737. Walker Growden.
James Keating.
Alexander Percy.
Thomas Cookson.
—— Kinsey.
1740. William Peters.
Benjamin Price.
1741. —— Keper.
1742. —— Lap.
Benjamin Chew.
1743. George Smith.
1744. James Reed.
Tench Francis.
1746. David Stout.
John Lawrence.
1747. Thomas Cross.
1749. John Renshaw.
1750. George Ross.
Joseph Rose.
—— Rauch.
1751. Edward Shippen, Jr.
John Mather.
James Morris.
1752. James Smith.
J. Read.
William Parr.
1753. Thomas Otway.
James Biddle.
1754. Andrew Calhoun.
1756. Charles Morse.
Samuel Johnston.
David Henderson.
Hugh Bay.
James Whitehead.
John Armand.
1757. George Read.
1758. William Augustus Atlee.
1759. John Morris, Jr.
1762. William Smyth.
Robert Magaw.
1763. Nicholas Waln.
1764. John Currie.
—— Hughes.
Edward Biddle.
1765. Alexander Wilcox.
Jasper Yeates.
Richard Peters.
Stephen Porter.
Andrew Allen.
Alexander Porter.
James Sayre.
Henry Elwes.
George Campbell.
Isaac Hunt.
1766. Elisha Price.
—— Coates.
William Swainey.
1767. James Wilson, Phila.
James Allen.
1769. Casper Weitzel.
Jacob Rush
Christian Hook.
1869. John Hubley.
Thomas Hartley.
1770. Daniel Clymer.
1771. Ashton Humphreys.
George Noarth.
1774. Jasper Ewing.
1777. William Lawrence Blair.
Peter Hoofnagle, Esq.
William Aug. Atlee, Esq.
John Hubley, Esq.
Jonathan D. Sargeant, Esq.
William Lewis, Esq.
Jacob Ruth, Esq.
1778. George Stevenson, Esq.
Edward Burd.
1779. Collinson Reed.
James Wilson.
William Barton.
Robert Galbreath.
Col. Thomas Hartley.
1780. Stephen Chambers.
1781. John Potts.
Joseph Hubley.
James Hamilton.
Thomas Duncan.
1782. Stephen Porter, Esq.
John F. Mifflin.
George Ross, Esq.
John Wilkes Kittera.
George Thompson.
1783. Matthew McAllister.
John Vannost, Esq.
1784. James Riddle.
William Montgomery.
1785. Jacob Hubley.
John Joseph Henry.
Andrew Hanna, Esq., Phila.
John Reily.
1786. Andrew Dunlap.
1787. James Hopkins, Phila.
Charles Smith, Esq.
Galbreath Patterson.
John Todd.
Sampson Levy.
Mr. Robert Hudson.
1788. James Campbell, Esq.
Mr. Matthias Barton.
Alexander Dallas.
John Smith.
1789. John Moore.
1790. Joseph Burd.
Daniel Smith, Esq.
David Moore.
Samuel Roberts, Esq.
James Keller, Esq.
1791. Thomas Duff, Esq.
Samuel Riddle, Esq.
Robert Henry Duncan.
Thomas Ross, Esq.
James Gibson, Phila.
Mr. Anthony Morris.
Mr. John Ross.
1792. Richard Smith, Phila.
Robert Porter, Esq.
Henry Wickoff, Esq., Phila.
Charles Hall.
William Smith.
Jacob Carpenter.
George Smith.
William Wallace.
Robert Frazer, Esq.
George Duffield, Esq.
Michael Kepple, Esq.
1793. Marks John Biddle, Esq.
1793. William Ross.
Jonathan Henderson.
William Barber, Esq.
Evan Rice Evans, Esq.
John Shippen, Esq.
1794. A. M. Bolten, Esq.
William Foster, Esq.
Matthew Henry.
Josiah McElwaine.
John Montgomery.
Samuel Scott Galbreath.
1795. Jonathan Harvey Hunt, Esq.
Thomas D. Dick, Esq.
Samuel Bethel, Esq.
James Latimer, Esq.
George Henry Kepple, Esq.
Thomas Elder, Esq.
1796. James Montgomery.
1797. Joseph Hemphill, Esq.
Frederick Smith, Esq.
George Fisher, Esq.
George Thompson Ross.
Andrew Graff, Jr.
Robert Hayes, Esq.
Thomas Barton Zantzinger.
John Passmore.
Robert Hazelhurst, Esq.
Ralph Bowie.
1799. Patton Ross.
Charles Evans.
1800. John Hubley, Esq.
William Maxwell.
1801. Jonathan T. Haight.
William Clark Frazer.
1803. Edward Godwin, Esq.
Joseph Vickroy.
William Jenkins.
Patrick Farrelly.
David C. Cunningham.
1804. John S. Bell.
1805. John Hand.
1806. Daniel Snively.
1808. Isaac Darlington, Esq.
James McCollough.
1809. William Barton, Esq.
Samuel Baird, Jr.
Amos Ellmaker, Esq.
Ziba Pyle, Esq.
1810. Henry Wilson.
William S. Biddle, Esq.
1811. Thomas Montgomery.
Henry Shippen.
Molton C. Rogers, Esq.
John B. Gibson.
1812. Jasper Slaymaker.
James Buchanan.
Henry Bullard.
John Stroman, Esq.
1813. Jasper Yeates Smith.
Joseph Simon Cohen.
Edward Coleman.
George B. Porter.
1814. Thomas F. Pleasants.
Ebenezer Wright.
Clement A. Buckley.
1815. James M. Porter.
Bushnell Carter.
William W. Smith.
George R. Hopkins.
1816. Colline Cooke.
Lewis M. Lane.
John Hallowell, Esq.
Thomas M. Read, Esq.
1817. Jacob B. Weidman, Esq.
Edwin A. White, Esq.
Charles Herbert.
Michael W. Ash.
1818. Charles A. Barnitz, Esq.
Benjamin Champneys, Esq.
Eliphalet L. Benedict.
Daniel Fuller.
Thomas R. Davis, Esq.
John Duer, Esq.
1819. George Heckert.
James W. McClung.
John Wright, Esq.
Moses Cannon, Esq.
1820. Nathan L. Boulden.
Samuel Parke.
Michael Gallagher, Esq.
Walter S. Franklin, Esq.
1821. George W. Jacobs.
Archibald J. Findlay.
Thomas B. McElwee.
William Norris, Esq.
George W. Kline.
Henry H. Van Anninge.
William J. Christy.
John R. Montgomery.
William M. Henry.
1822. George B. Withers.
Washington Hopkins.
Emanuel C. Reigart.
John Adams Fisher, Esq.
Zephaniah McLenegan.
1823. Thomas Kelley.
Calvin Mason.
1824. Julien Henry.
Nathaniel Hall Loring.
Evan Rice Evans.
Robert M. Brooke.
Richard Porter.
Robert M. Barr.
Kinsey J. Vandyke.
Alexander L. Hayes.
John B. Mayer.
1825. Reah Frazer.
Henry Rogers.
Morris Wilson, Esq.
Willet C. Ogilby.
1826. Hugh Wallace.
Anson V. Parsons.
William C. Carter.
William Whiteside.
Alexander Reynolds.
1827. Henry G. Long.
Henry M. Leonard.
John Reigart.
1829. William B. Fordney.
Thomas H. Burrowes.
1830. Andrew Thomas Smith.
George W. Barton.
1831. Thomas E. Franklin.
John K. Findlay.
Alexander W. Leyburn.
1832. Edward Purcell.
Ashbel Green, Jr., Esq.
1834. James Cameron.
William F. Boone, Esq.
1835. William Ayers, Esq.
1836. I. Newton Lightner.
George Ford.
William F. Bryan.
James Anderson.
1837. Christian N. Lefevre.
1838. John L. Thompson.
N. Ellmaker.
William O. Jenkins.
Washington Hall.
Henry S. Magraw.
1839. Jacob B. Amwake.
Daniel B. Vondersmith.
1840. George W. Harris.
Samuel Humes Porter.

1840. William R. Morris.
James H. Bull.
James H. Van Horn.
1841. Amos Slaymaker.
William Mathiot.
Abraham D. Ditmars.
William P. Steele.
Joseph C. Passmore.
Peter A. Hawk.
1842. David W. Patterson.
William Houston.
Thaddeus Stevens, Esq.
George M. Kline.
A. Herr Smith.
David G. Eshleman.
1843. Junius B. Kaufman.
Horace Hopkins.
Francis Bacon, Esq.
Francis Keenan.
Jesse Landis.
Samuel Carpenter.
1844. William E. Barber, Esq.
Abraham A. Groff.
J. Graeff Barton.
John Potter, Jr., Esq.
Alexander H. Hood.
David E. Bruner, Esq.
James L. Reynolds.
John F. Houston, Esq.
D. Stewart Elliott.
1845. Charles Dennes.
Charles W. Penrose, Esq.
Frederick S. Gossler.
Lafayette Heiner.
Isaac E. Heister.
Charles A. Tomlinson.
1846. William D. Campbell, Esq.
James Black.
Franklin Pennington.
J. F. Osborne.
O. J. Dickey.
George W. McElroy.
Benjamin Herr.
Zuriel Swope.
Horace Hopkins.
1847. William S. Amweg.
David G. McGowen.
Richard R. Bryan.
Philip Gossler.
George W. Andrews, Esq.
Hiram B. Swarr.
Patrick Donnelly.
Bartram A. Sheaffer.
W. W. Brown.
George W. Baker.
1848. A. Jordan Schwartz, Esq.
Simon Stevens.
George W. Hunter.
John B. Livingston.
Daniel G. Baker.
John J. Eshleman.
Edward Champneys.
Edward M. Kauffman.
Jacob L. Gross.
James P. Sterrett, Esq.
John Williamson, Esq.
1849. John A. Heistand.
John S. Walker.
Jonas D. Bachman.
John J. Shuler.
William R. Wilson.
Samuel E. Henck.
Hugh M. North.
John G. Thompson, Esq.
1850. Henry A. Wade.
John B. Gest, Esq.
John M. Amweg.
Henry S. Myers.
Emlen Franklin.
Edward Shippen, Esq.
James McCormick, Esq.
John W. Meckley.
James H. Reigart.
John S. Detweiler.
1851. Isaac N. Ellmaker.
James L. Jones, Esq.
W. H. Elder, Esq.
Charles B. Weaver, Esq.
Charles Leib, Esq.
1852. J. Ellis Bonham, Esq.
John S. Walker, Esq.
J. E. Hackenberg, Esq.
Samuel Forrey.
Samuel H. Price.
1853. William T. McPhail.
Henry A. Wind.
Aldus J. Neff.
Kersey Coates.
Charles B. Wallace, Esq.
George F. Breneman.
Peter Martin Heitler.
1854. Charles A. Hill.
Simon P. Eby.
Reuben H. Long.
William Augustus Atlee.
George Brubaker, Esq.
1855. John C. Kunkle, Esq.
David Blair, Esq.
W. F. S. Warren.
James K. Alexander.
Samuel H. Reynolds.
William Whitehill.
1856. Joseph W. Fisher.
Edward Reilly.
Benjamin F. Baer.
P. L. Hackenberg.
Edward McGovern.
1857. W. J. McElroy, Phila.
Alexander Harris.
F. S. Pyfer.
1858. John F. Brinton.
Thomas E. Cochran, Esq.
Robert Lamberton.
Hamilton Alricks.
David Mumma.
1859. Roland Kinzer.
Thaddeus Stevens, Jr.
George W. Matchin, Esq.
Abram Shank.
A. J. Hughes.
F. S. Stambach.
Thomas Hall Foreman.
William C. Hays.
William Wilberforce Nevin.
A. J. Steinman.
R. W. Shenk.
1860. James A. Congden, Esq.
Washington W. Hopkins.
William L. Scott, Esq.
James B. Tredwell.
William Leaman.
James D. Dougherty.
1861. George M. Franklin.
Franklin B. Gowen, Esq.
Thomas H. Pollock.
Gardner Furniss, Esq.
Edwin Henry Yundt.
Andrew M. Frantz.
John W. Bittinger, Esq.
1862. John M. Heyberger, Esq.
J. R. Sypher.
James Boyd.
David Wells, Esq.
George Nauman.
Hiram B. Essick, Esq.
John W. Johnson.
1863. Smith Patterson Galt.
Benjamin C. Kready.
Thomas M. Coulson.
1864. John B. Good.
Adam J. Eberly, Esq.
J. Duncan Cottrell.
William E. McLaughlin.
Amos H. Mylin.
Peter B. Urick.
Octavius J. Norris.
D. J. M. Loop.
Andrew J. Kauffman.
1865. Henry G. Smith, Esq.
J. Glancy Jones, Esq.
Andrew J. Sanderson.
J. W. F. Swift.
Cassius E. Stubbs, Esq.
Archibald T. Patterson, Esq.
William A. Wilson.
William K. Seltzer.
Peter D. Wanner.
H. Clay Brubaker.
1866. Adam C. Reinoehl.
Cyrus P. Miller.
A. Frank Seltzer, Esq.
Charles K. Robeson, Esq.
Edgar C. Reed.
1867. Albert E. Carpenter.
John O'Byrne, Esq.
Charles P. Muhlenberg, Esq.
John K. Rutter.
Robert A. Townsend.
Charles A. Mayer, Esq.
Charles S. Keyser, Esq.
John B. Warfel, Esq.
1868. William D. Seltzer.
Philip D. Baker.
Marriott Brosius.
Hon. Samuel Hepburn.
D. P. Rosenmiller.
Capt. John P. Rea.
Martin M. Rutt.
Maj. J. F. Trueauff.
Nathaniel E. Slaymaker.
J. Porter, Esq.
1869. Uriah S. Clark.
William H. Livingood.
William M. Derr.
Charles M. Zerbe.
C. A. Reimsnyder.
Samuel Dickson.
Joseph W. Yocum.
J. McDonald Sharp.
Thomas J. Davis.
James L. Ferriere.
John Ralston.
John L. Mayer.
P. L. Wicks.
George R. Kaercher.
Thomas Hart.
1870. B. Frank Eshleman.
Charles E. Gast.
M. Williams.
Hugh R. Fulton.
Lewis Potter.
John H. B. Latrobe.
William Thomas.
Edmund D. North.
Theodore W. Herr.
Jacob L. Steinmetz.
Ovid F. Johnson.
1871. Robert Palethorp.
C. M. Hostetter.
J. P. S. Gobin.
J. Hay Brown.
James R. Patterson.
David McMullen.
1872. William C. Nevin.
Charles J. Armes.
James M. West.
Benjamin F. Davis.
Robert B. Risk.
1873. William U. Hensel.
James N. Ermentrout.
R. M. Agnew.
Franklin Mehaffey.
A. O. Newpher.
Abram H. Jones.
Thomas B. Cochran.
Aaron W. Snader.
Benjamin F. Moore.
Samuel H. Orwig.
D. Brainerd Case.
Robert P. Dechert.
1874. Thomas Greenbank.
Horace Roland.
B. Jones Monaghan.
1875. James A. O'Reilly.
Albert F. Shenck.
Robert J. Evans.
Ephraim Clarence Diehl.
Walter M. Franklin.
Owen P. Bricker.
William Barnes Given.
Grant Weidman.
A. R. Boughter.
Charles N. Sproul.
William D. Weaver.
Thomas B. Holahan.
Brewster Cameron.
Edwin B. Weigand.
1876. S. R. Peale.
I. Newton Wynn.
Eugene G. Smith.
James Ryan.
George M. Dallas.
Thomas R. Martin.
Levi Ellmaker.
E. K. Martin.
James B. Denworth.
A. S. Hershey.
B. F. Montgomery.
Charles H. Hatch.
Joseph Ritner.
William F. Beyer.
William Righter Fisher.
1877. Edmund S. Doty.
John H. Fry.
Samuel M. Sener.
J. W. Denlinger.
S. W. Shadle.
T. J. Knipe.
George Pierce.
Charles I. Landis.
William M. Hayes.
Charles B. Kaufman.
John M. Mast.
J. W. B. Bausman.
1878. B. F. Groff.
Charles R. Kline.
Charles Carver.
Henry C. Bowers.
G. Newton Lefevre.
George A. Lane.
Alfred Kerns.
Richard J. Malone.
Paul Gerhart.
Abram F. Hostetter.
1879. G. C. Kennedy.
A. Stanley Ulrich.
James M. Burke.
V. Gilpin Robinson.

1879. C. C. Kauffman.
H. Townsend Fairlamb.
A. H. Fritchey.
W. H. Roland.
George Reimensnyder.
Josiah Lineaweaver.
Charles H. Pennypacker.
John H. Brinton.
B. F. McAtee.
William B. Waddell.
Alfred P. Reid.
James E. Gowen.
James Boyd.
James M. Walker.
Peter Hershey.
Hugh Harris McClune.
James Todd.
1880. Rufus E. Shapley.
David Leche.
William B. Mann.
1880. Mahlon H. Stout.
Loudon W. Richards.
John A. Coyle.
Thomas Whitson.
Robert E. Monaghan.
George M. Roads.
W. T. Brown.
Joseph Murphy.
William Gorman.
1881. Henry Carpenter.
Henry C. Hauser.
William P. Compton.
1882. Walter W. Franklin.
Harry S. Mecartney.
Christian G. Bossler.
Edward P. Brinton.
1883. I. Newton Huston.
William T. Haines.
J. H. B. Wagner.
John W. Apple.

CHAPTER XXII.

HISTORY OF MEDICINE AND MEDICAL MEN IN LANCASTER COUNTY.[1]

WITH the advent of the aborigines really begins the history of medicine in this county, and it is not derogatory to the science of medicine to make this acknowledgment, in view of the fact that the red man's discoveries have proved valuable acquisitions to the list of remedies applicable in the treatment of disease.

Later, however, came the early settlers, possessing more refined and exact ideas on the treatment of some of the simpler disorders, gained either from their own experience and observation or acquired from others.

The first regular-bred practitioner, however, came here some time before 1715, and settled within a few miles of Lancaster. It has been a question of some dispute as to who really was the first representative physician in the county, but it is clearly evident that this honor fairly belongs to DR. HANS HEINRICH NEFF.

So far as can be ascertained there were of this family two brothers, Francis and Hans, who, being Mennonites, suffered such intolerable religious persecution that they were obliged to forsake their home in Switzerland and take up lands in Alsace; "thence they emigrated to America, and Francis settled at a very early date on a small stream, Neff's Run, which empties into the west branch of the Little Conestoga." (Rupp.)

The records show that the Neffs came here and took up lands prior to 1715, whereas "Henry Zimmerman, or Carpenter," for whom this priority of claim is set up, "arrived in Pennsylvania in the year 1698, and returned afterwards to Europe for his family, whom he brought out in 1706, and settled first in Germantown, and removed within the present bounds of Lancaster County (then Chester) in 1717."

DR. JOHN HENRY NEFF took up land on the Conestoga, a few miles from Lancaster, "under a particular agreement with the Honorable Proprietor, William Penn."

Afterwards he built a mill, and later owned the property now known as Hardwicke. It is not reasonable to suppose that at this early date he devoted himself exclusively to the practice of medicine; at the same time, however, he was quite popular, and generally known as the "Old Doctor." Rupp informs us that, "so well was Dr. Neff known, that when the boundaries of townships were fixed upon, June 9, 1729, one of the lines of Manheim township is thus defined: 'thence down the said creek (Conestoga) to the Old Doctor's Ford.'"

Many of the direct and indirect descendants of the Neffs were physicians, among whom appear DR. ABRAHAM NEFF, Lancaster, 1758; DR. CHRISTIAN NEFF, Lancaster, 1795; his nephew, DR. ABRAHAM BRENEMAN, who practiced "physic and surgery" and kept a drug-store in Lancaster, 1797; another nephew of the same name, Lancaster, 1810, who acquired some notoriety as a "Water Doctor," and who lived in the residence and built the office on Lime Street now occupied by our present Congressman, the Hon. A. Herr Smith. Also DR. JOHN K. NEFF, Lancaster, 1843; DR. JOHN EBERLE, who practiced for some time at Lancaster and afterwards moved to Philadelphia, where he appears prominently as one of the professors of a leading medical college of the day. In following up the doctors consecutively as their names appear in records which have been preserved or in traditions handed down, we find the name of one DR. WILLIAM SMITH, whose career ended quite suddenly, and who by order of the court left the county rather unceremoniously.

It is a serious question whether summary justice such as was meted out by the judge to Smith would not be quite *apropos* at the present day, in view of the fact that we still have unfortunates among us who seem never so happy as when they are being deceived. The following is the record of the court, Aug. 5, 1736:

"At a court of general quarter sessions, Dr. William Smith, a vagabond and beggar, being convicted before the court of being an impostor, it is the judgment of the court that he receive, in the county of Lancaster, ten lashes, and be conducted from constable to constable, and be whipped with ten lashes, in the most public place, till he comes to the bounds of the county at Octorara, and then be dismissed."

DR. ADAM SIMON KUHNE came to Lancaster about 1740. He was appointed a justice, and occupied a very prominent position in public affairs. He was also an active member of Trinity Lutheran Church, especially interested in the promotion of the parochial schools. In 1744 he purchased fifteen acres from Hans Musser, and laid out a town called "Adams-

[1] By Dr. H. B. Stehman.

town." It was bounded by Middle and East King Streets. He sold the ground-rents to James Hamilton.

Dr. John Kuhn, son of the above, was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and lived in the borough of Lancaster in 1804.

Dr. Adam Kuhn, son of Adam Simon Kuhn, M.D., practiced medicine in Philadelphia.

Dr. Frederick Kuhn was engaged in the practice of his profession in Lancaster. He married a daughter of Samuel Bethel, of Columbia.

Dr. Abraham Neff lived at Lancaster in 1758, and had his office on Orange Street above Lime. He had an extensive practice, but mostly among the farmers, with whom he was quite a favorite.

Dr. Christian Neff, son of above, lived in 1795 at the corner of Shippen and Orange Streets. He also enjoyed a large practice, and was the preceptor of the Drs. Breneman, to whom they were indentured, as was the custom in those days.

Dr. Thomas Whiteside, of Little Britain, 1750, prominent during the Revolution, figured at the battles of the Brandywine and Germantown, and also those of Monmouth and Princeton during the New Jersey campaign.

Dr. Hieronimus Bruback, Leacock, 1751.

Dr. Samuel Boude, Lancaster, 1758, was married to Mary, daughter of Samuel Bethel, who laid out Bethelstown. He was the father of Gen. Boude, and kept a drug-store in addition to practicing medicine.

Dr. John Leidy, Warwick, 1758.

Dr. Robert Thompson, Lancaster, 1751, was a prominent physician, a large landholder, and a justice for many years.

Dr. Abraham Breneman was the son of Dr. Adam Breneman, a practicing physician of this city, who in turn was a son of Melchoir Breneman, the original ancestor, who emigrated to this country about 1725. Dr. Breneman is the father of A. N. Breneman, Sr., Esq., of this city. He lived on the northwest corner of South Queen and German Streets, studied medicine with Dr. Christian Neff, who built and resided in the house now occupied by Mrs. Kelly, corner of East Orange and Shippen Streets. He enjoyed a large practice, and also had a drug-store; died 1819.

Dr. Abraham Breneman was the son of John Breneman, a physician, and cousin of the above, and therefore a grandson of Melchoir Breneman. He also studied with Dr. Christian Neff, and resided, as previously stated, on Lime Street, where the Hon. A. Herr Smith now resides. He secured a large practice, making examination of the urine a specialty. Dr. Breneman died in the fall of 1819, and, what is singular to relate, on the same day on which the decease of the foregoing Dr. Breneman occurred.

Dr. Albert Dufresne was known in Lancaster as the "Swisser Doctor," and lived in the second square of North Duke Street, Lancaster. He was quite wealthy, and built the former "Farmers' Bank" of this city. He had quite a run on a salve, which was put up in small bladders, and said to have been quite efficacious. He was born June 20, 1748; died May 3, 1823.

Dr. Alfred Dufresne, Jr., son of the above, never acquired much of a reputation as a physician, being rather inclined to acts unprofessional in character. He died Sept. 9, 1812, aged thirty-five years.

Dr. Samuel Dufresne, also a son of the "Old" doctor, was a man of excellent character and a fine physician. Nevertheless he never practiced much, simply because he made no effort in that direction. He had many friends. He died Aug. 8, 1835, aged forty-seven years.

Dr. John Houston was a man of mark and belonged to a fighting family. He was born in Salisbury township, in this county, in 1742. His father sent him to Edinburgh, Scotland, to be educated for the ministry. Not liking that profession he chose that of medicine. On the 6th day of May, 1773, he married Susanna Wright, daughter of John Wright, Jr., who owned the ferry and lived on the west side of the river at Wrightsville. In 1775, when hostilities broke out between England and America, he was appointed a surgeon in the Continental army, and remained in it for seven years. After the war he removed with his family to York borough, where he practiced medicine. A few years thereafter he removed to Columbia. Governor Mifflin appointed him one of the justices of the peace for this district about the year 1793 or 1794, an office which he held until his death, June 9, 1809. He was an accomplished gentleman, and was considered in his time the best educated and read physician in the county. His widow died in August, 1829. The doctor had three brothers in the Revolutionary army, viz.: James was killed at Paoli; William married a sister of Dr. Watson, late of Donegal. He was taken prisoner on Long Island by the British. There was another brother killed in the Revolutionary army. The doctor left a large family. Dr. William F. Houston, Robert Houston, Samuel N. Houston, Mrs. Mifflin, and the Misses Houston were his children.

Dr. William F. Houston, son of above, practiced medicine in Columbia, kept a drug-store, and published a newspaper. In 1826 he abandoned a large practice and entered the ministry. It was, however, the spoiling of a good doctor to make a poor preacher.

Gen. Edward Hand. [See biography, page 44.]

Dr. William Brown. After the battle of the Brandywine a large number of the sick and wounded soldiers were brought to the villages of Ephrata and Lititz, the "Brothers' House," now the academy, at the latter place, being transformed into a hospital and the single brothers detailed as nurses. Dr. Brown, surgeon in charge of the hospital, in order to simplify the compounding of drugs and facilitate the

administration of the same, compiled a small book, written in Latin, for the use of his assistants in the hospital. The following is a translation of the title-page and preface:

"A Repertory of simple and efficacious prescriptions for the use of the military hospital belonging to the army of the United States of America, adapted especially to our present state of need and poverty, which we owe to the ferocious cruelty of the enemy and to a cruel war brought unexpectedly upon our Fatherland.

"WILLIAM BROWN, M.D., Author.

"Second Edition,

"From the office of Charles Christ, 1781,

"Philadelphia."

"PREFACE.

"With an asterisk are denoted such prescriptions as are to be prepared and compounded in the general laboratory, the others are to be mixed for the occasion at the office of the hospital. There are very many prescriptions of solid and dry medicines which might be made more convenient for use, or at least prepared more elegantly, were there not wanting for this a sufficiency of phials and such preparations, which though less efficacious, are used only to gratify the wishes of the patient and for the sake of elegance. It is also our desire to avoid such remedies as simple waters, etc., and various plasters and unguents which are hardly necessary or even useful, on account of the inconvenience of transportation.

"LITITZ, May 12th, 1778."

DR. EDWIN A. ATLEE was born about 1778, and was the youngest son of the Hon. William Augustus Atlee, and the uncle of Dr. John L. Atlee, of Lancaster. After his father's death, which occurred in 1793, he came to Lancaster and resided with his guardian, Dr. Edward Hand. He took his Master's degree at Dickinson, where he distinguished himself for his proficiency in Latin. He read medicine with Dr. Hand, and while yet a student moved to Middletown, where he began practice. While residing there he married the niece of Governor Simon Snyder. Afterwards he moved to Columbia, where he held a successful practice, and after having acquired sufficient means, went to Philadelphia, and in 1804 graduated at the University of Pennsylvania.

He possessed rare musical abilities, and chose for his graduating thesis, "The Influence of Music on the Cure of Disease." After graduating he returned to Columbia, but he never was able to establish himself again, owing to the fact that during his absence prejudicial influences were brought to bear against him by those from whom better things might have been expected, and he consequently removed to Philadelphia in 1806, where he practiced successfully for many years. He was especially successful as an accoucheur. Dr. DeWees said of him that in this branch he was the peer of any man in the city. At one time he was prominently mentioned as the proper person to fill the chair of obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania, but his ultra religious views prejudiced the board of directors of that institution against him. During the course of his professional career he continued his literary pursuits, and there are yet some of his books extant which he translated into Latin, among which is a short life of William Penn. He died at Philadelphia, aged seventy-six years.

DR. JOHN WATSON, of Donegal, was born in Leacock township in 1780. He was a brother of Gen. Watson, who distinguished himself during the war of 1812. Dr. Watson studied medicine with Dr. Boyd, of Bucks County, Pa., and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. He then located at Donegal, where he succeeded in building up a large and extensive practice. He was a man of great force of character and many resources. It may be of interest to note that he was the grandfather of Judge Patterson, of Lancaster City.

DR. DAVID WATSON was a son of the above. He was a classmate at Dickinson College of the late ex-President Buchanan; studied medicine with his father, and also graduated at the University of Pennsylvania.

After graduation he became associated with his father at Donegal, where he remained but one year, when he was appointed on his uncle's, Gen. Watson's, staff. After leaving the army he located at Bainbridge, where he practiced many years, and then removed to Middletown, where he died after a long period of successful practice. He was remarkable for his accuracy in diagnosis, his fame in this respect having been recognized far and near, and consequently secured for him an extensive consultation practice.

DR. NATHANIEL WATSON was also a son of Dr. John Watson, and has now almost attained the remarkable age of fourscore and four. He likewise read medicine with his father, and graduated at the university in 1821. In his day Dr. Watson had an extensive practice, and was universally liked by his patrons. He was formerly a member of the County Medical Society.

DR. DAVID R. WATSON was a son of Dr. Nathaniel, and after receiving a collegiate education studied medicine with Dr. John L. Atlee, Jr., of Lancaster, receiving his degree in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1868. During his first course at medical college he contracted a cold which developed into consumption, and he died one year after graduation, being but twenty-two years of age. He was a man of perfect physical proportions and rare intellectual attainments.

DR. JACOB RIEGAR was a highly respectable physician of Lancaster. His duel with Stephen Chambers (fatal to the latter) is mentioned elsewhere. Dr. Riegar died in 1795.

DR. JOHN HOWARD, late from Canton, East Indies, advertises April 14, 1798, "now living opposite the German Lutheran Church, respectfully informs the public that he will undertake to cure any disease or complaint whatever, even where other doctors have declared the patient incurable." . . . He states that all his "medicines are prepared from herbs and roots only, which he has brought with him from China for the purpose."

DR. J. COMMON practiced "physic, surgery, and midwifery in Lancaster July, 1800, house East Orange Street."

Henry Carpenter

Dr. G. W. Aldersterren in an advertisement July 15, 1796, acquaints the public in general that he means to practice as doctor and surgeon in the borough of Lancaster. His office was "at the inn of John Michael, the sign of the waggon, on Queen Street. He takes no pay until the cure is completed." On December 9th of the same year he announces that he has opened a drug-store in North Queen Street, at the house of David Hall; the latter part of 1797 he was still here.

Dr. Isaac Cohen, Aug. 14, 1797, published the following card: "Dr. Isaac Cohen, from Hamburg, in Germany, who studied seven years in the city of Copenhagen, informs the public that he has lately arrived in Lancaster, where he intends to practice physic and the art of healing, at the house of John Hatz, innkeeper, at the sign of the Pennsylvania Arms, North Queen Street. . . . N.B. Poor persons cured gratis if they can show a certificate from a clergyman that they are really poor. He expects letters addressed to him to be postpaid, and those who live at a distance and desire his aid will please send a horse for him."

Dr. Duvoisier, "just arrived from London," advertises May 26, 1797, that he offers his services to the citizens of the borough of Lancaster in the practice of physic and surgery. "Apply in E. King's Street, in the corner house, opposite Maj. John Light's tavern."

Dr. Dowlin evidently came to Lancaster about 1794. In the *Lancaster Journal*, July 15, 1795, he advertises as follows:

"FEVERS, AGUES, AND FLUXES.

"*Dowlin*, surgeon and man-midwife from London, acquaints the public that as the season approaches in which these diseases become more peculiarly distressing, he begs leave to offer his assistance, having derived particular information of their treatment while in the British army, during his residence in Africa and the West India Islands, which the success of his practice in Lancaster last fall has fully demonstrated.

"N.B. He lives in Mrs. Bicklam's house, near the English Church."

On March 11, 1796, he advertises to inoculate for smallpox, and likewise for measles.

On March 24, 1797, he notifies the public that on the 1st of April "he will move into the one-story brick house beyond Mr. Lechler's, Donegal Street, opposite Samuel Humes." It may be of interest to state that Dr. Dowlin is the first in the county of whom we have any record to inoculate for smallpox.

Henry Carpenter, M.D., physician, of Lancaster, Pa., was born in that city, in the house where he resides, Dec. 10, 1819. He received his preliminary education in the select schools of the city and at the Lancaster Academy. He read medicine with Dr. Samuel Humes, of Lancaster, was graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, in March, 1841, and succeeded to the large practice of his preceptor, with which he became conversant as a student. Dr. Carpenter has continued in the active duties of his profession since his graduation, and is an acknowledged skillful physician, and among the foremost in the county. He was one of the founders of the Lancaster County Medical Society in 1844, secretary from its organization for many years, and in 1855 its president. He was secretary and vice-president of the State Medical Society, and one of the board of censors for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

He was president of the Select branch of the City Councils for nearly twenty years, presiding officer of the lower branch for several years, and an active member of the Lancaster school board for some thirty years, and also a director of the Lancaster Gas Company, and of the Lancaster Insurance Company for many years. He was a director of the Conestoga Steam Mills Company for a long time, and one of the principal owners for many years after their sale, in 1857, and he is one of the company that built and owns No. 4 cotton-mill, and also one of the originators of the Conestoga Turnpike Company, in 1870, of which he has been president since.

Dr. Carpenter was a director of the Lancaster and Quarryville Narrow-Gauge Railroad, director and treasurer of the Delaware River and Lancaster Railroad, director and assistant treasurer of the National Railroad (now the Bound Brook), and president and director of the Hamilton Land Association of New Jersey. Twice during the late civil war he was called into active service in the volunteer surgeons' department by the surgeon-general of the State, and labored zealously to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded after the battles of second Bull Run and Antietam.

He married, in 1846, Ann Louisa, daughter of ex-Mayor Mathiot, of Lancaster, who died in 1863, leaving three daughters, Mary, Catharine, and Sarah. His second wife, Laura W., daughter of Martin Miller, of Oil City, died in 1871. His present wife is Mrs. Sarah A., widow of the late Harris Boardman, of Lancaster, and daughter of Hon. Benjamin F. Billings, of Connecticut.

Dr. Carpenter is the fifth of the same name in five successive generations, from Dr. Henry Carpenter (or Zimmerman), who came from Switzerland to Pennsylvania in 1698. He returned to Europe, and in 1706 came with his family, first settling at Germantown, but in 1717 settled on a farm in West Earl township, Lancaster Co., where he practiced medicine and carried on farming the remainder of his life. An old relic, a hanging lantern, now in possession of the subject of this sketch, dated 1698, was brought here by him. One of his sons was Emanuel, whose son (Emanuel, Jr.) was a member of the Legislature in 1777, 1780, 1784, 1785, and 1786. Another, Dr. Henry, succeeded to the homestead, where he also practiced medicine in the vicinity during his active life. One of his sons, Jacob Carpenter, was a member of the State Legislature in 1765 to 1767, 1769, 1772, and 1781; was State treasurer three terms, and was appointed Jan. 3, 1800, by Governor McKean, clerk of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster County.

Another son, Henry, succeeded to the homestead property, and his sons were Henry (1773–1835), father of our subject, born on the old homestead, near Carpenter's Church, settled in Lancaster City in 1818, where he carried on mercantile business with his brother Daniel, and was also largely engaged in surveying and conveyancing. Dr. John (1770–1830) succeeded to the homestead, carried on farming and practiced his profession, and, like his ancestors, kept up the large botanical garden established by the first Dr. Henry Carpenter, where was introduced a fine assortment of rare and costly plants which were exotics in this section of the country. Isaac was a farmer near the homestead, and Jacob, Daniel, and Christian were engaged in mercantile pursuits in Lancaster.

Dr. Henry Carpenter's mother, Mary Ann, daughter of David Cook, and granddaughter of Bartram Galbraith, surveyor-general of Pennsylvania for many years, died in 1872, aged seventy-eight years. His brothers are James C., a civil engineer in Lancaster; Dr. Alexander Hamilton, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, practiced in Lancaster County, and died about 1850, aged twenty-four years; Dr. Andrew Jackson, also a graduate of the same medical college, practiced in Lancaster City, and died in 1866, aged thirty years; Isaac K., a civil engineer in Lancaster City; and two sisters, Catharine and Maria Louisa, the latter dying in 1873.

Dr. John D. Perkins was the son of Dr. Elisha Perkins, of Norwich, Conn. He first located at Strasburg, and on Aug. 20, 1800, came to Lancaster and opened an office in the tavern of William Ferree, "at the sign of Gen. Washington."

He claimed to have passed through the course of education required by the Medical Society of the State of Connecticut, and also that he was a member of that society. "His success, which has attended his father's practice in New England, and his brother's and his own in Strasburg, in this county, . . . is such that he flatters himself that he shall be able to give satisfaction. In suitable cases he will operate with the Metallic Tractors, invented by his father."

This operation consisted of drawing over the body or any affected parts the points of metallic rods (*Metallic Tractors*), composed of different metals, and is known in medicine as *Perkinism*, or *Tractoration*. These tractors were said to be "applicable in the treatment of pains in the head, face, teeth, breast, side, stomach, back," etc. At this period Perkinism was quite popular, in fact, even the president of the Medical Society of Connecticut, observing that Perkins produced so many and really genuine testimonials in its favor, delivered an eloquent address before that body advising a thorough investigation before condemning it; but it having no real merits soon died out.

Dr. Elisha Perkins, of Strasburg, was a brother of John, and afterwards also came to Lancaster.

The First Medical Society in the County.—About 1820 the physicians throughout the State, in order to advance medical science and protect their own interests, organized medical societies.

The fact that Lancaster was so near to the centre of medical learning in those days made it plausible to suppose that our physicians would likewise have organized themselves in a similar manner. A search has revealed that such an attempt was made, as we shall see from the following, taken from *The Intelligencer* of Feb. 24, 1823:

"At a meeting of physicians in the borough of Strasburg, on the 7th inst., for the purpose of establishing a Medical Society in the county of Lancaster, Dr. Francis S. Burrows was appointed chairman, and Dr. William Forman secretary. On motion, it was

"*Resolved*, That we constitute an association to be called 'The Medical Society of the City and County of Lancaster,' whose object it shall be to promote harmony among the members of the profession and to improve medical science.

"*Resolved*, That Drs. Humes, Dinge, Riegy, Boulden, Handford, Davis, and Forman be a committee to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the society, who shall report at the next meeting.

"*Resolved*, That this meeting adjourn to convene at the house of Mr. John Whiteside (Fountain Inn), in the city of Lancaster, on Monday, the 15th of March next, at 2 o'clock P.M., when and where the physicians of Lancaster and adjoining counties are respectfully invited to attend."

In pursuance of the above resolution there was another meeting held at the time and place appointed, as will appear from the report in *The Intelligencer* of March 23, 1823, at which time Dr. Samuel Humes, Jr., was appointed chairman, and Dr. N. L. Boulden secretary.

"The object of the meeting having been stated from the chair to be the promotion of medical science, it was, on motion,

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient for the practicing physicians in the city and county of Lancaster to form an association to be called 'The Medical Society of the City and County of Lancaster.'

"*Resolved*, That Drs. Muhlenburg, Carpenter, and Atlee from the city, and Drs. Boulden, Burrows, and Forman from the county of Lancaster be a committee to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the society, and report at the next meeting agreeably to the subsequent resolution.

"*Resolved*, That this meeting adjourn to meet again at the same place on Monday, the 19th of April next, at 2 o'clock P.M., where and when all the practicing physicians of the city and county are respectfully invited to attend."

The committee on constitution and by-laws did its work, but it never had an opportunity to report, because the organization failed, and no more meetings were held.

The cause of the failure is expressed in those significant words of Dr. John L. Atlee in his address before the American Medical Association at Cleveland, 1883, in which he says, while referring to the physicians of this period, "So great was the jealousy existing between them that for more than twenty years after my graduation it was impossible to form a medical society in my native city and county, because there were so many aspirants for the honors."

Dr. John Eberle was born in Manor township in January, 1788. As was previously stated, he was a direct descendant of Dr. John Henry Neff, the pioneer physician of the county, and the son of a blacksmith. His father was unable to give him more than an or-

dinary school education, but, as tradition has it, Nathaniel Ellmaker, Esq., perceiving him to be unusually bright for his limited opportunities, with praiseworthy benevolence, for a disinterested consideration, volunteered to give him a medical education.

He studied medicine under the supervision of Drs. Abraham Carpenter, of Lancaster, and Clapp, of Philadelphia, and in 1809 received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Philadelphia, choosing "Animal Life" as the subject for his graduating thesis. He began the practice of medicine at the Four-Mile Tavern,—until recently known as Hess' Tavern,—on the Columbia and Lancaster Turnpike.

Several years later he moved to Manheim, where he was married to Miss Salome Sebrick. Afterwards he was commissioned as surgeon, and served in the war of 1812. In 1815 he bought some land in Mount Joy township, adjoining Elizabethtown, and laid out an addition to that place.

From Manheim he moved to Lancaster, but unfortunately, at the latter place was led into practices, through his association with politicians, which threatened utterly to destroy his prospects for success. During this time, however, he began writing articles for one of the medical journals of Philadelphia, which from their clearness of style and originality of subject-matter attracted so much attention that he was induced by the publisher to move to that city, and subsequently established a journal of his own, *The American Medical Recorder*, which for a time was ably sustained by the members of the profession.

In 1822 he published a work in two volumes on "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," which became quite popular, and was accorded the honor of a German translation at Weimar soon after it appeared in this country. The copyright of this work was sold for two hundred dollars. In 1831 appeared his "Treatise on the Practice of Medicine," in two volumes, a work considered by able authority as forming an epoch in the medical literature of this country. It passed through five editions during the author's lifetime, and after his death was issued with additions by Professor George McClellan. Subsequently he wrote a "Treatise on Diseases of Children," but it never was accorded the favor received by his previous publications.

At the organization of the Jefferson Medical College, in 1825, Dr. Eberle was elected to the professorship on Practice of Medicine, which position he filled with credit for five years. The following year he occupied the chair of Materia Medica. In 1831 he was elected Professor of Practice of Medicine in the Ohio Medical College, located at Cincinnati, to which place he removed with his family this same year. Six years later he removed from Cincinnati to Lexington, Ky., to accept the chair of Practice of Medicine in the Transylvania University, the great medical school of the West, but here soon afterwards (Feb. 2, 1838) closed his earthly career.

Dr. Eberle was a member of the Linnæan Society of Philadelphia, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and also of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Berlin.

On the 3d of March, 1826, the members of the medical fraternity, and a number of other gentlemen from Lancaster, gave a public dinner to Dr. Eberle in the old court-house; Dr. Samuel Humes officiated as president, and Frederick Muhlenberg as vice-president. After dinner toasts were drank and responses made.

Professor S. D. Gross, M.D., who attended Dr. Eberle's lectures as a student, and who in after-life became more intimately acquainted with him through professional intercourse, describes him as follows:

"He was a man of short stature, with a light olive complexion, a keen black eye, and a good forehead. He was a model of a student, reticent, patient, laborious, and brimful of his subject. Whatever he knew he knew well. As a practitioner he never ranked high, and as a lecturer he was not pleasing, although always instructive. Having no powers as a speaker, he always availed himself largely of the use of his MS. Poverty seems to have been his lot; it seized upon him early and clung to him all his life. . . . Of social qualities Eberle was wholly devoid. I never heard him laugh heartily in all my intercourse with him, which, during my residence at Cincinnati, was for a time frequent and familiar. . . . He was a copious as well as a learned writer, and long before his death he enjoyed a national and European reputation. . . . He was a most zealous student, and, above all, he was the architect of his own fame and fortune. As one of his weaknesses, I may say that he was a firm believer in the powers of the divining rod."

Dr. Neil McCloy was a native of Ireland; emigrated to this county and practiced medicine. He had two sons, of whom Alexander became a physician and practiced in Leacock township.

In March, 1824, he made an assignment of his property to James Porter. How much longer he remained in this county is not known, but in October, 1835, he appears in Cecil township, Washington Co., Pa., as the purchaser of a farm. Later in life he moved to Canonsburg, where he died.

Dr. J. F. Nissen, in 1802, under the head of "Medical Information," publishes the following:

"The subscriber being at Mr. Dubourg's, corner of Queen and Orange Street, takes this method of offering his aid, as a Physician and Surgeon, to the inhabitants of this borough and vicinity. He has lately arrived from Germany, where he regularly studied Physic and Surgery for more than six years, under the most Eminent Professors and in the largest Hospitals, and after a strict examination was promoted to the Degree of Doctor. . . .

"J. F. Nissen, of Hamburg,
"Physician, Surgeon, Man-midwife, and Oculist. Honorary Member of the Medicinal Society of Philadelphia."

Dr. Marbourg announces, July 12, 1802, that he "has practiced Several years as physician and Surgeon in the Austrian and English Armies, and has

just arrived from the West Indies, gives notice that he is inclined to practice in Lancaster in internal and external Complaints, as well as in Midwifery. . . . He lodges at the house of John Demuth, East King Street."

Dr. Morgan Rawlin practiced at Rawlinsville, after whom the place received its name.

Dr. John Cuthbertson, of Bart, 1790–1800, was the son of Rev. John C. Cuthbertson, a Covenanter preacher.

Dr. Henry Huttenstein, 1800, one of the first druggists of Lancaster. He died Aug. 26, 1807, at an advanced age.

Dr. John Ross, Lancaster, 1797.

Dr. Bear, Lancaster, 1804.

Dr. George Hamilton, Bart, 1807.

Dr. Smallwood, of Columbia, 1811, a native of Drumore township, Lancaster Co.

Dr. William S. Garraud, Marietta, 1813.

Dr. Aichmiller, who had practiced in Lancaster for some time, announced, Nov. 9, 1802, that he had removed to the house of Mr. George Hoff, King Street.

Dr. George Moore, of Lancaster, June 2, 1802, informs the public that he has commenced inoculating for the kine pox, and is provided with pest matter. He was Dr. John L. Atlee's father's family physician, and Walter L. Atlee, Esq., was the first person vaccinated in Lancaster, Dr. Moore having received the virus from Dr. Cox, of Philadelphia. Dr. Moore had a drug-store in Centre Square about 1800. He had four sons, three of whom were physicians, and the fourth a merchant in Baltimore. After his death his wife was appointed postmistress.

Dr. George Moore, son of above, moved to Columbia about 1829, where he was engaged as druggist and justice of the peace.

Dr. Charles Herbst studied medicine with Dr. William Fahnestock, and commenced practice in Lancaster in 1804. In 1805 he was prison physician. He never accumulated much of a practice.

Dr. Vincent King, formerly of Columbia, was a native of the county, and a son of Vincent King, of Little Britain township. Prior to reading medicine with Dr. Houston, of Philadelphia, he attended the Westtown school, an institution under the control of the Quakers. He received his degree in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1807.

After graduation he began practice at Philadelphia, then removed to Goshen, Chester Co., and afterwards to Baltimore, where he remained but a short time before coming to Columbia. At this place he had the misfortune to lose his wife. A number of years afterwards he was united in matrimony to Miss Patience Wright. Later he removed to his native place, and there remained until he died. Dr. King was a highly honored and successful practitioner, a man of great worth and intellectual force.

Dr. Clarkson Freeman died June 8, 1843, aged seventy-eight years. He was a native of New Jersey, studied mathematics and the languages, and received his degree of A.B. in 1783. Later he studied medicine with Professor Vandevere, and graduated at the College of New Brunswick, 1787. He afterwards went to the Western States, and then came to Lancaster about July, 1802. At this time he advertises, "Late from the Indian towns in the Northwestern Territory of the U. S. . . . Is happy that it is in his power to state that he . . . performed a number of capital cures."

In 1810 he formed a partnership with Dr. John I. Mayweg, but this was dissolved the following year, and Dr. Freeman went to Ohio. In 1815 he returned to Lancaster, and remained here until he died. In a financial point of view, Dr. Freeman was a successful practitioner; his "Indian Specific," which was no more nor less than paregoric, containing oil of sassafras instead of oil of anise, was quite a bonanza. He was quite fond of the drama, and consequently had his house so arranged as to conveniently give private theatricals. Edwin Forrest was among those who adorned his stage.

Dr. John I. Mayweg, having practiced for about four years after completing his studies at Philadelphia, came to Lancaster in 1810, and formed a partnership with Dr. Clarkson Freeman. Their business relations were dissolved the following year, when Dr. Mayweg moved to Columbia. In 1822 he moved to Philadelphia, where he remained about ten years, and then, after practicing at Lancaster for one year, again removed to Columbia.

Dr. Lackey Murray in 1800 advertises in a Harrisburg journal that he "respectfully informs the public that he has practiced Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery for 25 years in the County of Lancaster." On March 1, 1796, he lived in a two-story brick house on King Street. It is said that when he first came to Lancaster, among his first patients was a young lady who had accidentally gotten a fish-bone in her throat. Her father said to the doctor, "If you get that bone out I will give you a horse." The doctor opened his snuff-box and requested the lady to take some. In a moment the snuff caused her to sneeze, and the bone was dislodged, to the delight of all concerned, and the doctor got the horse. Dr. Murray died Oct. 31, 1815.

Dr. Hugh McCorkle came to Columbia in 1805, where he married a Miss Strickler. He was an able practitioner and a fine gentleman. He continued at Columbia for more than forty years.

Dr. —— Griffith came to Columbia 18—. He was the preceptor of Dr. Wallace, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

Dr. Samuel Houston, formerly of Manheim, came to Marietta about 1820. He continued to practice medicine until the Anti-Masonic excitement, when he entered politics.

Dr. George Graham, at Marietta, in 1820.

Dr. Jacob Glatz, of Marietta, was a student of Dr. Richard E. Cochran, and a graduate of the Uni-

F. W. Mackenzie

Rev. Rudolph Dorn, Ph. D.

versity of Pennsylvania in 1826. He was a descendant of Col. Jacob Glatz, of Lancaster, appointed postmaster under President Van Buren. His ancestors were hatters, and occupied the building on the northeast corner of East King and Duke Streets.

Dr. Arthur May practiced ten years in Lancaster borough previous to his death. He is said to have been a most excellent physician and capital surgeon, and a favorite pupil of the late celebrated Dr. Physick. Dr. Samuel Humes studied medicine with him. Dr. May died of typhoid pneumonia Jan. 28, 1812.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, M.D., was the youngest child of the Rev. Dr. G. Henry Ernest Muhlenberg, and was born the 14th of March, 1795, in the city of Lancaster, where his father was pastor, for thirty-five years, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity. His preliminary education he received in the German and English private and parochial schools of his native city and in the family of his father, who was a university scholar, and a gentleman of high culture, refined taste, and exalted Christian character. There was no system of public-school education at that time, either at Lancaster or in the State; the education of the young, therefore, was provided for by congregational schools and those of a private and voluntary character, which varied in excellence and duration with the ability of the teacher and the support given to him. Such schools as these the doctor attended, and often mentioned to his family the names of the principals of them with gratitude or pleasantry, in accordance with his conviction of the benefit or the converse he had experienced whilst connected with them. His children thus remember to this day the names of Gallagher, Snowden, Hutchins, and Benjamin Schipper, a distinguished teacher of the classics at the commencement of this century. All of these, with the exception of the first, were gentlemen of education and experience in their profession; but *John* Gallagher, as he was known among the boys, seems to have been of that class of teachers whom Dr. Goldsmith has so pleasantly immortalized in his poems.

After the completion of this curriculum of private study, which embraced a solid, though not an extended, education in the English, German, Latin, and Greek languages and the elements of mathematics, and a considerable knowledge of botany, one of the favorite pursuits of his father, he was placed as a student of medicine in the office of the eminent Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia. The Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg was personally well acquainted with Dr. Rush, had been associated with him in works of general benevolence and patriotism, and had a high appreciation of his ability as a physician and his excellence of character. The son probably entered his office in the year 1812, and continued with him as private pupil, and heard his lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, until the spring of 1814, when he received, April 4th, the degree of M.D. from that justly celebrated institution. He managed, by zeal, industry, and self-reliance, to be graduated with honor; for though, as already said, his preparatory education had been solid, it had not been of such an extended and thorough character in all directions as to enable him to get through without great diligence. The writer remembers to have heard the doctor say that when he first went to Philadelphia a copy of Ewing's "Natural Philosophy" had been put into his hands at the suggestion of his preceptor to complete by private study his defective mathematical education, but that he found it, owing to the want of the necessary elementary knowledge, a dry and unprofitable employment. No doubt this consciousness of the deficiency of his education in some directions stimulated him to greater effort in his professional studies, which, under the guidance of his able instructor, gave him honorable eminence among his fellow-students and prepared him for further success in subsequent life. It may be said here that he always entertained a high regard for his preceptor, and often spoke of him as a gentleman of high culture and an impressive and eloquent lecturer.

After his graduation in the University of Pennsylvania he returned to his native city, with the view of entering upon the practice of his profession, and one year afterwards lost his excellent father by a stroke of apoplexy, and thus, with but limited means of support, was thrown upon his own resources. His father died May 23, 1815. He was married to his first wife Feb. 6, 1816. This lady was a granddaughter of the Rev. John Helfrich Schaum, one of the early ministers of the Lutheran Church, sent over from Halle. This gentleman had come over to America in the year 1745.

From necessity and inclination he devoted himself with all the energy of his nature to the noble profession he had selected for his life-work, and in the discharge of the duties connected with it in the departments of general practice and surgery, which then, and especially in the county, were intimately united, he spent fifty years of the best part of his life in ministering to the wants of his fellow-men. In this long period of practice he built up for himself a widespread reputation and a competent support. His skill was greater in general practice than in surgery, for which the tenderness of his heart somewhat disqualified him. But in the multiplied forms of acute and chronic disease he had few superiors in Pennsylvania in accurate diagnosis and judicious treatment. Too modest to claim this for himself, the writer knows these qualifications to have been accorded to him, as the result of his long and varied practice, by some of the most eminent of his medical contemporaries in the schools of Philadelphia and elsewhere. His benevolent labors were not confined to the city of his birth, in every part of which, among the rich and the poor, he was a daily visitant, but extended to the most dis-

tant parts of the county, and adjoining counties, in cases of his own, or in consultation with other physicians. Everywhere he gained the confidence and respect of the people by the soundness of his judgment, the urbanity of his manner, and the warmth of his heart. His kind and sympathetic words by the bedside of his patients often acted as a charm, and did as much good as the medicine he administered. Nor did he merely show concern for the bodily ills of those to whom he was ministering, he was also solicitous to promote their higher and spiritual welfare. Where necessary he did not hesitate to mingle encouragement with reproof; he brought up before the minds of the dying the promises of the divine Word for their consolation, and often, when requested, offered up prayers to God in their behalf. Both kinds of services are germane to this profession, and ought never to be separated. He also frequently accelerated the cure of his poorer patients by sending them delicacies from his own table, and in other cases awakened for them the sympathies and secured the benefactions of their fellow-citizens. Services of this kind, continued for so many years, and which were not intermitted until he was disqualified for them by blindness and organic disease of another kind, cannot be fitly described in a few words; they are gratefully remembered on earth and have been rewarded in heaven. While his profession was the great field in which his usefulness was most conspicuously and most constantly displayed, he was also ever ready to promote the welfare of his fellow-citizens in other directions, and to advance the prosperity of the city of his birth and the land of his nativity whenever a suitable opportunity offered. He served as prothonotary in the years 1821–23, having been appointed by Governor Hiester, and his occupancy of this office brought him into contact with the leading legal and literary gentlemen of Lancaster, which both improved his mind and increased his influence. He was appointed register of wills afterwards by Governor Shultz, and served two terms.

As president of the Lancaster Bank, with James Evans, Esq., as cashier, he aided in rescuing it from destruction, and in raising it to a high degree of usefulness and prosperity. With other gentlemen he interested himself for the improvement of the Conestoga, by a series of locks, to bring it into connection with tide-water, for commercial purposes, and used his influence and contributed of his means to make it a success. The money was lost, though the improvement remains.

He was also much interested in early life in politics, being connected with the Democratic party, and along with Mr. Buchanan he aided in promoting the measures of that organization, so long as they were in his judgment calculated to promote the general good. He was also a member of the military company which, in 1812, with Mr. Buchanan as captain, went to Baltimore to volunteer their services in defense of that city on the appearance of the British. On their arrival at Baltimore the danger was past. The doctor remained a steadfast personal and political friend of Mr. Buchanan until, as President, he took sides with the South in the Kansas struggle, and failed to oppose with the necessary vigor the efforts of the secessionists to dismember our country. Love of country then impelled the doctor to forsake the friend of his youth and the party favoring such pernicious doctrines. In the great Rebellion his voice gave no uncertain sound. He could not prefer party to the welfare of his country. Descended from a grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, who was called by the British, when encamped round his residence, in the neighborhood of Valley Forge, and occupying Philadelphia, "an arch rebel;" having also had one uncle, Maj.-Gen. Peter Muhlenberg, who had served in the Revolution with distinction, from its commencement in Charleston, S. C., to its brilliant close at Yorktown; named after another uncle, the Hon. Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, who had been obliged to flee from New York on its occupancy by the English troops, and was afterwards Speaker of the First and Third Congresses of the United States; conscious also that his own father had several times been obliged to flee from Philadelphia in disguise to escape falling into the hands of the invaders of our country, and had lost in consequence nearly all of his property, by nature and education all the pulsations of his heart were for that glorious Union which had been secured at such sacrifices. Without hesitation he united with the war party to preserve the Constitution and the government. His aid was solicited and given in the organization of the Union League, and he became its first president. Throughout the entire struggle he and all of the name were found on the side of their country, and none rejoiced more than he did on the final triumph of the cause of the Union. The doctor might have had high political positions. He declined the offers; he had no aspirations for public honors of this kind. Once, to satisfy his friends, with no hope of election, he ran as a candidate for Congress against the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

We turn now to another sphere of his honored and useful life, that of education and religion. Here he co-operated at a comparatively early period with other gentlemen of Lancaster of different religious denominations to establish the Lancasterian public school for the benefit of the poor of the city, and one of his nieces for a long period was the successful principal of the female department. Subsequently he aided in the promotion of the success of the Lancaster County Academy, of which he was one of the trustees. Still more important services, however, did he render in this direction when, after the introduction of the public-school system, this institution was merged into and became a part of Franklin College, incorporated in the year 1787 by the Legis-

lature of Pennsylvania for the benefit of the Germans and their descendants. His father had been one of its early trustees and president, and the son, aided by other public-spirited gentlemen of Lancaster of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches, had husbanded the proceeds arising from the sale of the lands granted it by the State with great industry and care, until the negotiations of the different parties interested in it for the division of its funds, or its reorganization, were in progress a few years anterior to 1850. It was owing chiefly to his earnest efforts and influence with others in the course of the able and animated discussion on this subject that the final result was reached, the removal of Marshall College to Lancaster, to be united with the old institution, and the founding of the Franklin Professorship in Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, by the Lutheran share of the funds. Though this was contrary to the doctor's wishes in the outset of the debate, he acquiesced in the seemingly providential termination of the matter; and it is now apparent that these measures have greatly benefited Lancaster and the two churches for whom Franklin College was mainly incorporated. Thus the sacrifice of his own personal preferences by the unselfish subject of our sketch resulted in greater good to the institutions of his own church; and at the very last meeting of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania of the Lutheran Church, May, 1883, the incumbent of the "Franklin Professorship," at Gettysburg, was transferred as Professor of Dogmatic Theology to the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia. The doctor and his associates in the board of trustees of Franklin College were united with the board at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg.

In the Lutheran congregation of the Holy Trinity, to which he belonged throughout his life, he was among the first to advocate the introduction of English preaching, which was done so gradually and judiciously that no injustice was done to the German interests; and in all the other measures proposed for its benefit, such as the call of pastors, the remodeling of the church building, Woodward Hall Cemetery, removal of debt, etc., by his wise and prudent counsels and active co-operation he contributed greatly to bring about its present prosperity. For many years he was a member of its vestry, either as trustee or elder, and when not holding office he was regularly consulted, and seldom were his views opposed. In a representative capacity he was, on many occasions, delegate to the Ministerium of Pennsylvania and the General Synod of the Lutheran Church.

It may be proper to state that the doctor seldom allowed himself any recreation from the duties of his profession. He was never abroad, nor even at any of the places of summer resort. His patients dreaded even his temporary absence to such a degree that he exercised self-denial in this regard also to subserve their interests. It gave him pleasure to spend the few hours of leisure afforded him in his profession on the small farm and lots he owned in the neighborhood of the city, and his simple and pure tastes were thus easily gratified.

In personal appearance the doctor was noble and commanding, and every one felt in his presence that he was no ordinary character, and could not be trifled with. His frame was muscular and his constitution sound and vigorous, both of which he inherited from his father, who, though "a man of peace," was considered the strongest man in Lancaster County, to say nothing more. The doctor was twice married, the first time to the lady already mentioned, the second time to Ann Eliza Duchman. He had by the first marriage five, and by the second nine, children.

The last few years of his life he was a great sufferer. In addition to his blindness, he was obliged to endure protracted and intense bodily pain from organic disease. All these complicated ills he endured with heroic fortitude and Christian resignation, and, in spite of his keen suffering, retained the use of his faculties unclouded to the last. His judgment of his own condition was so accurate that it almost amounted to a prediction. He concluded, from his symptoms, that he might live until the Fourth of July, the natal day of our great republic. He actually died on the 5th of that month, a few hours after the time determined upon in his own reflections. How happy are we in being able to say for him, and for others who are following in that beaten track to the grave, that he died in hope of a glorious immortality through the merits of that Saviour who had redeemed him, and for whom he had endeavored, with ever-increasing fidelity, to live and to labor! "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Dr. Henry E. Muhlenberg, of Lancaster, was a native of the city, and a son of the above. He read medicine with his father and Dr. Benjamin Rush, and took his degree at the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1838. After graduation he became associated with his father, and soon accumulated a large and remunerative practice. Aside from his private practice, he was consulting and visiting physician to the Lancaster County Hospital. He was an active member of the board of Councils of the city, and also a member of the County Medical Society. In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant collector of internal revenue of the Ninth District, which office he held until his death, which occurred in July, 1877.

Dr. Henry E. Muhlenberg, Jr., was born in the city, and a son of the above, with whom he studied medicine. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1871, and two years later was appointed surgeon in the United States marine service, serving in the hospitals of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia respectively. Began private practice in 1877 in Lancaster, and since then has served several terms as surgeon to the Lancaster County Hospital. He is

a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. Benjamin S. Muhlenberg, of Lancaster, is a son of Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, with whom he began his medical studies, and is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1845, and also of the Medical Institute of Philadelphia. Two years after graduation he was commissioned surgeon of the army under President Polk, and was assigned to the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, being present at the taking of Vera Cruz. He afterwards resigned his commission, returned to Lancaster, and followed the practice of his profession until 1851, when he engaged in the drug business. He was one of the early members of the Medical Society, and one of the first censors of the State Medical Society.

John Light Atlee, M.D., LL.D.—His great-grandfather, William Atlee, a native of England, came to America about 1740 as the private secretary of Lord Admiral Howe, of the West Indies fleet, subsequently went to Philadelphia and Trenton, N. J., and was a merchant at the latter place, where he died suddenly, leaving children: William, Augustus, Col. Samuel John (who with Gen. Wayne raised the first two Pennsylvania regiments for the Revolutionary war), and Amelia. Upon the death of the father Edward Shippen, a lawyer of Lancaster, Pa., took William Augustus, then a lad of twelve years, to his home, where in due time he read law with that eminent advocate. William Augustus Atlee was an active Whig, chairman of the Committee of Safety, and deputy commissary of prisoners during the war of the Revolution. He was appointed to the Supreme Court bench of the State, and filled that place at the time of his sudden death in Lancaster by yellow fever, in 1793, and in honor of his judical position he accompanied his associate judges in the great procession in Philadelphia in honor of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. His wife, Esther, a daughter of Rev. John Sayre, an Episcopal clergyman of Trenton, bore him the following children: Col. William Pitt (1773–1815), a coppersmith, deputy sheriff, marshal of the district, and had charge of the British prisoners, and was colonel of a regiment in the war of 1812–14; John Sayre, died at Carlisle; Dr. Edwin Augustus, read medicine with Surgeon-General Dr. Edward Hand, practiced his profession for many years in Philadelphia, and died there; Elizabeth, wife of Maj. Moses White, of the Revolutionary war; Jane Rigg, wife of an Episcopal clergyman; Sally became the wife of Thomas Vickroy, the famous surveyor, who laid out Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mary, wife of Edward V. James; and Charlotte, wife of William Charles White, a lawyer of Boston, who, after her husband's death, was a Baptist missionary in India for thirteen years, there married a Mr. Rowe, and after his death returned to America with her three children.

The eldest, Col. William Pitt Atlee, married, in 1798, Sarah (1780–1850), a daughter of Maj. John Light, a Revolutionary officer from 1775 to 1783, and at Lord Cornwallis' surrender. Their children are Dr. John Light Atlee (the subject of this sketch), Elizabeth Amelia, William Lewis, Edwin Augustus, Catharine Esther, Dr. Washington Lemuel (1808–1879), read medicine with his eldest brother, was an eminent physician in Philadelphia, and Professor of Medical Chemistry in Pennsylvania College.

Dr. John Light, eldest son of Col. William Pitt and Sarah Atlee, was born in Lancaster Nov. 2, 1799. After receiving his preliminary education in the schools of Lancaster, and at Grey and Wiley's Academy, Philadelphia, he began to read medicine with Dr. Samuel Humes in 1815, and in April, 1820, was graduated M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. He at once settled in the practice of his profession at Lancaster, where he has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice in physics and surgery since, a period of sixty-three years. Dr. Atlee was one of the founders of the Lancaster City and County Medical Society in April, 1844, and has twice served it as president. He was one of the organizers of the State Medical Society in 1848, and became its president in 1857. He was one of the organizers of the American Medical Association in Philadelphia in 1847, its vice-president in 1868, and was chosen its presiding officer in June, 1882. At the union of Franklin and Marshall College, Dr. Atlee was chosen Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and continued to fill that chair until 1869. He is a trustee of the college as well as of the Bishop Bowman Church Home of Lancaster, president of the boards of trustees of the Home for Friendless Children of the city and county of Lancaster, and of the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg. He has always been deeply interested in the cause of education, and served as school director for forty years following 1822, and thirty years as senior warden of the Episcopal Church in Lancaster. Dr. Atlee has been a contributor to the *American Medical Journal* and other periodicals. He revived the operation of ovariotomy in 1843, and was the first to successfully remove both ovaries at one operation. His eminent medical and surgical skill is widely known and appreciated, while his dignified courtesy and intrinsic worth endear him to a large circle of friends.

He is an associate member of the College of Physicians in Philadelphia; was elected at Boston, in 1877, an Honorary Fellow of the American Gynecological Society, and in 1878 Franklin and Marshall College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

He has been not only an able and brilliant man during a long and well-spent life, but has occupied most of the offices in the gift of American physicians. The eminent Dr. S. D. Gross, of Philadelphia, says of him, "As a physician and as a general surgeon, skilled in diagnosis, in the art of prescribing, and in the use of the knife, he has earned a wide and an enduring reputation, and added lustre to his native

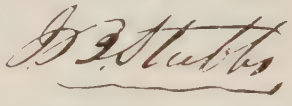
State and city, as one of their most worthy and illustrious citizens."

He married, March 12, 1822, Sarah H., eldest daughter of the late Hon. Walter Franklin, president judge of the courts of Lancaster and York Counties. His surviving children are Dr. Walter Franklin Atlee, a graduate of Yale and of Pennsylvania University, has practiced medicine in Philadelphia since 1853; Dr. John Light Atlee, a graduate of Yale and Pennsylvania University, has practiced medicine at Lancaster since 1852, and was examining surgeon here during the late civil war; William Augustus, graduated at Yale, read law with his uncle, Thomas E. Franklin, of Lancaster, and is practicing his profession in his native city; and one daughter, Anne Franklin Atlee.

JEREMIAH B. STUBBS, M.D.—The progenitor of the Stubbs families of Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Ohio was Thomas Stubbs, who came from England and settled in Goshen township, Chester Co., Pa., as early as 1718. In 1720 he moved to West Bradford, where he married Mary Miner, who came from Ireland. About 1756 he removed to Concord township, Delaware Co., where he died in the year 1763. Thomas Stubbs had nine children. His eldest son, Daniel, married Ruth Gilpin, whose ancestry has been traced back to Richard-De-Guylpin (1206), who, during the reign of King John, of England, was knighted, and given the Manor of Kentmere as a reward for his bravery.

Daniel and Ruth Stubbs, after their marriage, resided in Delaware County for fifteen years (1752–67), when they migrated to the eastern bank of the Susquehanna, located on a large tract of land, and became the common ancestors of all of the name in Lancaster County. Daniel died at an advanced age in the year 1808. His family consisted of fourteen children. The youngest, Isaac (1774–1840), married (1801) Hannah (1778–1825), daughter of Jeremiah and Hannah (England) Brown, early settlers in this section of the county.

Isaac's family comprised ten children. Jeremiah Brown Stubbs, his second son and subject of this sketch, was born at what is now known as Wick's Mill, Fulton township, on the 13th of April, 1804. When he was three years old his parents moved to Harford County, Md., having purchased a small property near the "Rocks of Deer Creek." They remained there until 1821, when they returned to Lancaster County to reside on a property jointly inherited by the father and mother. After the return of the family to his native county Jeremiah entered a mercantile establishment in Baltimore. Disliking the business, he returned home in a few months. Receiving encouragement and pecuniary aid from his maternal grandfather, Jeremiah Brown (of whom he always retained a grateful remembrance) he was induced to enter one of the learned professions. With no advantages of a preparatory education, other than instructions received from a kind parent and the limited attainments secured by a few years' attendance at a public school, he commenced the study of medicine in the year 1824. After reading, under direction of Dr. Vincent King, a well-known practitioner of southern Lancaster County, he attended two courses of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and graduated in the class of March 8, 1827. Receiving his medical degree he located at Rising Sun, Cecil Co., Md., where he practiced his profession for nine years. While there, Sept. 9, 1827, he was elected a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Maryland.



Feb. 25, 1836, he married Rachel H., eldest daughter of Timothy Kirk, of Oxford, Chester Co., formerly a member of the State Legislature, and then an active business citizen of that place. Previous to his marriage he purchased the farm of Dr. John K. Sappington, of Little Britain, Lancaster Co., to which he removed and continued to practice his profession to the time of his decease, a period of thirty-five years.

In the early days of his medical career his labors to alleviate suffering humanity were unceasing, and at times exceedingly arduous. Possessing a strong constitution and determined will, he was enabled to practice throughout a section of country many miles in extent.

In 1844 he became a member of the Lancaster City and County Medical Society, and afterwards president of that organization. He was elected to represent it

in the American Medical Association, and attended its meetings at Boston, 1849; Richmond, 1852; New York, 1853; and Philadelphia, 1855.

In 1847 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania by the Whigs of Lancaster County, and was re-elected in 1848. While a member of the Legislature he took an active part in all subjects pertaining to general education. During his first term he served on the Committee on Education, and the second was placed on the Committee on Banks and Ways and Means. Having served the customary two terms he returned to his farm, his practice, and the instruction of students of medicine. Seven young men read under his direction and graduated. Chirurgery, or that part of the science properly belonging to the surgeons, he did not fancy. His sympathetic temperament forbade it. His province or *forte* was the duties properly belonging to the physician. Few men were better versed in etiology, or the causes of disease, and in diagnosis he had few equals. In this he was an adept, and hence his skill in practice.

For several years previous to his death Dr. Stubbs had frequent admonitions of a malady that he was well aware would finally prove fatal. On the 4th and 5th of July, 1862, he was attacked with angina pectoris, and died suddenly on the morning of the 10th, aged fifty-eight years.

Dr. Stubbs had two children, both of whom are sons. The eldest, Charles H. Stubbs, was born Dec. 30, 1839. After attending several terms at the Millersville State Normal School, commenced, in 1861, the study of medicine under direction of his father. In 1862, while a student, he received from Surg.-Gen. Hammond, United States army, the appointment of medical cadet, and joined the medical staff of Brigade-Surgeon David McRuer, in charge of the floating hospital, Louisiana; employed in conveying the wounded of Gen. McClellan's army to Philadelphia and Washington; attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and graduated in the class of March 10, 1863. In July of that year he was appointed assistant surgeon Fortieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, and in 1864 served on the staff of Surgeon Joseph Hopkinson Mower, United States Army Hospital, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

Sept. 10, 1868, married Sallie B., only daughter of Timothy and Rachel E. Haines. Since 1864 he has resided at the homestead in Fulton township, engaged in farming and practicing his profession. Taking an interest in all public improvements in his section of the county, he was at one time a director of the Peach Bottom Railroad Company. During his leisure hours he has not failed to gratify his taste for the natural sciences. His cabinet of minerals, fossils, and relics of the Stone Age, is among the finest in the county. He is the author of several monographs on various subjects, and a volume on genealogy; is a corresponding member of the Linnæan Society of Lancaster, and of the Maryland Academy of Science.

The second son, Cassius E. Stubbs, born March 22, 1844, educated at the West Chester Academy and State Normal School, Millersville, read law under Hon. A. Herr Smith, of Lancaster, Pa., attended two courses of lectures at the Law Department of the University of Michigan, where he graduated in the class of 1865; located in Jefferson County, W. Va., and practiced his profession for several years. While there, was elected State attorney of that county, and afterwards represented it in the State Legislature. He removed to Colorado Springs, Col., where he now resides. He has been prosecuting attorney for El Paso County, and represented his constituents in the Senate of the "Centennial State." He married Hannah K., daughter of Lewis and Sarah Haines, of Fulton, Lancaster Co., Pa.

Dr. Francis Dorman, "Chymist and Doctor of Medicine at the Faculties of Germany, France, and several European academies," located at Lancaster about 1819. He opened an "Apothecary Shop" next door to Jonathan Henkle's tavern, sign of the "Deer," and according to his advertisement "undertakes the cure of all diseases to which human life is exposed in its different ages."

Dr. J. McElway, "Physician and Accoucheur," resided at Lancaster, 1819. He claimed to be a licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow. "He opened shop first door above Mr. Dickson's Bookstore, North Queen Street."

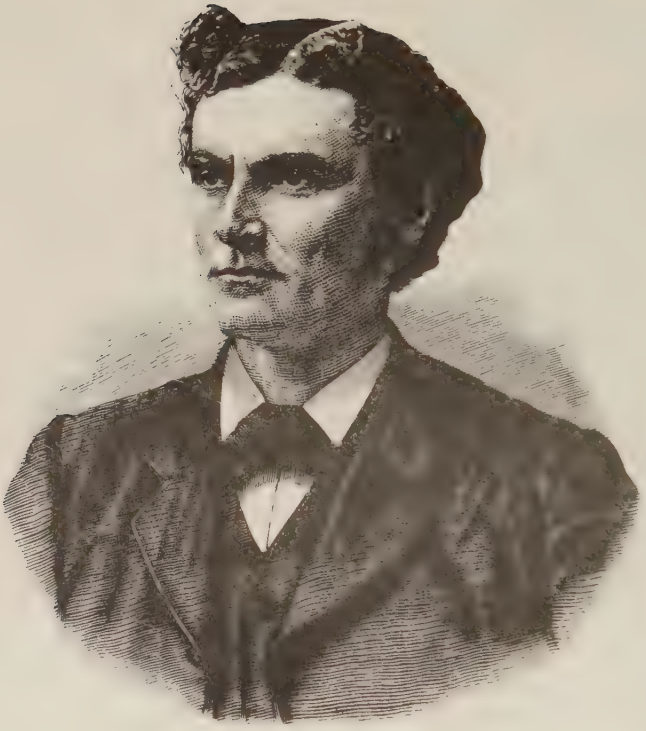
Dr. J. Millar, of the firm of J. Millar & W. Thompson, was a Scotchman. He attended one course of lectures in London by the celebrated Abernethy, and came to this country as a surgeon on a merchant vessel. He located in Lancaster about 1815, and brought with him one William Thompson. He was the father of the late William Millar, jeweler, of this city, and was married to an aunt of Henry Leman, of Lancaster.

Dr. William Thompson, of the above firm, was no physician, but merely an apothecary's clerk in Dublin, and therefore had no right to the title of doctor. He married a Mrs. Burke.

Dr. Handford, of Salisbury, 1810, practiced for a great number of years, and died about 1843.

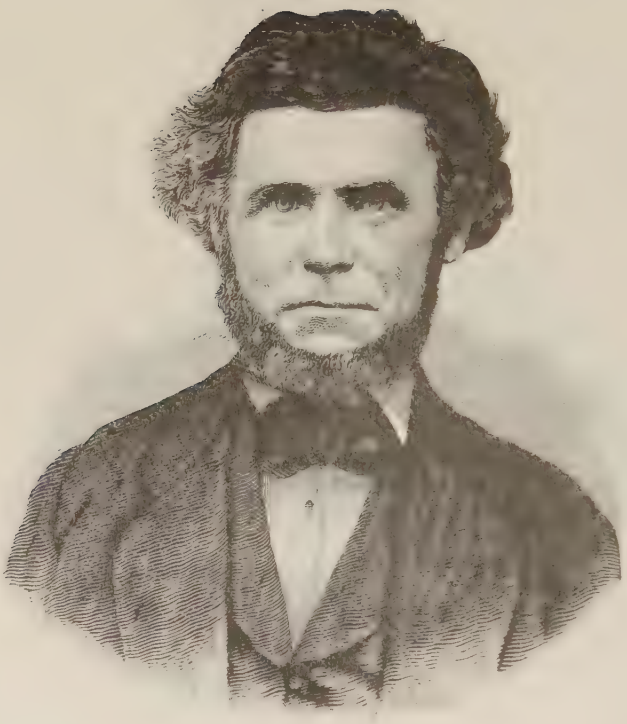
Dr. William B. Duffield was located on East King Street, and in 1820 he announces through the press that he "devotes himself particularly to midwifery." He afterwards went to Philadelphia, where he acquired a very good practice, then removed to Lancaster, but soon returned to Philadelphia, where he died. He was a highly respectable physician and quite popular.

Dr. Samuel Duffield, son of the above, also practiced in Lancaster, and afterwards removed to Columbia, and later to Strasburg. He never succeeded in the profession, owing, it is said, to his ignor-



J. Henry Musser M.D.

A. M. Gwin



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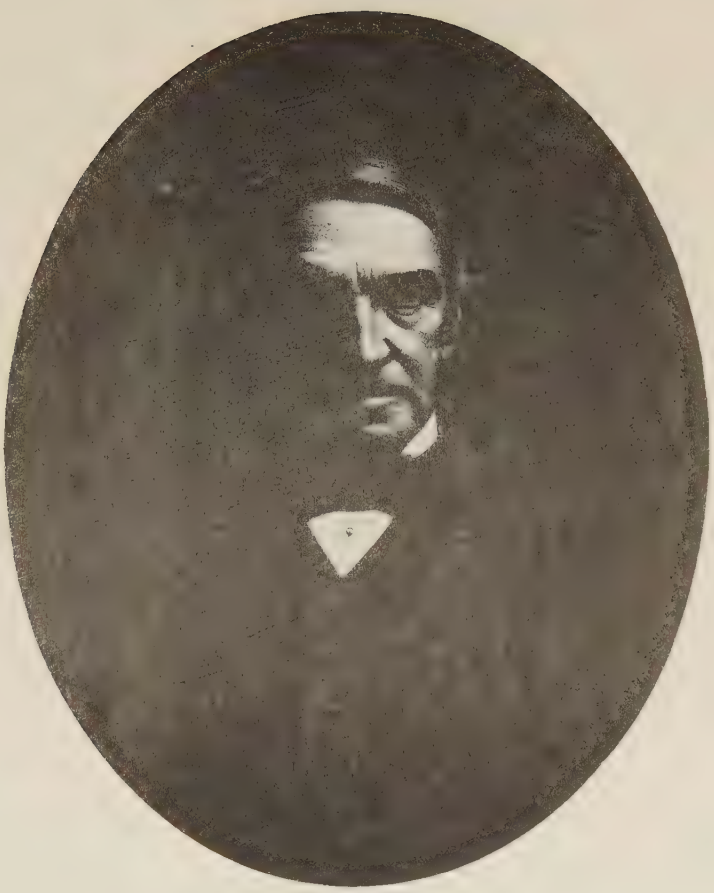
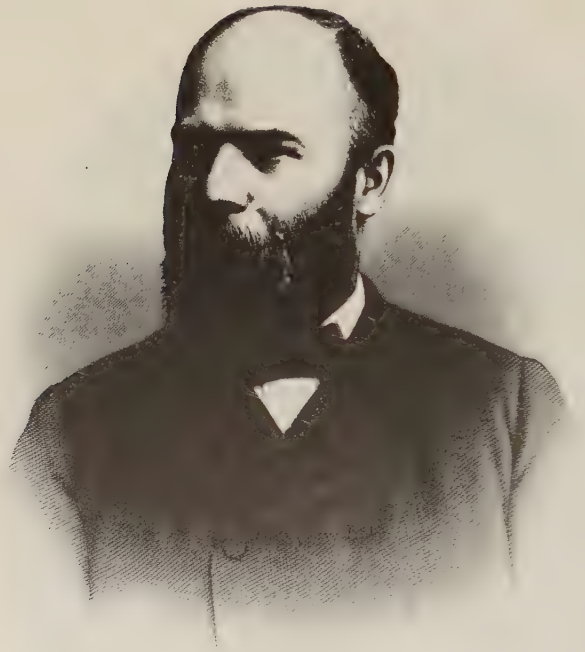


W. L. A. Lee.



W. B. Mizner

A. L. Rohrer

ing the poor, and thus being too exclusive in his choice of patients.

Dr. Samuel Humes was the son of Samuel Humes, Esq., a native of Lancaster. Prior to taking up medicine (1806) he was treasurer of the city. Dr. Humes graduated in medicine in 1808 at the University of Pennsylvania, and soon afterwards located in his native city. He enjoyed a large and successful practice, and was in every respect an eminent physician and successful surgeon. In 1823 he was active in the formation of the first medical society, which came to such an untimely end. In 1844 he was again foremost in the organization of the present medical society; he was elected its first president, and was re-elected for four successive years, when the constitution and by-laws were so amended that a president could not be his own immediate successor. When the State Medical Society was founded, he was also elected its first president. Among Dr. Humes' successful pupils are Drs. John L. Atlee and Henry Carpenter, the latter of whom being also appointed his executor after his decease, which occurred in September, 1852. It was said of him that in every relation in life he conducted himself as a Christian gentleman, a patriotic and liberal-minded citizen, and a faithful friend. At his decease the society requested that his remains might be borne to their last resting-place by its members.

Dr. Dinge, a native of Delaware County, settled near Bird-in-Hand about 1823–24; never succeeded to a large practice, but was popular among his own sect, the Quakers.

Dr. Kiegy was located at Strasburg in 1823.

Dr. Forman was a classmate of Dr. John L. Atlee, but being afraid of the green-room, went to New York and received his degree from an institution which did not require attendance, but merely an examination. He afterwards came to Salisbury, but soon returned to Princeton, his native place, and practiced there until 1845, when he and his son, who was also a physician, died, the victims of typhoid fever.

Dr. Boulden was a native of Delaware, and lived at Strasburg. He was a man of quick temper, high passions, and not unacquainted with the duello.

Dr. Jacob Moore lived at Strasburg. He was highly respectable as a practitioner, and correspondingly successful.

Robert M. Girvin, M.D. — Robert Girvin, of Scotch-Irish parentage, came in early manhood to this country about 1780, locating in Lancaster County. He was an educated man with strong intellectuality. He married Mary Smith, of English-Quaker stock. By this marriage there were eight children,—five sons,—James, William Isaac, John, Samuel, and Daniel, and three daughters, — Ann Eliza, Sarah, and Margaret.

Isaac, the third son, the father of the subject of the present sketch, was born in Paradise township, September, 1800. He early developed a fondness for books, and so profited by his father's instruction that he became proficient in the classics and in mathematics. At an early age he began teaching, and later in life engaged in surveying and engineering with farming. He was an active and aggressive Democrat, participating in most of the councils of the State for nearly thirty years. His devotion to the party continued until the firing upon Fort Sumter.

In 1828 he married Susan, eldest daughter of John and Mary Eshleman (*née* Weaver). John Eshleman was a farmer living southeast of Strasburg. He was noted for his charity and sympathy for the poor, to whom he freely gave of his abundance.

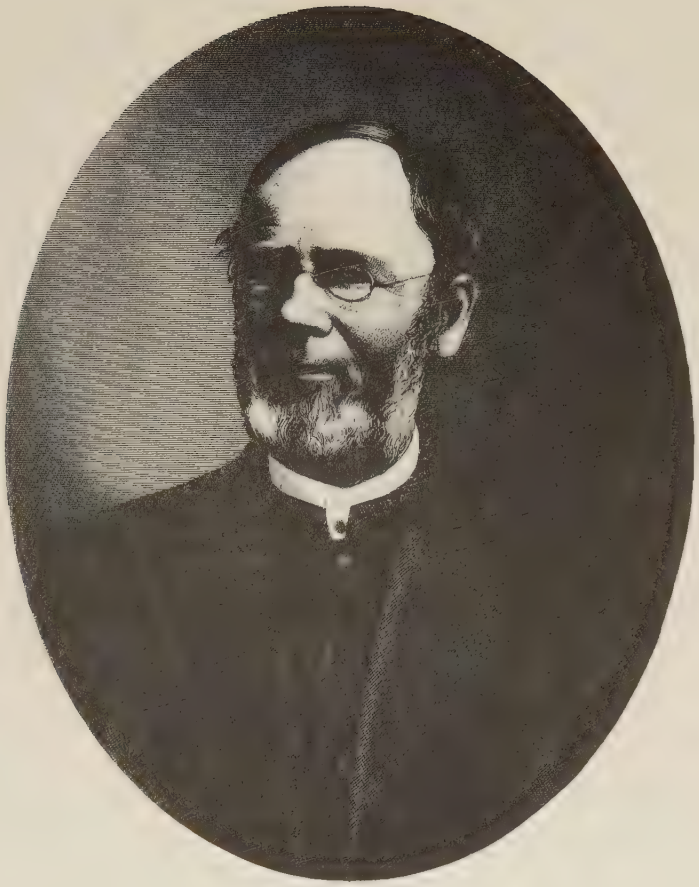
Isaac and Susan Girvin had five children,—two sons,—John E. and Robert M., and three daughters, Mary, Annie, and Susan. Robert M. was born Feb. 3, 1836, in the village of Strasburg, and was educated at the public schools, the Strasburg Academy, and the Lewisburg University, completing his education by attending the first two courses of the State Normal School at Millersville, Lancaster Co. After teaching three winters he began merchandising in Strasburg. This undertaking proved unfortunate.

Having determined to study medicine, after a full course at the Jefferson Medical College, he graduated therefrom in 1862. He was immediately elected a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, and at once entered upon his duties. Subsequently he served eight months in a large military hospital. In January, 1864, he began private practice in West Philadelphia. In 1866 he was elected consulting physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, department of obstetrics and diseases of women and children.

West Philadelphia, from its inception, has been noted for the variety and number of its charitable institutions, its homes for children of both sexes, and the two races, white and black, its homes for old men and for old women. Dr. Girvin early became interested in all of these homes, assisted in the foundation of many, and, save one, has been or is now attending or consulting physician to all. Being largely impressed with the urgent need of more hospital accommodation, and finding the Presbyterians of New York had determined to establish a hospital under their management, he early entered the field and agitated the question among Presbyterians, of the wisdom of their denomination founding a similar institution in Philadelphia.

When the church, through the Presbyterian alliance, was on the eve of making a connection with Charity Hospital, Dr. Girvin had the good fortune to induce Dr. E. D. Saunders to offer his valuable property, at the corner of Thirty-ninth and Powelton Avenue, to the alliance for hospital purposes. This offer was accepted, the hospital organized and opened for patients in 1873. Dr. Girvin accepted the position of gynæcologist to the hospital.

Having identified himself with the Presbyterian



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Hospital, he resigned his position in the Philadelphia Hospital (Blockley) in 1876.

In the beginning of his career Dr. Girvin determined to practice medicine exclusively, and not to engage in medical teaching or writing. He has rigorously held fast to this determination, and though no effort has been made to bring himself before the profession or the public, his work is probably not exceeded by a half-dozen of his brethren in Philadelphia or the State. Attention to his own work has developed a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State and County Medical Society, the Pathological Society, the Obstetrical Society, and the West Philadelphia Medical Society.

In July, 1867, Dr. Girvin married Susan H. Saunders, widow of Courtland Saunders, and daughter of John M. and Susan Harper. Mr. Harper was well known to the business world as an importer and dealer in watches, and to the religious world as a conscientious and active Presbyterian. Dr. Girvin and wife have four children,—John H., Charles Jeffreys, Robert M., and Mary.

Dr. John Musser lived at Turkey Hill, and practiced there and in Lancaster, where he came once or twice a week to meet his patients. He was not a graduate of any school, nor did he have any educational advantages. He had an extensive practice, and was especially famous for his cures of "white swellings." He introduced many medicinal combinations which are still in use at the present day, among which was the "White Salve," of great value in the treatment of ulcers. He died about 1820.

Dr. Joseph Musser was a son of the above, and studied medicine with his father. He began practice near Marietta, where he remained for several years, and then removed to Ohio.

Dr. Martin Musser, a brother of the above, also studied with his father, Dr. John Musser, and settled in Lampeter, where he accumulated a large practice, which extended beyond the borders of the county. He was a great reader and close observer, and also an intimate friend of Professor John Eberle, of Philadelphia, whose hospitality he enjoyed while visiting that city. He died in 1850, at the early age of fifty, of leucocythæmia.

Of the sons of Martin Musser, three became physicians and one a farmer. They are as follows:

Dr. Jacob Musser was educated in the public schools, studied medicine with his father, but never graduated. He located at Smoketown, where he continued in practice until 1867, when he was succeeded by his son, Dr. Frank M. Musser, now of Lancaster.

Dr. F. M. Musser attended Millersville State Normal School, taught public school two years prior to registering as a student of medicine under Dr. D. D. Richardson, physician-in-chief of the Insane Department of Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1870. He began private practice at Witmer, and continued the same up to 1880, when he was obliged to relinquish it on account of failing health. Two years later he located at Lancaster. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies, and also of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Benjamin Musser, of Strasburg, was the second son of Dr. Martin Musser. He prepared for medical college in the office of his father, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in the class of '46. After graduation he located at New Providence, where he remained until 1850, and then removed to Strasburg, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred July 14, 1883. Dr. Musser enjoyed an extensive and laborious practice; and though naturally quiet and reserved, he was a man of fine social qualities. He worked hard, and, strange as it may seem, was yet able to keep abreast with the most advanced ideas of medical thought. He was a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. John H. Musser, of Philadelphia, son of the above, attended Strasburg Academy, Millersville State Normal School, studied with his father, and received his degree in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1877. In 1878–79 he was resident physician at Blockley; in 1879 he was appointed medical registrar of the University of Pennsylvania; in 1881 named as chief of the Medical Dispensary of the same institution. He is a member of the State and Philadelphia County Medical Societies, of the Pathological Society, and physician-in-chief to several charitable institutions.

Henry Musser, the third son of Dr. Martin, was a farmer, but his two sons are physicians.

M. B. Musser, M.D., was born in Strasburg township, Lancaster Co., Pa., on the 20th day of October, A.D. 1846. He is a son of Henry Musser, now of West Lampeter township, in said county, whose biography, which appears on another page of this work, gives a history of Dr. Musser's ancestors. Born of a family of physicians, it is not to be wondered at that as soon as old enough the doctor turned his thoughts to the medical profession. After the usual attendance at the district schools of his native township he attended the Millersville Seminary, near Lancaster. At the age of nineteen he entered the office of his uncle, Dr. Benjamin Musser, with whom he studied one year. He then went to New York City, and spent nine months in the Bellevue Hospital College, from whence he returned to Philadelphia, and became a student in the Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated in 1868. Immediately after receiving his diploma he was elected resident physician of Philadelphia Hospital, in which capacity he served fifteen months. He then opened an office at the corner of Fortieth and Walnut Streets, in West Philadelphia, where he remained four years, then removed to his present fine location, at Fortieth and Locust Streets. In his practice of medicine Dr. Musser has

met with unvarying success, and deservedly stands high in his profession, and has by close attention to his business, aided by a natural adaptability to the work he has chosen, added another name to the long list of successful physicians who were born and reared in old Lancaster County. On the 24th day of September, 1873, Dr. Musser was joined in marriage to Miss Carrie M. Swaine, of Newark, N. J., who was born June 4, 1846. To them have been born two children, viz.: Henry M., born Sept. 28, 1876, and Lawrence G., born March 8, 1880. Mrs. Musser's father, Mahlon F. Swaine (formerly spelled Swayne), was born near Morristown, N. J., Jan. 1, 1803. His father, Bryant Swaine, was also born near Morristown. His father was a native of Amsterdam, Holland, and became a well-to-do merchant of his native city. The date of Mr. Swaine's coming to America is not known, but it was when the colonies were in their infancy. His son Bryant became a farmer, and located near Morristown. He married Miss Phebe Brown, who bore him five sons, of whom one was Mahlon F., who grew to manhood near Morristown. He became quite prominent in his county, and held different offices of trust and responsibility. He died Feb. 13, 1849. He married Miss Jane L. Geurin, daughter of Halsey and Ann (Stevens) Geurin. The Geurins are descended from an old French Huguenot family of wealth and distinction. Halsey's grandfather, who was heir to the family estates, was compelled, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, either to change his religion or give up wealth and position and flee the country. He chose the latter, and escaped by swimming to a ship, which brought him to the New World, where he landed without a dollar. The property in France became his brother's, and is still held by his descendants. Mr. Geurin located on a farm in Morris County, which is still in the family name, as it has been for two hundred years. He reared a large family of children, one of whom was Vincent, who also became a farmer. His wife was a Miss Brown, by whom he had five children. Vincent Geurin was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. His son was Halsey, the father of Mrs. Jane L. Swaine and grandfather of Mrs. Dr. Musser. He served in the war of 1812. He died in December, 1823, his wife in 1854.

Dr. H. E. Musser, of Witmer, is a son of Henry Musser, of West Lampeter township. He obtained his preliminary education at the Millersville State Normal School and Saunders' Institute, West Philadelphia; studied medicine under Dr. Benjamin Musser, of Strasburg, and his brother, Dr. M. B. Musser, of West Philadelphia, and in 1875 graduated at the Jefferson Medical College. He began practice at Centreville, and in 1880 moved to his present location. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. Martin Musser, Jr., was the fourth son, referred to above; educated at home, read with his brother, Dr. Benjamin, and graduated in 1849 at the Pennsylvania Medical College. After graduation he practiced a while at Strasburg, and then removed to Cumberland County, where he died at an early age.

Dr. Daniel Musser, of York County, studied with old Dr. Martin Musser, his uncle, whom he assisted for some time, and afterwards succeeded in practice at Lampeter. Later he became an active worker in the New Mennonite Church, afterwards a preacher and bishop, and the author of several religious works, notably a history of the church. Becoming deeply involved in the affairs of the church, he resigned his practice to his son, Dr. J. H. Musser, who still continues at the same place.

Dr. J. Henry Musser was born in Lampeter township, Lancaster Co., Pa., on the 5th day of January, A.D. 1845. His family is one of the old families of Lancaster County, and on both sides have been prominent in the Mennonite Church. His father, Daniel Musser, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., Nov. 2, 1809, and by the death of his father in 1822, was thrown upon his own resources for a livelihood. Three years later he came on foot to Lancaster County, and with his uncle, Dr. Martin Musser, who lived in Lampeter, found a home. He worked for his uncle for his board and clothes, and spent all his leisure time in the study of medicine under his instruction. He remained with the doctor until he was of age, when he opened an office in Providence, in Lancaster County, where he remained a short time, then removed to Millersville, where he also practiced for a time, then came to Lampeter and bought out his uncle and assumed his practice. He was a successful practitioner, and followed his profession in Lampeter until 1869. In 1847 he joined the New Mennonite Church, of which his father-in-law, John Herr, was the founder. He became a bishop in the church, and in the latter years of his life devoted the most of his time in extending and building up the society. He was a man of fine literary ability, and was the author of the life of John Herr and a history of the Reformed Mennonite Church. His wife, to whom he was married Nov. 27, 1832, was Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Groff) Herr. She was born in Lancaster County, Jan. 15, 1814. John Herr was born in Lancaster County, of Mennonite parents. Becoming dissatisfied with the church as then conducted, he founded the New Mennonite Church, and soon had many followers. His death occurred in Buffalo, N. Y., on his return from Canada, where he had been preaching the new doctrine to the people. Daniel Musser died Jan. 20, 1877; his wife, Nov. 3, 1870. Their children were Mary A., born Feb. 1, 1832, and J. Henry, the subject of this sketch, who was born in Lampeter, as above set forth, and where he grew to manhood. It was the wish of his mother and sister that he should also become a physician, and he was sent to the private school of Benjamin Herr and brother, where he

remained some time. In 1864 he went to Philadelphia and attended lectures at Jefferson College, being a student of Dr. D. D. Richardson during the time in the Northern Dispensary of Philadelphia. He graduated in 1866, and soon after established himself in the practice of his profession in his native village of Lampeter, where he has since remained and where he has built up a fine practice. In politics the doctor is an ardent Republican, but is not a politician, as his calling takes all his time. He was elected president of the medical society in 1882, and held the position one year, then giving way, as is customary, to some one else. On the 27th day of October, 1868, he was joined in marriage to Miss Leida Musselman, daughter of John and Eliza (Breckbill) Musselman. She was born May 27, 1848. Their children are Edith E., born July 15, 1871; Willie, born Oct. 9, 1872; and Ada, born Aug. 24, 1878, died Oct. 13, 1881.

Dr. Abraham Carpenter was a descendant of Heinrich Zimmerman, and practiced medicine in Lancaster during the first quarter of the present century. He acquired considerable reputation from being the only surgeon of his day who had successfully performed the supra-pubic or high operation for stone in the bladder. He was the father-in-law of David G. Eshleman, Esq., of this city.

Dr. J. Bates Carpenter, Lancaster, "two doors above the post-office," July, 1832.

James Purcell, M.D. and P. C., advertises Sept. 9, 1831, that he is a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and has opened an office at the house of Charles Shaeffer, potter, in Lancaster, and is ready to minister to the wants of the public.

Dr. James Power, who for some time had taught the academy in the city, advertises March, 1833, and offers his professional services free to the poor of the city during the time he is not occupied in the school.

Dr. William McPherson, of Marietta, was a native of Gettysburg, and a son of John McPherson, Esq., president for many years of the Gettysburg Bank. He practiced medicine at Marietta for a number of years, and then removed to Harrisburg, and engaged in the drug business. He enjoyed a large practice at Marietta, but he lacked energy to keep it together, though aside from this he was a most excellent and successful physician. He was the father of Judge John McPherson, now of Lebanon.

Dr. J. S. Clarkson, Columbia, 1831. He was prominent as a physician, politician, and educator, and one of the first, through the means of public meetings, to arouse the sentiments of the people on the subject of public education.

Dr. Clarkson Smith, of Columbia, nephew of the above, was a very brilliant young man and the author of a number of contributions on medical subjects. In 1855 he went to Norfolk, Va., to attend the yellow fever sufferers, and while there was taken sick and died with the disease.

Dr. J. W. Cooper, Indian physician, was located, 1839, half a mile from Hinkletown, on the New Holland road; not in the least modest in proclaiming his extraordinary ability, "he challenges any physician in the United States to beat him performing cures." . . . He further states that he is "able to teach a student more in one summer season than he could acquire by the best botanic physician in five years." From all accounts his renown never extended beyond Hinkletown.

Dr. W. L. Cowan, April 30, 1839, proclaims his advent to Lancaster, and announces that he intends to practice his profession on reformed principles. He gives the public to understand that "he is not one of those ignorant pretenders who, under the assumed title of botanic physician, imposes upon the credulity of the public by professing to accomplish improbabilities, but a regular graduate of Jefferson Medical College, and has formerly practiced in Chester and Delaware Counties."

The Lancaster City and County Medical Society.—Nearly twenty-one years elapsed before a second attempt was made to organize a medical society.

The first effort was such a complete failure that the progressive physicians of the city dared only hope for success in a second undertaking after the obstacles which resulted so disastrously to the first organization were removed. Finally Dr. Eli Parry sent an invitation to the physicians of the city, asking them to meet at his house on Jan. 14, 1844, for the purpose of taking into consideration the formation of a society. At this meeting the following physicians were present: F. A. Muhlenberg, A. M. Cassidy, J. Leonard, H. Muhlenberg, J. L. Atlee, E. Landis, C. A. Cameron, P. Cassidy, E. Parry, H. Carpenter, S. Humes, and W. L. Atlee. Dr. Samuel Humes was called to the chair, and Dr. W. L. Atlee appointed secretary.

On motion of Drs. J. L. Atlee and Henry Carpenter, it was

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient that a medical society, to be composed of the physicians of this city and county, be organized."

And in pursuance of another resolution on the 30th of January the following call appeared in the public prints:

"The medical gentlemen are respectfully invited to meet the physicians of the city in the room of the City Lyceum, at 11 o'clock A.M., on Wednesday, the 14th of February, 1844, for the purpose of organizing a city and county medical society. A general attendance is desired, and those who cannot attend are requested to return an answer to this invitation to either of the subscribers.

"Samuel Humes, *Chairman*.
"Washington L. Atlee, *Secretary*."

The history of this society is the record of a struggle, the rehearsal of the combined efforts of a comparatively few members of the profession to elevate its standard, advance medical science, and promote good fellowship. Unfortunately, however, personal jealousies and selfish interests have at times jeopardized its life, and though these combined influences never succeeded in stamping out its existence, they never-

theless at times have seriously crippled its influence for good.

Its members have met with varied success; some have ever been in the front ranks bearing the standard of the profession, while others either lagged behind or tarnished its fair name and dragged its vestments into the mire of human depravity. In a word, some have succeeded brilliantly while others failed ignominously; many have added lustre and dignity to the profession, while some few have brought shame upon themselves and reproach upon their associates.

At the morning meeting in February a joint committee, composed of Drs. J. L. Atlee, Burrows, and Parry, of the city, and Drs. Stubbs, Duffield, and Sample, from the county, were selected to take the constitution and by-laws prepared by the committee appointed at the previous meeting into consideration and present it for final adoption. At the afternoon meeting the constitution as reported was, with some slight amendments, adopted, and the following officers elected: President, Samuel Humes, M.D.; Vice-Presidents, F. A. Muhlenberg, M.D., Samuel Duffield, M.D.; Recording Secretary, Henry Carpenter, M.D.; Corresponding Secretary, Washington L. Atlee, M.D.; Treasurer and Librarian, Eli Parry, M.D.

A committee was then appointed to select a list of medical publications for the society. At the subsequent meeting the following list was presented:

Foreign: British Foreign Quarterly Medical Review, Johnson's Medico-Chirurgical Review, Dublin Journal of Medical Science, Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.

American: American Journal of the Medical Sciences (Dr. Hays), New York Journal (Dr. Forry), Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Western Medical Journal, Louisville.

The society adopted the report and ordered the librarian to subscribe for the journals, but on second thought the members came to the conclusion that the funds of the treasury hardly warranted such a lavish expenditure in this direction, and the motion was therefore reconsidered.

At a later meeting, however, the list was revised and a number of the journals taken.

The first communication read before the society was by Dr. W. L. Atlee, giving an account of a case of "Perineal Section" for the removal of an ovarian tumor, operated upon by himself. "The report contained a candid and faithful account of all the circumstances connected with the case, which, with its accompanying remarks and observations, were highly instructive and interesting." (Carpenter.)

As illustrating some of the direct advantages of membership in a medical society, we might relate a proceeding which, we believe, has fallen into disuse, but which might be of incalculable value to those choosing to avail themselves of such a privilege. In 1845, Dr. Kerfoot stated to the society that he had received a letter from a former pupil, Dr. Diffenderfer, a practicing physician in North Carolina, who desired a letter of recommendation. After hearing Dr. Kerfoot's statement, on motion, it was unanimously agreed, "That the secretary be empowered to append to any letter of recommendation that Dr. Kerfoot might write a certificate, with the seal of the society attached, representing his standing in the profession, membership of this association, etc."

During the winter of 1845–46 smallpox prevailed quite extensively in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and in view of the fact that considerable intercourse is constantly held between Lancaster and these cities, and several cases appeared in the county which could be traced to this source, our citizens naturally became very much alarmed lest this loathsome disease should manifest itself as an epidemic here also.

The society appreciating the just cause the public had for entertaining such fears, and deeming it a duty to allay them, appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressing their views as representatives of the society on the prophylaxis of vaccination.

The report of the committee was adopted by the society, and the resolutions were ordered to be published in the papers under its sanction.

That part of the report relating to their conviction on the efficacy of vaccination reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, That this society has undiminished confidence in the prophylactic power of vaccination to secure the system against the invasion of smallpox; that in a majority of instances a single vaccination will offer entire protection, but that from a variety of causes, incidental to the system, and the quality of the virus at the time of its introduction, its preservative power is not universal, and this fact cannot be determined except by the reintroduction of the vaccine matter.

"*Resolved*, That it is strongly recommended to our medical brethren to test the efficacy of previous vaccination by re-vaccination in all cases with *fresh and unadulterated* vaccine virus.

"*Resolved*, That when the system can no longer be influenced by the reintroduction of the vaccine virus, we believe that it is perfectly protected from smallpox."

The National Medical Association, which convened in New York in 1849, sent out invitations to all the medical associations throughout the several States, asking them to send delegates. This society accepted the invitation, and elected as its representatives Dr. John L. Atlee, Sr., and Dr. George B. Kerfoot, allowing them the privilege of making such representation either in person or in writing. They appeared in person. The next year, when the association held its session at Philadelphia, Dr. Kerfoot offered the following important resolution:

"*Resolved*, That when physicians are called upon by courts of justice to give medical evidence, or opinions in medico-legal questions, or by coroners to make *post-mortem* examinations or chemical analyses, such service shall be considered professional and remuneration expected accordingly."

The resolution offered at the New York meeting of this association in reference to the adoption of a medical code of ethics was met with great favor by this society; but its committee considered that to establish a code would be no more important than its general diffusion, and therefore Dr. Henry Carpenter,

at the Philadelphia convention in 1847, offered a preamble and resolutions, of which the following is an extract:

"WHEREAS, The difficulties which sometimes unfortunately arise between physicians in their attendance upon the sick are frequently owing to improper procedure, or representations on the part of patients or friends, from an ignorance of the etiquette which should govern the conduct of the respective parties towards each other; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the president of this convention appoint a committee of three to select such parts of the code of ethics, adopted by this body, as they may deem expedient, and report the same to the convention for its approval at its session to-morrow morning, etc."

Copies of these selections were then to be printed for distribution, and the respective delegates were requested to present the same to the editors of journals in their various localities as proper and useful information for publication.

On the subject of higher education the society was equally alive. At the April meeting in 1847 their sentiments were expressed in the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That this society cannot urge too strongly upon the profession the expediency of recommending the higher standard of medical education in classical, mathematical, and belle-lettres studies, which the schools and colleges of the United States can afford to young men about to enter upon the study of medicine.

"*Resolved*, That where this standard cannot be reached, the society considers it absolutely necessary that the student be, in addition to high moral qualifications, well grounded in a knowledge and be acquainted with the rules of arithmetic and algebraical calculation."

About this same period this society also passed a resolution requesting the National Medical Association to recommend the formation of State medical societies, to be composed of delegates from incorporated medical colleges, and city and county medical societies.

The State Medical Society.—At the forenoon session of the Lancaster Medical Society, held in January, 1848, a communication was presented by Dr. Atlee from the Chester County Society suggesting the expediency of organizing a State Medical Society, and requesting this society to assist in effecting such an object.

In accordance with this request, a committee of three were appointed to take the subject into consideration and report in the afternoon.

The committee, after stating that it was impossible to consider the subject in all its bearings in the brief space of time allotted them, recommended a similar course of action to that of the Chester County Society. "They think, however, that the great object of the American Medical Association cannot be fully carried out without a full and thorough organization of State and county medical societies.

"If nothing be done by the profession themselves in this matter, the business of medical education will be left too much in the hands of the colleges, and for this reason, if for no other, we think that this society ought to take steps to co-operate in the matter; we therefore recommend the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That this society now proceed to the election of delegates to a State Medical Convention, for the purpose of forming a State Medical Society, at such time and place as may be hereafter agreed upon.

"*Resolved*, That the chairman of said delegation be authorized to correspond with other medical societies and colleges in relation to this subject."

It therefore appears that this committee not only concurred in the proposition of the Chester County Society, but also suggested the plans for proceeding. It was then, on motion, "resolved that this society propose Lancaster as the place of meeting, and the 11th day of April, following, as the time."

The delegates elected were as follows: Drs. Humes, Duffield, Kerfoot, Eshleman, Atlee, and Clarkson.

At a subsequent meeting a committee of arrangements was appointed, of which Dr. Henry Carpenter was chairman. This committee afterwards reported that it had procured the Methodist Episcopal Church for the accommodation of the convention; and it was then instructed to cause due notice of the time and place of meeting to be published in the *Public Ledger*, of Philadelphia, and the public prints of Lancaster.

The delegates assembled in convention, and it was found that twenty-five districts and societies were represented.

Dr. Kerfoot called the convention to order, and nominated Dr. John P. Hiester, of Berks County, as temporary chairman. In addition to the delegates from the County Society, the Lancaster County hospital was represented by Drs. Harmany A. Smith and C. Orrick Richards.

The committee to nominate officers for the permanent organization of the convention reported the following: President, Dr. Samuel Humes, of Lancaster; Vice-Presidents, Drs. John P. Hiester, of Berks, Thomas Wood, of Lycoming; Secretaries, Drs. Alfred Stillé, of Philadelphia, G. Z. Dimock, of Susquehanna.

After transacting business of minor importance, Dr. Gouverneur Emerson offered the following preamble and resolution relative to the organization of a State society:

"WHEREAS, The extension of knowledge upon all subjects pertaining to the healing art, and the improvement of the capacities of those to whose skill and attention the suffering community is necessarily intrusted, are matters of the deepest interest to the public; we, therefore, representatives of a large portion of the medical faculty of the State of Pennsylvania, believing that these objects may be greatly promulgated through a systematic organization of the members of the profession of the commonwealth, assembled in convention in the city of Lancaster,

"*Resolve*, That this convention now proceed to the organization of a State Medical Society."

A committee was then appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and after their report was offered, the greater part of the time was consumed in considering the various items before adoption.

Dr. Isaac Parker moved that a committee on finance be appointed, to be composed of a delegate from each county represented, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the convention, "when Dr. J. L. Atlee, on behalf of the Lancaster City and County Medical

Society, opposed the adoption of the motion by stating that the acceptance by the profession throughout the State of their invitation to Lancaster was a source of pride and gratification; that through the liberality of one of the most respectable religious societies their church had been obtained for the use of the convention, and that the Medical Society of Lancaster were unwilling that the members of the State Convention should incur any expense, except for printing the proceedings."

Dr. Parker, of Philadelphia, then moved to amend the previous motion by laying an assessment of one dollar *per capita* for defraying the expenses of printing, and the same to be paid to the treasurer of the Lancaster society.

Probably the most important paper presented at this convention was the preamble and resolutions offered by Dr. Kerfoot. The idea was practicable and good as we have reason to believe, now that we can judge of the results of such a tribunal, which exists at the present time in one of the States. The following is the exact paper:

"WHEREAS, It is evident that, for want of some wholesome law to regulate and guard the practice of medicine in the State of Pennsylvania, disqualified persons are permitted to impose themselves upon the public in undertaking what they do not understand, and pretending to what they do not possess, to the great injury to human health and danger to human life; therefore

"*Resolved*, That as honesty and scientific attainments are considered essential prerequisites in every department of professional life, we deem them paramount in the assumption of the medical character.

"*Resolved*, That as guardians of the health and the lives of the citizens of this commonwealth, we respectfully call the attention of the government and the people to the serious consideration of a State medical tribunal, without whose authority, or an incorporated college, none shall practice under penalty.

"*Resolved*, That a bill be drafted, and may become a law, which will be in keeping with the age, compatible with the spirit of our republican institutions, and meet the wants of the people, &c., &c."

These resolutions were, on motion, laid on the table, but later they were considered and discussed, and finally a resolution was passed that they receive early attention at the next meeting of the society, which was to convene at Reading. In the election of officers for the ensuing year four Lancaster men were given places, viz.: Dr. Samuel Humes, president; Dr. John L. Atlee, one of the vice-presidents; Dr. George B. Kerfoot, one of the recording secretaries; Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, one of the censors. Dr. Atlee was also elected one of the six delegates to the American Medical Association.

The first member of the Lancaster society to fall in the ranks was Dr. John B. Mauk, of Marietta, a man of intellectual and moral worth. A contemporary speaking of him says, "In his death the society lost an active member, the medical profession a bright ornament, and the community at large a moral and intelligent citizen."

The medical service of the county hospital at this time was rendered by individual physicians appointed by the board of directors. The society, however, was anxious that the power of making these appointments and the charge of the hospital be delegated to it, in order that the sick would be properly served and the material found here utilized for the benefit of its members. To obtain this object repeated proposals were made to the board, who, not wishing to lose the appointing power, felt that they would be obliged to make some defense of their action in resisting these propositions, and therefore sent a series of resolutions, of which the following are the most important:

". . . And, WHEREAS, Such application, if approved by this board, would be fraught with consequences the most injurious to the interests of the county, and the condition of the afflicted inmates of the hospital, by reason of the fact that this board would have no means of enforcing the attendance of any one physician, nor could they at any time punish remissness of duty, by discharging any physician, by reason of the whole control of the medical department being placed in the hands of a corporation; it would also be a direct violation of the rules, ordinances, and by-laws, enacted for the government of the house;

"Therefore, be it *Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to change the existing course, which has been practiced ever since the establishment of the Lancaster county hospital, of this board choosing its own physicians and having them subject to its own control."

On the 15th of July, 1850, a special meeting was called to take action in reference to the death of the late President, Gen. Zachary Taylor. This bit of history is interesting from the fact that the individuality of the society was more conspicuous then than now, as we shall see from what follows. The following are the resolutions passed at this meeting:

"WHEREAS, Inasmuch as it has been the pleasure of the Divine Ruler of nations to remove from the head of this great Republic her late chief magistrate, Gen. Zachary Taylor, it is proper that this society should express its feelings at the loss the Nation has sustained;

"And WHEREAS, After the warrior had fought the battles of liberty until the toils of time have brought him down to the Republic of *dust*, and after the sage in council has had his constitution broken down by the storms of State, and his body gathered to the mansion of the dead amongst his fathers, it is the prerogative as well as the duty of American freemen to pay homage to his virtues and cherish his memory. Therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we sincerely lament the loss the nation has sustained by the death of her late Executive, General Zachary Taylor.

"*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with the relatives in their affliction by their loss of an husband and father.

"*Resolved*, That the hall of this society be hung for the usual period with appropriate emblems of mourning.

"*Resolved*, That this society will participate in the solemnities to be observed by our citizens on Saturday next in memory of the deceased.

"*Resolved*, That the officers of the society be requested to forward a copy of the resolutions to the family of the late lamented President."

On the following Saturday the society took the place assigned in the procession, and the president acted as marshal.

It may be of interest to note that during the early history of the society, at the death of a member, it was customary to wear a badge of mourning. For example, in the resolutions passed on the death of Dr. Francis S. Burrowes we find,—

"*Resolved*, That in sorrowful remembrance of our departed friend and professional associate we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days."

During the latter part of the first decade of the society's existence the members, owing to a want of a properly systematized order of business, did not seem to accomplish as much as might have been

desired; the time of the meeting was employed in discussing subjects which, directly, were of no benefit to the society as a whole or its members individually.

In 1854, therefore, a committee appointed to suggest a plan whereby the purpose of the society might be carefully carried out suggested that committees be appointed annually, whose duty it shall be to report at least once annually, at stated meetings, upon the following subjects, viz.: Epidemic Diseases, Practical Medicine not embracing epidemics, Surgery, Midwifery and Puerperal Diseases, Meteorology, Hygiene, Medical Topography and Geology, Medical Jurisprudence. It may strike the reader that this list is rather comprehensive, nevertheless the report was adopted, the committee appointed, and for a time the plan worked successfully.

Up to this time homœopathy, the *bête noir* of the regulars, gave them but little concern; here and there one heard of complaints because they were called "too late," but, nevertheless, they got over the matter very philosophically. If their former patrons insist on being deceived after being warned, let them go; a bitter experience will teach them a lesson. Patients, however, are not, as a rule, apt pupils, and, moreover, they frequently have a habit of acting contrary to the counsel of their best advisers, and are, therefore, constantly on the lookout for some fellow who, having more wit than conscience, may offer them something new. One of the members, therefore, knowing the weakness of humanity, unfortunately fell from the grace of the profession and became an avowed homœopath. The members, however, claimed that this society was established for the purpose of promoting the true interests of medical science, of sustaining the honor and integrity of the profession, and of discountenancing, on the part of its members, all attempts at irregular practice, etc. The brother had to go.

On the subject of female physicians, it is to the credit of the society to state that it was more liberal than the State society.

The following resolutions, which were offered in 1859, prove this fact clearly:

"WHEREAS, At the last stated meeting of the 'Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania' a resolution was adopted to the effect that it would be considered inconsistent with sound medical ethics for members of the regular profession to hold professional intercourse with the teachers and alumnæ of female colleges; and,

"WHEREAS, Believing such action to have been not only premature, ill advised, and injudicious, but that it also evinces an amount of prejudice and illiberality no less surprising than reprehensible; and,

"WHEREAS, Constituting an integral part of the State Medical Society, jealous of its good name, and cordially desirous of seeing its usefulness enhanced and extended; and believing that the passage of the resolution referred to will neither promote the one nor augment the other;

"Therefore, *Resolved*, That the delegates from this society to the next stated meeting of the State Medical Society be and are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure the repeal of the resolution to which reference is had."

The resolutions were hotly discussed pro and con, and finally it became evident that its friends would fail to carry them in this shape, and they therefore offered the following substitute, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That while this society does not recognize the principle that the practice of medicine is the proper or legitimate sphere of action for woman, her organism preventing her at all times from performing its arduous and responsible duties, yet being opposed to everything that may seem to savor of prejudice or illiberality, and believing such action to have been injudicious, they would therefore respectfully suggest to the State Medical Society a reconsideration of its action upon the subject, and hereby instruct our delegates to its next meeting to take such action as will effect such reconsideration."

On April 17, 1861, the society convened at 11 A.M., as usual, but adjourned, on motion, without transacting any business, in order that the members could attend the Union meeting that was to be held in the court-house that morning. About this time a number of the members accepted the post as surgeons in the late Rebellion, and in consequence the attendance of the society was for several years meagre and the interest flagged.

It continued to exist in this way, with an occasional meeting now and then, until it was thoroughly revived in 1866, and received the stimulus of new blood. Since then it has held its own in the front ranks of the societies, being the second largest in the State outside of Philadelphia. There are many things that the society effected since its existence that are of more than ordinary interest, but our space will not allow of any reference to them.

MEMBERS OF THE LANCASTER CITY AND COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.[1]

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	Date of Graduation.	Date of Election.	Institution where Graduated.	Residence.
†Samuel Humes, M.D.	1808	1844	University of Pennsylvania.	Lancaster.
†Frederick A. Muhlenberg, M.D.	1814	1844	" "	"
†Samuel Duffield, M.D.	1817	1844	" "	Kinzer's.
†Francis S. Burrowes, M.D.	.....	1844	University of Dublin.	Lancaster.
*John L. Atlee, M.D.	1820	1844	University of Pennsylvania.	"
Wm. B. Fahnestock, M.D.	1825	1844	" "	"
†Abraham Bitner, M.D.	1827	1844	Jefferson Medical College.	Washington Borough.
†Washington L. Atlee, M.D.	1829	1844	" " "	Lancaster.
†George B. Kerfoot, M.D.	1830	1844	" " "	"
†Alex. M. Cassidy, M.D.	1834	1844	" " "	Millersville.
†Patrick Cassidy, M.D.	1837	1844	" " "	Lancaster.
John Leaman, M.D.	1837	1844	" " "	Leaman Place.
†Henry E. Muhlenberg, M.D.	1837	1844	University of Pennsylvania.	Lancaster.
†Ely Parry, M.D.	1837	1844	Jefferson Medical College.	"
*Henry Carpenter, M.D.	1841	1844	Pennsylvania Medical College.	"
†Jeremiah B. Stubbs, M.D.	1827	1844	Jefferson Medical College.	Little Britain.

[1] Active members of the society at this date are indicated by a *; those deceased by a †.

MEMBERS OF THE LANCASTER CITY AND COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—(*Continued.*)

Names of Members.	Date of Graduation.	Date of Election.	Institution where Graduated.	Residence.
†Montgomery Rankin Gryder, M.D.	1836	1844	Jefferson Medical College.	Chestnut Level.
David H. Agnew, M.D.	1838	1844	" " "	Gap.
†Nathaniel W. Sample, M.D.	1839	1844	" " "	Soudersburg.
†Joseph S. Clarkson, M.D.	.....	1844		Columbia.
†George Moore, M.D.	.....	1844		"
†Richard E. Cochran, M.D.	.....	1844		"
†Wm. S. McCorkle, M.D.	1844	1844	New Haven Medical College.	"
†Charles L. Baker, M.D.	1843	1844	University of Pennsylvania.	Lancaster.
*John Aug. Ehler, M.D.	1841	1844	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Millersville.
†Jacob Glatz, M.D.	1826	1844	University of Pennsylvania.	Marietta.
†Wm. S. Maxwell, M.D.	1843	1844	Pennsylvania Medical College.	"
†John Myers, M.D.	1843	1844	" " "	"
†John S. Carpenter, M.D.	1844	1844	Jefferson Medical College.	Lancaster.
*Samuel Keneagy, M.D.	1844	1844	" " "	Strasburg.
Isaac C. Weidler, M.D	1827	1844	" " "	Leacock.
Harmany A. Smith, M.D.	1838	1844	" " "	Intercourse.
†Adrian V. B. Orr, M.D.	.....	1844		Georgetown.
†Edward Wallace, M.D.	1836	1844	University of Pennsylvania.	Churchtown.
†Isaac Winters, M.D.	.....	1844		Hinkletown.
†Adam S. Bare, M.D.	1844	1844	University of Pennsylvania.	Leacock.
Amos K. Rohrer, M.D	1836	1844	Jefferson Medical College.	Mountville.
†John K. Eshleman, M.D.	1835	1844	" " "	Paradise.
†Charles H. Cameron, M.D.	.....	1844	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Lancaster.
*Peter J. Clinger, M.D.	1843.	1844	Washington University of Baltimore.	Conestoga Centre.
*Joshua M. Deaver, M.D.	1840	1844	University of Maryland.	Buck
†Emanuel S. Baer, M.D.	1840	1844	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Millersville.
†John Ream, M.D.	1828	1844	Jefferson Medical College.	Hempfield.
†Isaias Kinser, M.D.	1829	1845	University of Pennsylvania.	Leacock Township.
†John D. Allen, M.D	1839	1845	Jefferson Medical College.	New Texas.
†John W. Luther, M.D	1832	1845	University of Pennsylvania.	New Holland.
†Alex. H. Carpenter, M.D.	1845	1845	Jefferson Medical College.	Willow Street.
†Joseph H. Lefevre, M.D.	1845	1845	" " "	Paradise.
James Ellis, M.D.	1845	1845	No graduate.	Salisbury.
Henry Mellinger, M.D.	1845	1845	Jefferson Medical College.	Highville.
†John H. Longenecker, M.D.	1846	1846	" " "	Lancaster.
Thomas Ellmaker, M.D.	1846	1846	" " "	"
†John D. Mank, M.D.	1846	1846	" " "	Marietta.
†C. O. Richards, M.D.	1845	1847	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Lancaster.
Joseph Gibbons, M.D.	1845	1847	Jefferson Medical College.	Enterprise.
†James O. Rourke, M.D.	1847	1847	" " "	Lancaster.
†James S. Andrews, M.D.	1845	1847	" " "	Oak Hill.
†Wm. S. Thompson, M.D.	1845	1847	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Goshen.
†Ashmer Patterson, M.D.	1847	1847	Jefferson Medical College.	Christiana.
Amos C. Milnor, M.D.	1846	1847	" " "	Oak Hill.
James A. S. Carpenter, M.D.	.....	1848		Strasburg.
†Samuel Parker, M.D.	.....	1848		Petersburg.
Benjamin S. Muhlenberg, M.D.	1845	1848	University of Pennsylvania.	Lancaster.
†Addison W. Shelly, M.D.	.....	1848		Warwick.
Franklin Hinkle, M.D.	1846	1848	University of Pennsylvania.	Columbia.
Edward Owen, M.D.	.....	1848		Intercourse.
†John Brown, M.D.	.....	1848		"
Martin Luther, M.D.	1848	1848	University of Pennsylvania.	New Holland.
*Jacob L. Ziegler, M.D.	1844	1848	Jefferson Medical College.	Mount Joy.
†Benjamin Rohrer, M.D.	1846	1848	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Columbia.
†James R. Sutton, M.D.	1848	1848	Jefferson Medical College.	Kinzer's.
†Henry John, M.D.	1846	1848	University of Pennsylvania.	Columbia.
Isaac D. Winters, M.D.	1847	1848	" " "	Hinkletown.
†Charles H. Bressler, M.D.	1844	1848	Jefferson Medical College.	Lancaster.
*Benjamin Musser, M.D.	1846	1848	" " "	Strasburg.
†Benjamin F. Bunn, M.D	1846	1849	" " "	Churchtown.
†William H. Bruner, M.D.	1848	1849	" " "	Marietta.
†Abraham Seitz, M.D.	1848	1849	Pennsylvania Medical College.	"
John M. Dunlap, M.D.	1845	1850	Jefferson Medical College.	Manheim.
George J. Hoover, M.D.	1849	1850	" " "	Paradise.
John Wallace, M.D.	1848	1850	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Salisbury.
Martin Musser, M.D.	1848	1850	" " "	Strasburg.
†John B. McConoughy, M.D.	1847	1850	" " "	Litiz
Nathaniel Watson, M.D.	1822	1850	University of Pennsylvania.	Donegal.
Cyrus J. Snavely, M.D.	1849	1850	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Manheim.
†J. H. Kurtz, M.D.	1834	1850	University of Pennsylvania.	Lancaster.
John Martin, M.D.	1845	1850	Jefferson Medical College.	Georgetown.
John S. Messersmith, M.D.	1845	1850	" " "	United States Navy.
Walter F. Atlee, M.D.	1850	1850	University of Pennsylvania.	" " "
James B. Freeland, M.D.	1850	1850	" " "	Lampeter.
†Charles B. P. Kelly, M.D.	1850	1851	Jefferson Medical College.	Mount Joy.
I. H. Grove, M.D.	1850	1851	University of Pennsylvania.	Marietta.
Obed Baily, M.D.	1850	1851	Jefferson Medical College.	Colerain.
†Jonathan M. Foltz, M.D.	.....	1851	" " "	United States Navy.
*Daniel J. Bruner, M.D.	1830	1851	University of Pennsylvania.	Columbia.
George W. Burg, M.D.	.....	1851		Washington Borough.
M. A. Withers, M.D.	1852	1852	University of Pennsylvania.	Millersville.
†J. C. Risley, M.D.	.....	1852	Jefferson Medical College.	Columbia.
†A. Clarkson Smith, M.D.	1852	1852	University of Pennsylvania.	"
O. S. Mahon, M.D.	1849	1853	Jefferson Medical College.	"
Isaiah H. Brown, M.D.	1852	1853	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Mastersonville.
Benjamin Sides, M.D.	1846	1853	Jefferson Medical College.	Chestnut Level.
†Arthur Patterson, M.D.	1853	1853	" " "	Mount Joy.
†Levi Hull, M.D.	.....	1853		Warwick.
†Robert Duncan, M.D.	1851	1853	Jefferson Medical College.	Lancaster.
*William Compton, M.D.	1853	1853	Philadelphia Medical College.	"
J. S. Myers, M.D.	1853	1853	Jefferson Medical College.	Newtown.
*John L. Atlee, Jr., M.D.	1853	1853	University of Pennsylvania.	Lancaster.
†John K. Raub, M.D.	1853	1853	Jefferson Medical College.	Quarryville.

MEMBERS OF THE LANCASTER CITY AND COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—(*Continued.*)

Names of Members.	Date of Graduation.	Date of Election.	Institution where Graduated.	Residence.
†Abraham Eshleman, M.D.	1853	1853	Jefferson Medical College.	Strasburg.e.
Elias B. Herr, M.D.	1854	1854	University of New York.	Millersvill
Horace West, M.D.	1853	1854	University of Pennsylvania.	Bainbridge.
William H. Boone, M.D.	.....	1855	University of Maryland.	Gap.
Adam Sheller, M.D.	1830	1855	Reformed Medical College, N. Y.	Mount Joy.
Lewis Filbert, M.D.	1849	1856	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Columbia.
†P. L. Diffenderfer, M.D.	1855	1856	Jefferson Medical College.	Mount Joy.
C. P. Marshall, M.D.	1856	1856	University of Pennsylvania.	New Texas.
†A. J. Carpenter, M.D.	1856	1856	Jefferson Medical College.	Lancaster.
Michael Withers, M.D.	1856	1857	University of Pennsylvania.	"
Levi Ringwalt, M.D.	1856	1857	Jefferson Medical College.	Churchtown.
J. N. Dunlap, M.D.	.....	1857		
†E. J. Bowman, M.D.	1855	1858	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Neffsville.
D. G. Rush, M.D.	1857	1858	Jefferson Medical College.	Marticville.
John Levergood, M.D.	1847	1858	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Lancaster.
Samuel R. Sample, M.D.	1857	1858	Jefferson Medical College.	Soudersburg.
†John Wright, M.D.	1848	1859	" " "	Columbia.
†Daniel McCormick, M.D.	1857	1859	Philadelphia Medical College.	Lancaster.
†John F. Huber, M.D.	1859	1859	Pennsylvania Medical College.	"
†P. M. Ziegler, M.D.	1859	1859	" " "	Elizabethtown.
Samuel M. Shaeffer, M. D.	1851	1859	" " "	Brickerville.
†John N. Eckert, M.D.	{1857 / 1859}	1860	{Berkshire Medical College. / Jefferson Medical College.}	Gap.
—— Hottenstein, M.D.	.....	1861		Columbia.
Samuel R. Johns, M.D.	1860	1861	University of Pennsylvania.	United States Navy.
*J. A. E. Reed, M.D.	1854	1861	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Lancaster.
†E. W. Breneman, M.D.	.....	1861		"
George A. A. King, M.D.	1866	1866	Jefferson Medical College.	"
*Brainard Leaman, M.D.	1864	1866	" " "	Leaman Place.
*S. T. Davis, M.D.	1865	1866	Long Island Medical College.	Lancaster.
*F. G. Albright, M.D.	1851	1866	University of Pennsylvania.	"
*A. J. Herr, M.D.	1861	1866	Jefferson Medical College.	"
†John S. White, M.D.	1866	1866	University of Pennsylvania.	
H. Landis, M.D.	1861	1866	" "	
A. H. Witmer, M.D.	1866	1866	Jefferson Medical College.	
*I. Bushong, M.D.	1861	1866	" " "	New Holland.
—— Shenk, M.D.	1866	1866	" " "	
J. L. Mays.	1860	1866	University of Pennsylvania.	
J. R. Landis, M.D.	1864	1866	Jefferson Medical College.	Elizabethtown.
†Henry Trout, M.D.	1866	1866	" " "	Hempfield.
*Alexander Craig, M.D.	1865	1866	" " "	Columbia.
Samuel C. Ermentrout, M.D.	1866	1866	University of Pennsylvania.	
*M. L. Herr, M.D.	1865	1867	University of Nashville.	Lancaster.
*G. W. Berntheizel, M.D.	1866	1867	Jefferson Medical College.	Columbia.
†L. C. Williams, M.D.	1858	1867	University of Pennsylvania.	Silver Springs.
*J. Henry Musser, M.D.	1866	1867	Jefferson Medical College.	Lampeter.
J. Z. Gerhard, M.D.	.....	1869	University of Pennsylvania.	Harrisburg.
*J. I. Thome.	.....	.....	Associate.	Mastersonville.
*A. C. Treichler, M.D.	1869	1870	Jefferson Medical College.	Elizabethtown.
*Joseph Brackbill, M.D.	1869	1870	University of Pennsylvania.	Strasburg.
George Miller, M.D.	1854	1870	Jefferson Medical College.	Lampeter Square.
*John Lineaweaver, M.D.	1861	1870	" " "	Columbia.
*W. Righter, M.D.	1866	1870	" " "	"
†J. O. Boyd, M.D.	1870	1870	University of Pennsylvania.	Lancaster.
*M. L. Davis, M.D.	1870	1871	Bellevue Medical College.	Millersville.
*J. M. Davis, M.D.	1858	1871	Jefferson Medical College.	Soudersburg.
*D. J. McCaa, M.D.	1869	1871	" " "	Ephrata.
*S. A. Buckius, M.D.	1861	1872	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Columbia.
*I. H. Moyer, M.D.	1869	1872	Jefferson Medical College.	Willow Street.
*G. W. Beane, M.D.	1866	1872	" " "	Bainbridge.
W. B. Bigler, M.D.	.....	1872		York County.
—— Hengst, M.D.	.....	1872		" "
J. A. Fitzpatrick, M.D.	1872	1872	Jefferson Medical College.	Lancaster.
S. B. McCleery, M.D.	1871	1872	" " "	"
*W. J. Wentz, M.D.	1866	1872	" " "	New Providence.
*William Blackwood, M.D.	1849	1872	" " "	Lancaster.
E. Lane Schofield, M.D.	1868	1872	University of Pennsylvania.	Wiconisco.
*F. W. Musser, M.D.	1870	1872	Jefferson Medical College.	Lancaster.
—— Binkley, M.D.	1869	1872	" " "	Washington Borough.
*J. K. Hertz, M.D.	1860	1872	University of Pennsylvania.	Litiz.
*T. M. Livingston, M.D.	1872	1873	Bellevue Medical College.	Mountville.
*P. J. Roebuck, M.D.	1869	1873	University of Pennsylvania.	Litiz.
*A. M. Miller, M.D.	1858	1873	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Enterprise.
—— Baker, M.D.	.....	1874		Marietta.
Walter M. Ziegler, M.D.	1874	1874	University of Pennsylvania.	Mount Joy.
*J. W. Trabert, M.D.	1870	1874	Jefferson Medical College.	Reamstown.
W. H. Hertzel, M.D.	.....	1874		Adamstown.
*I. N. Lightner, M.D.	1874	1874	Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery.	Ephrata.
	.....	1874		Bart.
John O. Campbell, M.D.	.....	1875	University of Pennsylvania.	Columbia.
H. T. Bruner, M.D.	1875	1875	Jefferson Medical College.	Wrightsville.
*J. A. Thompson, M.D.	1852	1875	University of Pennsylvania.	Hinkletown.
*B. J. Reamsnyder, M.D.	1874	1875	Jefferson Medical College.	Terre Hill.
J. C. McConnell, M.D.	1869	1875	University of New York.	Schoeneck.
S. S. Weist, M.D.	1854	1875	Bellevue Medical College.	Ephrata.
M. L. Wenger, M.D.	1874	1875	University of Pennsylvania.	East Earl.
*M. W. Hurst, M.D.	1875	1875	Jefferson Medical College.	Manheim.
John F. Dunlap, M.D.	1875	1875	University of Pennsylvania.	Lancaster.
George H. Lamson, M.D.	1873	1875	" "	Gap.
*A. G. B. Parke, M.D.	1866	1875	Bellevue Medical College.	United States Navy.
B. F. Rodgers, M.D.	1871	1876	Jefferson Medical College.	East Lampeter.
*H. E. Musser, M.D.	1875	1876	" " "	Ephrata.
*D. I. McCaa, M.D.	1867			

MEMBERS OF THE LANCASTER CITY AND COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—(Continued.)

Names of Members.	Date of Graduation.	Date of Election.	Institution where Graduated.	Residence.
W. L. Phillips, M.D.	.....	1877	Jefferson Medical College.	
*Oliver Roland, M.D.	1875	1877	University of Pennsylvania.	Lancaster.
*P. O. Bleiler, M.D.	1876	1877	Jefferson Medical College.	Union Station.
*H. E. Norris, M.D.	1874	1877	University of Maryland.	Marietta.
*B. F. Herr, M.D.	1877	1877	Jefferson Medical College.	Millersville.
*George Welchans, M.D.	1867	1877	" " "	Lancaster.
*Robert N. Bolenius, M.D.	1873	1877	University of Maryland.	"
S. D. Geisinger, M.D.	1877	1878	Jefferson Medical College.	Williamsburg.
*A. H. Smith, M.D.	1878	1878	" " "	Paradise.
*Jacob Charles, M.D.	1869	1878	Long Island Hospital College.	Lincoln.
George T. Weseman, M.D.	1847	1878	University of Göttingen.	Bainbridge.
*A. T. Dillman, M.D.	1879	1879	Jefferson Medical College.	Oregon.
*H. M. Alexander, M.D.	1876	1879	University of Pennsylvania.	Marietta.
*W. H. Smith, M.D.	1877	1879	Jefferson Medical College.	Intercourse.
D. B. Hand, M.D.	1869	1879	University of New York.	Columbia.
*John F. Yost, M.D.	1867	1879	Jefferson Medical College.	Bethesda.
*J. F. Cotrell, M.D.	1863	1879	University of Pennsylvania.	Columbia.
*H. B. Stehman, M.D.	1877	1879	Jefferson Medical College.	Lancaster.
A. M. Hiestand, M.D.	.....	1879		Mount Joy.
†Thomas B. Cox, M.D.	1879	1879	Jefferson Medical College.	Lancaster.
*H. M. Black, M.D.	1875	1879	" " "	Strasburg.
*Michael Glacken, M.D.	1859	1879	University of Maryland.	Green Post-Office.
*J. L. Mowery, M.D.	1878	1879	Jefferson Medical College.	Conestoga Centre.
*J. G. Weaver, M.D.	1865	1879	" " "	Strasburg.
*E. H. Plank, M.D.	1872	1879	" " "	Christiana.
*John Koler, M.D.	1873	1879	University of Pennsylvania.	New Holland.
*W. B. Thome, M.D.	1876	1880	Jefferson Medical College.	Mastersonville.
*James P. Ziegler, M.D.	1880	1880	University of Pennsylvania.	Mount Joy.
*Thomas W. Kay, M.D.	1879	1880	College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.	Columbia.
*B. E. Kendig, M.D.	1874	1880	University of New York.	Salunga.
*A. S. Brubaker, M.D.	1877	1880	University of Pennsylvania.	Akron.
*E. R. Hershey, M.D.	1880	1880	Jefferson Medical College.	Paradise.
John H. Martin, M.D.	1845	1880	" " "	Bart.
J. C. Gatchell, M.D.	1860	1880	University of Pennsylvania.	Marticville.
*J. H. Shaeffer, M.D.	1878	1880	Jefferson Medical College.	Farmersville.
*J. B. McBride, M.D.	1863	1880	University of Pennsylvania.	Columbia.
*L. M. Bryson, M.D.	1879	1880	Jefferson Medical College.	Marticville.
*W. B. Irwin, M.D.	1879	1880	" " "	Churchtown.
*John K. Shirk, M.D.	1879	1881	" " "	Lancaster.
*J. C. Brobst, M.D.	1867	1881	Bellevue Hospital College.	Litiz.
*J. H. Shank, M.D.	1851	1881	University of Pennsylvania.	"
*H. E. Muhlenberg, M.D.	1871	1881	" " "	Lancaster.
*Martin Ringwalt, M.D.	1880	1881	Jefferson Medical College.	Hempfield.
*John J. Newpher, M.D.	1881	1881	Bellevue Hospital College.	Mount Joy.
*John Zell, M.D.	1856	1881	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Little Britain.
*J. B. Sensenig, M.D.	1869	1881	Bellevue Hospital College.	Witmer.
*D. H. Shenk, M.D.	1874	1881	Long Island Medical College.	Hempfield.
*J. G. Kline, M.D.	1874	1881	University of Pennsylvania.	Clay.
*B. F. W. Urban, M.D.	1868	1881	" " "	Lancaster.
*S. B. Foreman, M.D.	1876	1881	Jefferson Medical College.	"
*Thaddeus Rohrer, M.D.	1881	1882	" " "	Quarryville.
*Thomas H. Wentz, M.D.	1874	1882	" " "	Kirkwood.
*J. S. Kreiter, M.D.	1882	1882	" " "	Litiz.
*Isaac M. Witmer, M.D.	1881	1882	" " "	Gordonville.
*J. E. Baker, M.D.	1882	1883	" " "	Lancaster.
*E. B Ilyus, M.D.	1882	1883	" " "	"
*C. F. Markle, M.D.	1876	1883	College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.	Columbia.
*H. A. Mowery, M.D.	1881	1883	College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.	Marietta.
*G. R. Rohrer, M.D.	1880	1883	University of Pennsylvania.	Lancaster.
*John McCreary, M.D.	1866	1883	" "	"

OFFICERS OF THE LANCASTER CITY AND COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION.

Presidents.

1844–49. Samuel Humes.
1849–50. F. A. Muhlenberg.
1850–51. F. T. Burrows.
1851–52. Samuel Duffield.
1852–53. John L. Atlee.
1853–54. Ely Parry.
1854–55. Henry Carpenter.
1855–56. Patrick Cassidy.
1856–57. John Ream.
1857–58. J. B. Stubbs.
1858–59. John K. Raub.
1859–60. T. Parker.
1860–61. Adam Shellor.
1861–62. J. P. Andrews.
1862–63. J. A. Ehler.
1863–65. John M. Dunlap.
1865–66. J. L. Ziegler.
1866–67. John L. Atlee, Sr.
1867–68. C. J. Snavely.
1868–69. J. L. Atlee, Jr.
1869–70. S. T. Davis.
1870–71. D. I. Bruner.
1871–72. Brainard Leaman.
1872–73. P. J. Roebuck.
1873–74. Joseph Brackbill.
1874–75. John L. Atlee, Jr.
1875–76. J. K. Lineaweaver.
1876–77. John L. Atlee, Sr.
1877–78. I. H. Mayer.
1878–79. Alexander Craig.
1879–80. J. L. Ziegler.
1880–81. J. A. Thompson.
1881–82. J. M. Deaner.
1882–83. J. H. Musser.
1883. Thomas M. Livingston.

Vice-Presidents.

1844–49. F. A. Muhlenberg.
Samuel Duffield.
1849–50. F. S. Burrows.
Isaac Winters.
1850–51. G. B. Kerfoot.
Samuel Duffield.
1851–52. R. E. Cochran.
Patrick Cassidy.
1852–53. J. L. Ziegler.
Charles L. Baker.
1853–54. Henry Carpenter.
William T. McCorkle.
1854–55. John Ream.
C. O. Richards.
1855–56. J. B. Stubbs.
John R. Raub.
1856–57. William S. Thompson.
Abraham Eshleman.
1857–58. E. B. Kerr.
M. A. Withers.
1858–59. Adam Shellar
1858–59. S. Parker.
1859–60. Benjamin Rohrer.
W. Boun.
1860–61. Abram Eshleman.
J. R. Raub.
1861–62. J. M. Ziegler.
S. R. Sample.
1862–63. J. A. E. Reed.
William Compton.
1863–64. Samuel Parker.
J. A. Ehler.
1865. No nominations.
1866–67. John Levergood.
Samuel Parker.
1867–68. A. Shellar.
J. F. Huber.
1868–69. B. Leonard.
Amos H. Rohrer.
1869–70. F. G. Albright.
B. Leaman.
1871–72. P. J. Roebuck.

1871–72. Henry Landis.
1872–73. J. H. Brackbill.
John K. Lineaweaver.
1873–74. I. H. Moyer.
F. H. Musser.
1874–75. F. G. Albright.
M. L. Davis.
1875–76. M. L. Davis.
J. H. Shenk.
1876–77. D. I. Bruner.
Adam Shellar.
1877–78. J. H. Musser.
A. M. Miller.
1878–79. A. J. Herr.
T. M. Livingston.
1879–80. P. J. Roebuck.
George R. Welchans.
1880–81. A. M. Miller.
F. G. Albright.
1881–82. Oliver Roland.
D. I. McCaa.
1882–83. A. C. Treichler.
R. M. Bolenius.
1883. D. H. Shenk.
A. M. Miller.

Recording Secretaries.

1844–50. Henry Carpenter.
1850–52. C. Orvick Richards.
1852–53. Thomas Ellmaker.
1853–56. M. Aug. Withers.
1856–57. Henry Carpenter.
1857–59. John L. Atlee, Jr.
1859–62. John Levergood.
1861. J. F. Huber, unexpired term.
1862–64. A. J. Carpenter.
1865. No nominations.
1866–69. J. A. Miller.
1869–72. George A. King.
1872–73. M. L. Davis.
1873–83. William Blackwood.

Corresponding Secretaries.

1844–46. Washington L. Atlee.
1846–47. Patrick Cassidy.
1847–49. George B. Kerfoot.
1849–52. C. L. Baker.
1852–53. Henry Carpenter.
1853–54. J. A. Ehler.
1854–59. Thomas Ellmaker.
1859–62. Henry Carpenter.
1862–65. John L. Atlee, Jr.
1865. No nominations.
1866–67. Adam Shellar.
1867–69. J. T. White.
1869–72. A. J. Herr.
1872–76. Alexander Craig.
1876–77. J. Aug. Ehler.
1877–78. T. M. Livingston.
1878–79. J. H. Musser.
1879–80. A. M. Miller.
1880–81. G. R. Welchans.
1881–82. J. F. Dunlap.
1882–83. Thomas B. Cox.
1883. A. J. Herr.

Treasurers.

1844–53. Ely Parry.
1853–54. B. S. Muhlenberg.
1854–55. R. Duncan.
1855–62. J. Aug. Ehler.
1862–63. Patrick Cassidy.
1863–65. John D. Atlee.
1865. No nominations.
1866–71. J. Aug. Ehler.
1871–75. M. L. Herr.
1875–76. E. Lane Schofield.
1876–78. M. L. Herr.
1878–83. J. Aug. Ehler.
1883. G. R. Welchans.

Librarians.

1844–53. Ely Parry.
1853–54. B. T. Muhlenberg.
1854–55. R. Duncan.
1855–62. J. A. Ehler.
1862–63. Patrick Cassidy.
1863–65. John L. Atlee.
1865. No nomination.
1866–71. J. Aug. Ehler.
1871–75. M. L. Herr.
1875–76. E. Lane Schofield.
1876–77. George H. Lamson.
1877–80. F. G. Albright.
1880–83. B. F. Herr.

The following are some of the more important subjects that have been discussed, and cases reported before the society:

Perineal Section; Dysentery; Evidences of Pregnancy; Superstition and Credulity; Congestive Fever; Lithotomy; Strabismus; Imperforate Anus; Dropsy of the Amnion; Fibroid Polypus of the Uterus; Congenital Malformation of Lower Extremities; Encephaloid Disease of Kidney; Laceration of Muscles and Tendons of Hand by a threshing machine; Protracted Gestation; Tobacco; Premature Interment; Injury from Lightning; Diabetes Mellitus; Cerebral Disease; Cerebro-spinal Meningitis; Smallpox and Vaccination; Inversis Uteri; Infantile Malæmia; Hydrophobia; Puerperal Fever; Scarlatina; Croup; Typhoid Fever; Club-foot; Cæsarian Section; Tetanus; Tubal Pregnancy; Chorea; Craniotomy; Vesico-vaginal Fistula; Asiatic Cholera; Varus; Strangulated Femoral Hernia; Chronic Ulcers; Spasmodic Asthma; Uterine Hemorrhage; Case of Twins, one blighted at two months, the other progressed until the seventh month, and was born alone; Scurvy: Intra-mural Tumor of Uterus; Psoas Abscess; Erysipelas; Excision of the Knee-joint; Mania à potu; On Eating; Puerperal Mania; Eclampsia; Diphtheria; Purpura; Placenta Previa; Contused Wounds; Jaundice; Lactic Acid (in the form of buttermilk) for Typhoid Fever; Water as a Remedial Agent; A case of Hour-glass Contraction of Uterus; Infantile Hemorrhage; Extirpation of Parotid Gland; Rent in Vagina by head in labor; Rupture of Uterus.

About 1850 the State Medical Society passed a resolution requesting the respective county societies to ascertain the names and residences of the different practicing physicians in their counties, and report the same to the State Society. The following are the names of the graduates in medicine in the county in 1857:

John L. Atlee, Lancaster.
Walter F. Atlee, Lancaster.
H. Allman, Manor township.
J. P. Andrews, Oak Hill.
Francis Albright, Intercourse.
G. C. Burg, Millersville.
Obed. Bailey, Colerain township.
A. S. Bare, West Earl.
F. S. Burrowes, Lancaster.
Isaac Bowman, Elizabethtown.
John Brown, Leacock.
Charles B. Baker, Lancaster.
Edward S. Bair, Manor.
Abraham Bitner, Washington.
H. S. Bitner, Manor township.
Daniel Bowman, Columbia.
Benjamin F. Bunn, Caernarvon.
Alexander M. Cassidy, Lancaster.
Patrick Cassidy, Lancaster.
P. S. Clinger, Conestoga Centre.
Richard E. Cochran, Columbia.
Wm. Campbell, West Hempfield.
Henry Carpenter.
Edward Chaudley, Little Britain.
J. A. S. Carpenter, Safe Harbor.
George T. Dare, Colerain.
J. M. Deaver, Buck.
J. M. Dunlap, Manheim.
S. Duffield, Salisbury township.
John A. Ebler, Lancaster.
Thomas Ellmaker, Lancaster.
—— Eaby, Ephrata.
Wm. B. Fahnestock, Lancaster.
—— Filbert, Conoy.
J. B. Freeland, East Lampeter.
Samuel Hainer, Lancaster.
M. R. Grider, Drumore.
J. H. Grove, Upper Leacock.
Joseph Gibbons, Enterprise.
Levi Hull, Warwick.
Franklin Hinkle, Marietta.
Geo. J. Hoover, Paradise.
E. Haldeman, Donegal township.
Samuel Illig, Elizabeth township.
Henry John, Columbia.
G. W. Jones, Conoy township.
Esaias Kinzer, Leacock.
George B. Kerfoot, Lancaster.
J. A. Kurtz, Lancaster.
Charles B. P. Kelly, Mount Joy.
Samuel Kaneagy, Strasburg.
John Luther, New Holland.
Joseph H. Lefevre, Paradise.
John Leonard, Lancaster.
John Martin, Bart.
C. D. Mahon, Columbia.
W. S. McCorkle, Columbia.
Simon Medith, Mount Joy.
Benj. Musser, New Providence.
F. A. Muhlenberg, Lancaster.
H. E. Muhlenberg, Lancaster.
B. S. Muhlenberg, Lancaster.
H. S. Mellinger, Manor township.
J. B. McConoughy, Warwick.
A. V. B. Orr, Lancaster.
Ashmer Patterson, Sadsbury.
—— Park, Drumore township.
John Ream, Hempfield.
Jefferson Ream, Landisville.
Benj. Rohrer, Columbia.
J. C. Risley, Columbia.
J. W. Rawlins, Lancaster.
Josiah Robinson, Ephrata.
Amos K. Rohrer, Mount Pleasant.
George Ross, Elizabethtown.
C. O. Richards, Lancaster.
Benj. F. Sides, Drumore township.
Jackson Shaeffer, Elizabethtown.
J. B. Stubbs, Fulton township.
N. W. Sample, Leacock.
J. M. Shearer, Lancaster.
H. A. Smith, Lancaster.
G. W. Sinickson, Martic.
Abraham Leitz, Marietta.
Cyrus J. Snevely, Manheim.
James Sutton.
John Steel, Strasburg.
A. W. Shelly, Warwick.
W. S. Thompson, Fulton township.
Nathaniel Watson, Donegal.
John Wallace, Earl.
Isaac Winters, Jr., Earl.
Isaac Winters, Leacock.
A. C. Weidler, Leacock.
Isaac Winters, Hinkletown.
I. L. Winters, West Cocalico.
J. L. Zeigler, Mount Joy.
A. F. Olmstead, Marietta.
J. C. Whitehill, Marietta.

Following are given the names of regular physicians in the county in 1851 who were non-graduates:

Henry B. Bauman, Manheim township.
James Aukrum, Drumore township.
Daniel Carpenter, Manheim.
Joseph Duncan, Bart township.
Christian Garber, West Earl.
Christian F. Goff, Earlville.
William Hays, Salisbury.
James Houston, Marietta.
John Houston, Marietta.
Jacob Heiss, Lancaster.
Emanuel Johnson, Conestoga Centre.
John Kendig, Conestoga.
—— Kendig, Conestoga.
Jeremiah King, Little Britain.
—— Keller, Elizabethtown.
David Mellinger, Manor.
John Miller, Lancaster.
Daniel Musser, West Lampeter.
J. H. Musser, East Lampeter.
John Myers, Donegal.
Samuel Parker, Manheim township.
J. Kissle Raub, Manheim township.

Dr. Francis S. Burrowes was a graduate of the University of Dublin. When he first came to this county he located at Paradise, but afterwards removed to Lancaster. He possessed the natural qualifications of a physician, and acquired an extensive practice. He died in January, 1854. He was an efficient member of the Medical Society, and one of its earliest promoters.

George Barrett Kerfoot, M.D., was born in Dublin, Ireland, June 27, 1808. He came to America with his parents in 1819, who settled in Lancaster. In 1823, Dr. Humes, the family physician at Lancaster, noticing the brightness of the lad, induced his mother to allow him to enter his office. Here his natural talent began to develop, and his thirst for knowledge increase.

The doctor was not wrong in his estimate of the boy's ability, and induced him to study medicine. His close application to his studies and rapid progress soon convinced Dr. Humes that he was a student of more than ordinary talent. He took up the study of Latin and Greek, and unaided attained considerable proficiency therein. He also studied German, and was able to read it with great ease and fluency. He attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with honors in March, 1830.

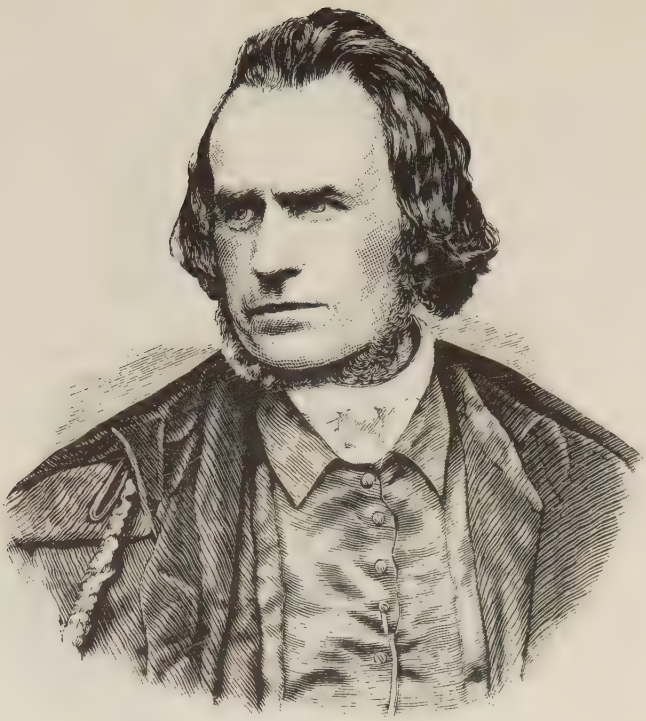
He at once established himself in Lancaster after his graduation, where he soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. In 1844 he was among the founders of the Lancaster County Medical Society. In 1833 he began a series of anatomical lectures, and about 1840 he established an anatomical hall in Lancaster, where he gave lectures to numbers of students during the winter months. At one time the number of his students reached sixty, among whom were Dr. John McCalla, Rev. Mr. Bahnson, and many others of the learned professions in the city.

During the latter years of his life he gave much attention to the treatment of the eye, ear, and brain, and delivered public lectures upon those interesting topics, and he is said to have been the first medical man ever called in the State to testify as an expert, which occurred at Lancaster in 1847 on the Haggarty trial, and in the Knepley case at Harrisburg in 1851, and he was frequently called upon to testify in other important cases. Dr. Kerfoot was for many years a member of the Lancaster school board, and of the City Councils. He was proverbial for his charity, and but for this trait in his character he might have accumulated a fortune from his medical practice. He was a leading member of the Masonic fraternity, being at the time of his death, in 1851, District Deputy Grand Master. Dr. Washington Augustus Atlee, in his address before the Alumni Association of Jefferson College, said of him, "Dr. George B. Kerfoot, a teacher of anatomy in Lancaster, an active participator in all the literary and benevolent projects of his day, to whose memory a monument has been erected by his Masonic brethren." Dr. Kerfoot loved his native country, and felt deeply for her people. On one occasion of St. Patrick's dinner he gave the following toast: "Our native country, may our voices never cease to be heard in defense of her rights until the light of liberty illumine every hamlet, and the principle of freedom govern her people." As a student at college he took high rank for his learned lectures, and as a physician in general practice he ranked among the ablest in the profession in the county.

His wife, whom he married in 1829, and who survives in 1882, is Eliza, a daughter of Robert Reed, of Lancaster, who was born in Coleraine, Ireland, in 1773, came to Lancaster in 1799, and died in 1854. Their surviving children are two sons and three daughters. Dr. Kerfoot's father, Richard Alexander, died soon after settling in Lancaster. His mother, Christiana Barrett, was a woman of superior moral and Christian excellence, took a deep interest in the early training and education of her children, and died in 1868, aged seventy-six years.

One brother became the Right Rev. John Barrett Kerfoot, bishop of the Western Diocese of Pennsylvania.

Drs. Alexander M. and Patrick Cassidy.—Two brothers, John and Patrick Cassidy, natives of Sussex County, N. J., were bereft of their father when mere lads, and about that time, in 1788, accompanied Judge John Cleve Symmes to the then Northwest Territory, and settled at North Bend on the Ohio River. Here they were among the pioneers in a wilderness country, but possessed that energy and force of character that stopped at nothing short of success. While yet young men they are found engaged in shipping produce down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans, but on the ninth voyage Patrick died before reaching his destination, Dec. 16, 1813, and was buried on one of the islands in the Mississippi. John died two days previous, and his remains were interred at Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, where he had resided since 1804. Patrick never married. John was prominently identified with home interests, was alderman of Hamilton, captain of a militia company, clerk of the court, and a farmer. His wife, Sally,



P. Cassidy

Geo. B. Kerfoot M.D.

was a daughter of Abraham Freeman, of Somerset County, N. J., who, with his family, removed with Judge Symmes to Ohio. After the death of her husband she educated her children, and taught them all that makes honorable men and women. She died at the age of eighty-six years, honored by her children as a devoted mother and a Christian woman. The second daughter, Miss Catherine W. Cassidy, a resident of Lancaster, Pa., contributes the portraits of her brothers to the medical history of Lancaster County in this volume. The other children are Charlotte, Abbie, Ezra, Eliza, Dr. Alexander M., and Dr. Patrick, subjects of this sketch, and Phebe.

Dr. Alexander M. Cassidy was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1808, where he spent his minority. He came to Lancaster about 1831, read medicine with his uncle, Dr. Clarkson Freeman, and was graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1834. He continued a large and successful practice at Lancaster and vicinity until his death in Millersville, Jan. 20, 1865. He was extensively known throughout the country as an accomplished physician and skillful surgeon. During the Mexican war he was surgeon of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, and gained considerable reputation by the performance of a number of difficult operations. In social life he was a man of genial manners, excellent conversational powers, and varied information, and upon questions of local and State legislation, very tenacious of his opinions.

Dr. Patrick Cassidy, born in Butler County, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1810, came to Lancaster in October, 1845, read medicine with his brother, Dr. Alexander M., attended lectures in New York, was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1848, and practiced medicine and surgery, mostly in Lancaster, with great success until his death, July 12, 1864. At the time of his death he stood in the front rank of his profession in the State. His early manhood was spent as a teacher in his native State, where he gained distinction as an educator, and his practical knowledge of schools and their workings made him a useful and influential citizen, after taking up his residence in Lancaster. To promote the best interests of the schools of the city was a prominent aim of his life for many years, and to that end, by weekly and almost daily visits, he became fully conversant with their wants, and expended money freely from his private means for the purchase of works on the art and science of teaching, new and improved text-books, charts, etc. Probably no man, as a director of the city schools, ever did more than Dr. Patrick Cassidy to foster a thorough education in Lancaster, or labored more faithfully out of an abiding love for the cause of education. Laboring to the last in his profession, and for the benefit of his fellow-men, he lay down with the harness on. He was a student of his profession and no fossil, and one time said, "The older I grow the less medicine I prescribe. I have long made it the cardinal rule of my practice to give absolutely as little medicine as possible." During the late civil war he was patriotic, and contributed of his means and time towards strengthening the arm of the government, and served as surgeon of the board of enrollment at Lancaster until his death. Both he and his brother, Dr. Alexander M. Cassidy, were among the active members of the County and State Medical Societies.

Rev. John Leaman, M.D., of Leaman Place, is a son of Christian Leaman, deceased, a farmer, who formerly resided at the same place. Prior to reading medicine he had attended the Newark Academy, the Lancaster County Academy, and received his bachelor's degree at Princeton College, New Jersey. He registered as a student under Dr. Francis S. Burrowes, and in 1837 graduated at the Jefferson Medical College.

He began the practice of medicine in Williamstown, this county, soon after graduation. In 1849 he was ordained a minister of the gospel, and installed pastor of the Cedar Grove Presbyterian Church, in East Earl township. Ten years later he was appointed, by the Synod of Philadelphia, Professor of Human Physiology and Anatomy in Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. At the present time, professor (Emeritus) of the same chair in the same college.

He became a member of the County Medical Society in 1844, and continued his membership up to 1849, when, on being ordained to the ministry, he resigned. He was married to Miss Martha McClung, daughter of the late Charles McClung, of Leacock township, Lancaster Co., Pa.

Dr. Brainard Leaman, of Leaman Place, is a son of the above, formerly a pupil at the Churchtown Academy, and a graduate of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

He studied medicine with his father, took his degree in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College in 1864, and afterwards located where he at present resides. He is surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, formerly president of the County Medical Society, a member of the American Medical Association, and the State Medical Society.

D. Hayes Agnew, M.D., LL.D., one of the most widely-known surgeons of the United States, and for more than twenty-five years a resident and practitioner in Philadelphia, was born in Sadsbury township, Lancaster Co., in 1820. He was educated at Moscow Academy and Newark College, and after a preparatory course in medicine under his father (then a physician of high repute in Lancaster County) he entered the University of Pennsylvania. Upon graduating at that institution he located in Lancaster County, and after practicing there a short time removed to Philadelphia. His advancement into a prominent place in his profession was speedy and important. He was soon called to the position of lecturer on anatomy and operative surgery in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy on College Avenue, and not long afterwards to that of demonstrator of anatomy

in the University of Pennsylvania. Subsequently elected Professor of Clinical Surgery, and later Professor of Surgery in the University, he founded about that time the Philadelphia Hospital, Pathological Museum, and for a while was the curator thereof. Honorable distinctions followed rapidly. He was successively elected to be surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital, surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital, surgeon to the Wills Ophthalmic Hospital, surgeon to the Orthopædic Hospital, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University Hospital, consulting surgeon to the Orthopædic Hospital, consulting surgeon to the Philadelphia Dispensary, and consulting surgeon to the Northern Dispensary. In 1876 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by the trustees of Princeton College. Dr. Agnew's practice has for many years been confined to the field of surgery, in which he has become one of the most eminent professors of his time. As a consulting surgeon he has been called in important cases to many sections of the country. Much of his time and labor has been given to the preparation of works on surgery, now generally recognized as important authorities. He is the author of a volume on "Practical Anatomy," one on "The Lacerations of the Female Perineum," and one on "Vesico-Vaginal Fistula," besides having contributed a series of papers (sixty-three in number) on "Anatomy in its Relations to Medicine and Surgery." His latest and most important published work (recently issued) is "The Science and Art of Surgery," in three volumes, covering in the aggregate about three thousand pages. Dr. Agnew still occupies the place of Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, to which he was unanimously chosen in 1871. He is a member of the College of Physicians, and of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; a member and one of the founders of the Philadelphia Pathological Society, of the Academy of Surgeons, and a member of the American Philosophical Society.

Dr. Richard E. Cochran, of Columbia, was a native of Delaware, and the son of a farmer. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1811. After engaging in various pursuits in his native State at various places, aside from the practice of his profession, he removed to Columbia in 1824. Here he continued to enjoy a large patronage, and at various times was honored by several offices of responsibility. He remained at Columbia until his death, which occurred in 1854, during the epidemic of Asiatic cholera, of which he fell one of the first victims, having contracted the disease while in the discharge of his professional duties.

Dr. John A. Ehler, of Lancaster, was a student in medicine under Dr. John L. Atlee, Jr., and a graduate of the Pennsylvania Medical College in 1841. After graduation he began practice at Millersville, but soon afterwards removed to Lancaster. He has been visiting physician to the county hospital and also the prison for a number of years. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. Samuel Kaneagy, of Strasburg, is a native of the town. He graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1844, and immediately after located at Strasburg. Since then he has practiced his profession in Lancaster, where he resided for a number of years, and afterwards removed to Strasburg. He was one of the early members of the County Medical Society, and is also a member of the State Society.

H. A. Smith, M.D., was born in Lancaster City Dec. 2, 1818, the eldest in a family of six children of Christian and Christiana (Harmany) Smith. His great-grandfather emigrated from Germany, and eventually settled in Bethlehem, Northampton Co., Pa. His grandfather, Anthony Smith, born in Bethlehem, was twice married. The maiden name of his first wife was Michael. By this union there were two sons, one of whom died at an early age. Christian Smith, the surviving son, and father of the doctor, was born in Bethlehem Sept. 17, 1787; married Christiana Harmany April 10, 1817. She was born in Ruttstown, Berks Co., Pa., Aug. 12, 1795. Their children were Harmany Anthony, Angelica L., Sarah M., George Washington, Mary, and Christian Benjamin.

Angelica L. was the wife of Professor John Muller. No children. Both are deceased. Sarah M., unmarried, lives in Lancaster City. George Washington is a partner of Dr. David Hostetter, of the firm of Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mary is the wife of Judge Brooks, of Prescott, Arizona. Christian B. resides in Lancaster City. Christian Smith, the father, settled in Lancaster City before his marriage. All of his children were born in Lancaster. He kept for many years the Grape Hotel there. He died there Aug. 11, 1834.

Dr. Smith received his education preparatory to his professional studies in the Frederitzy Latin School, under the charge of Thomas Yarrell. Commenced the study of medicine in 1834 with Dr. Abraham Carpenter, and finished with Dr. Francis Burrowes, both of Lancaster. He was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1838. Commenced the practice of medicine at Bird-in-Hand, Lancaster Co., where he remained six years. Then moved to Lancaster, where he continued in practice eight years. During a portion of this time he was hospital and prison physician. In 1851 he moved to Intercourse, Leacock township, where he has been in continuous practice ever since.

The doctor was one of the first members of the Lancaster County Medical Society. With one or, perhaps, two exceptions, he is the oldest practicing physician in Lancaster County.

He married, April 13, 1848, Angelica K., daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Frissler) Eichholtz. Mrs. Smith was born in Philadelphia Oct. 15, 1826. Her father was a portrait-painter of some celebrity.

The children of Dr. and Mrs. Smith are as follows: Harry, born Dec. 18, 1849; died Feb. 27, 1862. William H., born Jan. 15, 1854; studied medicine with his father; followed the drug business in Philadelphia, Lancaster City, and Washington, D. C., for a number of years; was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1877, and now practicing his profession at Intercourse; married Mary E. Trout. Children, William and Susie. Catharine C., born Aug. 14, 1856; died Aug. 12, 1864. Edward W., born Jan. 6, 1859; died July 29, 1864. Mary C., born Dec. 29, 1865; died July 31, 1867. Mary E., born Aug. 6, 1868, living at home.

Dr. William H. Smith, of Intercourse, is a son of the above. Prior to reading medicine with his father he was engaged as drug-clerk for nearly four years in Lancaster, Philadelphia, and Washington, respectively. In 1877 he graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, and subsequently became associated with his father; he is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. Isaac Winters was a practicing physician in Lancaster County for the extended space of fifty-three years, and during the whole of that time his home was in the village of Hinkletown, upon the place now owned and occupied by his son Richard. The record of more than half a century devoted to the studious and unfaltering pursuit of a dignified and useful calling stands over and against his name, and sheds a lustre upon his memory. A conscientious and ardent worker in his profession, an upright citizen, and an honored member of the community in which he spent his life and his labors are the tributes that may easily and justly be offered in testimony of his worth. Dr. Winters came of English stock, his grandfather having emigrated from England to America before the Revolution, and in that struggle afterwards bore an active part as a soldier under Washington. His home was near Lebanon, Pa., and there he died within a month after returning thereto from his Revolutionary service. He left a widow and son, the latter being named John, who was born Nov. 21, 1776. When John Winters grew to man's estate he settled in the village of New Holland, where for many years he followed the occupation of a blacksmith. He married Catharine Diefenderffer Jan. 16, 1796. She died July 12, 1843, his death occurring July 13, 1859. Their children were John, Isaac, Maria, Ludwig, Levi, Margaretha, and Cyrus.

Isaac Winters, the second child, was born in New Holland, July 13, 1800. Such limited educational advantages as the home district school offered were enjoyed by him only for a brief space. His father was a poor man, and the family numerous. Upon the sons, therefore, devolved the responsibility of pushing out into active life as soon as their physical energies waxed strong enough for labor. Thus young Isaac learned early the lessons of stern necessity, and knew what hard work meant before he had completed the few school-days vouchsafed to him. His ambition pointed, however, to a higher field than mere mechanical drudgery, and when but fifteen years of age he began to turn his thoughts toward a medical career. For a year his inclination was temporarily checked, while he worked as a clerk in Lebanon, but at the end of that year he determined to delay no longer, and accordingly began the study of medicine with Dr. John Leaman, of New Holland. He gave himself closely to his studies for four years, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1820 he located at the village of Hinkletown, and at the age of twenty faced with eager zeal and strong purpose the possibilities before him. His was no royal road. Unaided, save through his own efforts, he knew he must win the victory by sheer force of merit, and, happily for his purpose, the lessons of self-reliance had been taught him early in life. So humble was his start that he borrowed the money that paid for his horse and a new suit of clothes. His horse was stolen before he had been in his new master's possession a week, and then the doctor, well-nigh cast down, tried to borrow a hundred dollars to buy another. He tried in vain until he appealed to the late Henry Roland, who not only loaned him the money but let him have it without security. He had faith in him, and felt that the young man possessed the metal of which successful men were made. At the end of the year the doctor repaid the loan, and after discharging all his obligations found himself worth eighteen hundred dollars. That was a gratifying showing indeed, but it was the more gratifying to him to know that he had put his energies forward in a way that had made him deserving of success. Thus firmly fixed upon the road to professional prosperity, he followed it faithfully to the end, and not only occupied a constantly expanding field of usefulness, but gained likewise an ample fortune.

To quote the words uttered by his pastor upon the occasion of Dr. Winters' death, "He was peculiarly a self-made man, and that in the highest sense of this much-abused term. The influence he acquired, all the gain and triumph of his life were attained through earnest, well-directed personal effort. He was ardently attached to his profession. Its toilsome and often perplexing duties ever seemed a pleasure to him, and he never seemed happier than when engaged in his professional labors. For him the practice of medicine was no irksome drudgery. He loved the work for its own sake, and for the relief he was able, while thus engaged, to administer to suffering humanity, and hence, when some years before his death he sought, on account of his advanced age, to retire from the active duties of his large and burdensome practice, he was still impelled by force of his sympathy with the suffering, and his attachment to his lifelong work, to continue in the active pursuit of his calling. His relations not only to his profession, but to his professional brethren, were of a very ten-

der character, and very few men in professional life could have been more highly esteemed or more relied upon and trusted by his brethren than was the venerable Dr. Winters. He may be said to have died in harness, for almost to the time of his death—July 27, 1873,—he was in active practice. He stood high as a physician among the highest in the county, and during the later years of his life was conspicuous as a frequently-consulted authority in Lancaster County. In the diagnosis of a medical case he is said to have been one of the most skillful of his time."

He was a man of fine presence and strong personal magnetism. A stanch Democrat all his life, he was a close observer of the progress of political events, and was, moreover, well advised upon all subjects that concerned current history. He twice accepted a nomination to Congress as a candidate against Thaddeus Stevens. The conclusion that his party would be defeated was foregone in each instance, but he felt that the honor of his party demanded that the party should have some candidate, and only in the furtherance of that sentiment consented to carry the standard. In the good old days of militia trainings he held a commission as a brigadier-general, and was far and near reputed to be one of the finest swordsmen in the State.

Dr. Winters married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Nagle, then of Lancaster County, but a native of Ireland, where he was born Feb. 23, 1765. Their children were John Lemmon (practicing physician at Hinkletown for some years, but now deceased), Richard N. (residing upon the old homestead), Dr. Isaac D. Winters (of Goodville), Mrs. Isaac S. Long (of New York), George W., and Barton N. (of Ephrata).

A. K. Rohrer, M.D., is of German descent; his great-grandfather, John, having been a native of Alsace, Germany. The latter was born in 1696, and emigrated to America about the year 1732. He married Maria Souder, and had children, eight in number, among whom was John, born in 1732 in Lampeter township, Lancaster County, and during the year 1772 united in marriage to Maria Neff. They had nine children, of whom John was born March 14, 1778, on the homestead. He married Magdalena Shank, and had children,—Barbara, Mary Ann, Magdalena, John S., Henry N., Amos K., Susan A., Reuben S., Samuel F., Martin M., Felix C., and Ann Eliza. The death of Mr. Rohrer occurred Jan. 30, 1840, in his sixty-second year, and that of his wife Jan. 30, 1837, in her fifty-sixth year. Amos K., their son, was born at the paternal home May 14, 1812, where the years of his boyhood were spent either at school or in active labor on the farm.

When sixteen years of age he removed with his parents to Lancaster, and began the study of medicine with his brother John, formerly of the city and later of Philadelphia. These studies were continued for four years, when occurred his graduation at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in March, 1837. Silver Spring, Lancaster Co., was in April of that year the scene of his earliest professional experiences, where twelve months were spent as a practitioner, after which he removed to Mountville, and has continued at this place in uninterrupted practice for a period of forty-six years. The field of his professional labor is extended, his skillful treatment of disease having won for him a well-earned reputation as a successful physician. He is still vigorously engaged, though nearly half a century of toil may with justice claim a respite from the activity of former years. The doctor has since his removal to Mountville been identified with its growth and general progress. He is in politics a Republican, though the demands of his profession have left little time for participation in affairs of public import. He is a director of the school board of the village, and in sympathy with all measures for the advance of education. He was one of the incorporators of the Lancaster County Medical Society.

Dr. Rohrer is descended from a family of Mennonites, his parents having been members of that religious body.

Dr. Peter S. Clinger, of Conestoga Centre, is a native of Chester County, and a son of John Clinger, a miller by occupation. He studied medicine with Isaac S. Worrall, M.D., and in 1843 took his degree at the Washington University at Baltimore. He located at his present place of residence soon after graduation, and after the Rebellion was appointed United States examining surgeon for pensions. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. John Deaver, of Buck, is a native of Harford County, Md., and the son of Richard and Mary Deaver, farmers. He received his preparatory education under a private tutor, was under the preceptorship of Dr. Richard Wilmot Hall, Professor of Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children, University of Maryland, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from this institution in 1843. He was a classmate of Professor Christopher Johnson, of the same institution, began practice of medicine in Hopewell township, York Co., Pa., in May, 1843, removed to Buck, Lancaster Co., Pa., in November, 1843, and has remained there ever since. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and also of the County Society, of which he at one time occupied the chair as president.

He was united in marriage to a Miss Gardner, of York, Pa., in May, 1845, and had two sons, the younger of whom, R. W. Deaver, M.D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, is now a practitioner in Germantown, Pa. His wife having died Jan. 12, 1851, he was united in matrimony a second time, October, 1855, to a Miss Moore, of Cecil County, Md. Of two sons by this marriage, Dr. John B. Deaver, also a graduate of the University, is a practicing phy-

sician in Philadelphia, and Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. J. L. Ziegler, of Mount Joy, is a son of Jacob Ziegler, of East Donegal township, this county, a farmer by occupation. Prior to beginning the study of medicine he attended the Lititz Academy, Marietta Academy, and Mount Joy Institute. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Nathaniel Watson, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in the class of 1844. Soon after he began practice at Mount Joy, and has remained there ever since.

In 1848 he was elected a member of the County Medical Society, and since then has twice held the office of president. In 1850 he was sent as a delegate to the State Medical Society, from which time his membership dates, and in 1881 was elected to the presidency of this society. In 1852 he became a member of the American Medical Association. For a number of years he has been physician to the Mount Joy Soldiers' Orphan School, and also surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In 1848 he was married to Miss Harriet B., daughter of Col. James Patterson, of Mount Joy. In 1879 Lafayette College conferred upon him the degree of A.M. Dr. Ziegler has two sons at present engaged in the practice of medicine.

Dr. Walter M. Ziegler graduated at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., prior to reading medicine in the office of his father, Dr. J. L. Ziegler. In 1874, he took his degree in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and afterwards became associated with his father. Several years later he removed to Philadelphia, and is at present chief of the clinic for diseases of the ear at the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. He was formerly a member of the County Medical Society.

Dr. James P. Ziegler was likewise a student at Lafayette College, and received his master's degree from this institution in 1874. His preparatory studies in medicine were under the direction of his father, Dr. J. L. Ziegler, and in 1880 was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. After graduation he became associated with his father, with whom he continues in practice. He is at present an active member of the County Medical Society, and also a member of the State Society.

John W. Luther, M.D., for nearly forty years a practicing physician at New Holland, was born in that village Sept. 6, 1810, and there died in April, 1870, full of honors as a citizen, whose true worth and example were abundantly testified to by the universal regret with which his death was contemplated. He came of German ancestry, and according to well-established evidence, was a lineal descendant of the great reformer, Martin Luther. He came also of a family of physicians, his father, John, and grandfather, John, having in their time occupied places of distinction in the medical profession, the former at New Holland, and the latter at Harrisburg.

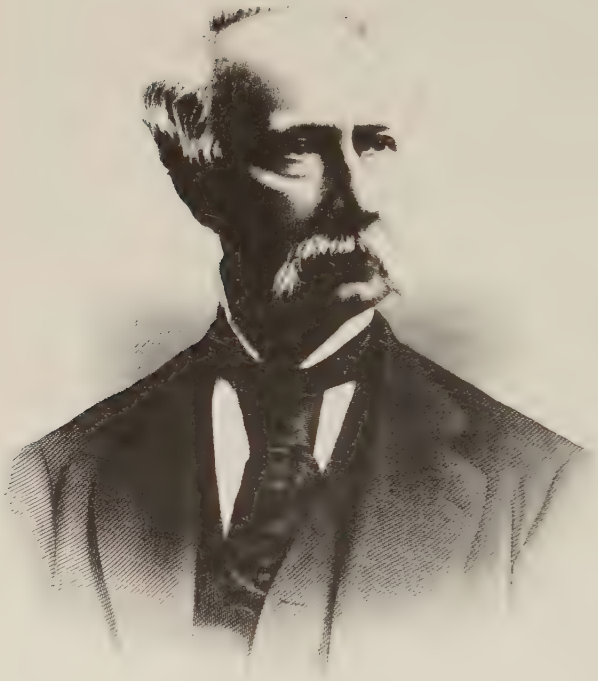
He was educated at the academies of Downingtown and Reading, engaged in the study of medicine with his father, and in March, 1832, graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. His father having died in 1828, John W. succeeded him at New Holland, and until his death steadily pursued his calling in that locality, and enjoyed nearly all that time an extensive and profitable practice. He was admitted to membership in the Lancaster County Medical Society in April, 1845, and for years stood conspicuously high among county physicians.

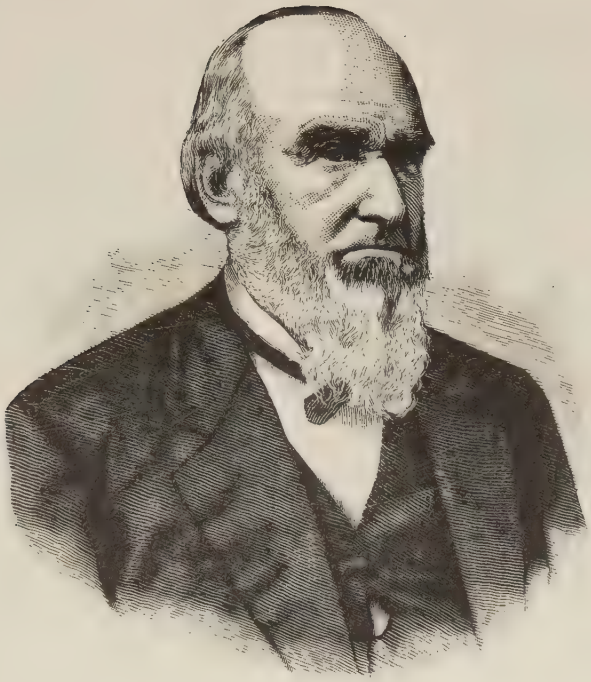
From a sermon preached by Rev. John W. Hassler upon the occasion of his death are taken the subjoined extracts, which will be found to indicate in a forceful manner an earnest and graceful tribute to the character of Dr. Luther as a man and physician.

"No man in our community was more highly esteemed, none more cheerfully confided in, than was Dr. Luther, and no man among us has found a warmer place in the hearts of all classes and conditions, and that without any other effort than that of discharging his duty and rendering himself useful.

"The heroic in practice was not his forte. His sensitive and sympathetic nature shrank from inflicting pain. He could not be a surgeon. His constitutional weakness unfitted him for the practice of this part of his profession. Although, in general, a man of few words, his expressive countenance unmistakably revealed to those who knew him the emotions of his mind. His face, whether it told a tale of sorrow or joy, of hopefulness or anxiety, could be read almost like a book. It became on this account among his friends a common remark that they could always tell whether a patient was in a dangerous condition by the doctor's look and manner. The sympathies of his heart forbade the concealment of his anxiety, though his words should refuse to confess it.

"He was ever the warm, sympathetic friend and helper of the poor no less than the rich. It was enough for him to know that a fellow-creature was suffering, and although it might, as it latterly did, tax too much his failing strength, yet he would ever respond to the call until the strength of a naturally robust constitution yielded beneath its burdens, and thus death came to him while he still held himself bravely in the field of his usefulness. He was no drone. He worked unceasingly to the last. In addition to his labors in practice he was ever an ardent student in the literature of his profession. To his latest day he conscientiously sought to keep pace with the progress of medical science. He was never rash or precipitate; always thoughtful, studious, and deliberate. His disposition and habits were pre-eminently retiring. He commended himself to popular favor by sterling qualities of head and heart. In any other community unlike this, where for years the name of Dr. Luther was a household word, the departed would no doubt have risen slowly in his pro-





H. A. SMITH, M.D.

fession, but he would anywhere have risen surely and solidly."

HENRY S. MELLINGER, M.D.—The grandfather of Dr. Mellinger was John, whose life was spent in Manor township, where he was both farmer and distiller. He was a man of sturdy business qualities, and wielded a considerable influence in the community where he resided. In politics he was an exponent of the principles of the Old-Line Whig party. Among his sons was David, father of the doctor, who was born in February, 1795, and whose death occurred April 9, 1878, in Manor township, where his lifetime was passed. His early education was such as the common schools of the day afforded, after which he entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. Musser, of Manor township. On the completion of his studies he began practice, which was continued without interruption and successfully for a period of sixty years. This was at an early day, when the country practitioner encountered many privations and hardships not known to later representatives of the profession. The doctor was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was an efficient officer. In his political predilections he was a Republican. He married Miss Susan Shopf, of the same township, who was born March 21, 1794, and died Sept. 23, 1856. She became the mother of five sons,—John S., David (deceased), Benjamin and Jacob (also deceased), and Henry S. The latter was born Nov. 23, 1821, in Manor township, where his boyhood was spent on the farm and at school. He began at sixteen the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Washington L. Atlee, and subsequently attended one course of lectures at the Pennsylvania Medical College. On its failure he entered the Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated in March, 1845. Manor township offered an inviting field of labor, and hither the doctor directed his footsteps. His practice has from that time steadily increased and been exceptionally successful, extending over a radius of twelve miles. Though nearly twoscore years have elapsed since the beginning of his active professional career, he still responds with alacrity to the summons of his patients, and also superintends the cultivation of a productive farm. The doctor is in politics a Republican, but not an active partisan, and finds little leisure for matters that do not pertain to the science of medicine or his immediate business pursuits.

FRANKLIN HINKLE, M.D.—The grandfather of Dr. Hinkle, who was of German descent, early settled in Berks County, Pa., where he purchased a tract of land of William Penn, later known as Hinkletown, where his life was spent and where his death occurred in advanced years. Among his children was Philip, whose birth took place at the homestead. After his marriage to Miss Sarah Geiger, he settled upon a farm in Northumberland County, and at a subsequent period removed to Berks County. His children were Levi, Philip, Elijah, Franklin, Harriet, Maria, Eliza (Mrs. Joshua Spar), and three sons who died in childhood. Mr. Hinkle died during the year 1825, and was buried in Walnuttown, Berks Co. His son Franklin was born Nov. 25, 1824, in Berks County. His infancy was clouded by the death of his father, when the lad removed with his mother to Philadelphia, where his boyhood was spent at school. After a preparatory course of study at the Franklin Institute and the Washington Academy, at Trappe, Montgomery Co., he, in 1842, began the study of medicine with Dr. W. W. Gerhard, then lecturer on Clinical Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and also clinical lecturer at the Pennsylvania Hospital. His thorough course of study embraced a period of five years, and included lectures, an extended experience at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Blockley's Hospital, and Wills Eye Hospital, after which, on the 3d of April, 1846, he received his diploma from the University of Pennsylvania. He was during the time appointed clinical clerk, and for more than three years acted as assistant in the medical and surgical clinics. He early located in Philadelphia, but during the latter part of 1846 began the practice of his profession at Marietta, Lancaster Co., where he remained until 1861, when during the late war he enlisted and acted for four years as assistant surgeon. In May, 1864, he resumed his practice, and in 1867 removed to Columbia, where he has since resided.

The doctor was on the 3d of January, 1849, united in marriage to Miss Anna Mary, daughter of John M. Whitehill, Esq., of Lancaster County, near Donegal Church. The maternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Hinkle was William Cameron, of Dungrainshire of Barroph, Scotland. Among his sons was William, who married Jane Linton. Their children were Samuel, William, and Elizabeth, the latter of whom married John M. Whitehill, and became the mother of Mrs. Hinkle. Dr. Hinkle has been eminently successful in his profession. He has made a specialty of surgery and gynæcology, in both of which he has won a deserved reputation for skill and judgment. He was the first physician to administer anæsthetics in the county, and also to discover the use of permanganate of potassium as a remedy for the treatment of hospital gangrene while in the service at Campbell's United States General Army Hospital, at Washington, D. C., and also at the Jarvis United States General Army Hospital, at Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Hinkle is a Republican in his political predilections, though with neither taste nor leisure for the excitements of a public life. He was formerly an elder of the Donegal Presbyterian Church, but has recently united with the church of the same denomination at Columbia.

DR. C. J. SNAVELY, of Manheim, is the son of George Snavely, a farmer of Lebanon County. Two years prior to beginning the study of medicine under

Dr. Peter W. Malone, he attended the Womelsdorf Academy. In 1849 he graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical College, and subsequently located at Manheim. He was formerly a member of the County Medical Society and likewise one of its presidents; he was also a delegate to the American Medical Association. In 1876 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and two years later was re-elected.

Dr. John M. Dunlap, of Manheim, is a native of Leacock township; studied medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, at which institution he received his degree in medicine in 1845. After graduation he located at Manheim, where he has continued in his profession ever since. He served as a member of the State Legislature for several terms, and was formerly a member of the County Society. He has a son who is also in the profession.

Dr. John F. Dunlap, of Manheim, son of the above, read medicine with his father, and took his degree in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College in 1875. Since graduating he has been associated in practice with his father. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

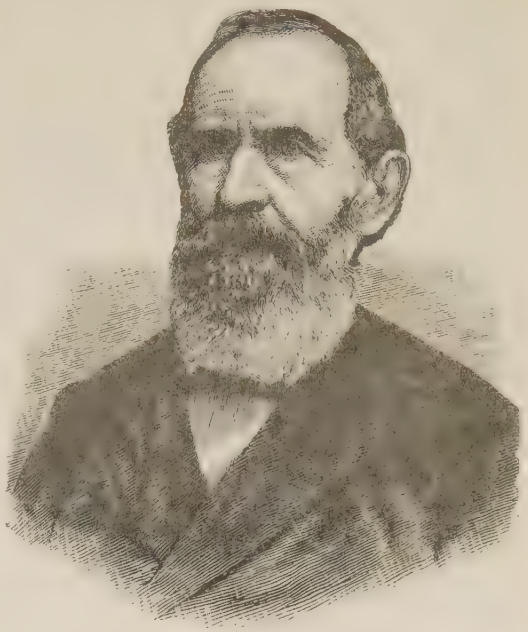
Dr George J. Hoover, of Paradise, is the son of Jacob Hoover, formerly of Strasburg. He received his early education at the Lititz Academy and the Boys' High School, of Philadelphia. He read medicine under Dr. Joseph Lefevre, of Paradise, and Drs. Smith and Allen, of Philadelphia, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1848. One year later he moved to Paradise; he was surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for thirty-one years, and formerly a member of the County Society.

Dr. John S. Messersmith, of Lancaster, was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and a member of the County Medical Society. He entered the service as assistant surgeon of the United States navy in 1839, appointed from his native State; commissioned surgeon in 1853.

Dr. Jonathan M. Folz is a native of the State, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College. He entered the naval service as assistant surgeon in 1831, appointed from Maryland, and was commissioned as surgeon in December, 1838; was with Admiral Farragut in all his battles on the Mississippi, 1862–63; member of the Board of Examiners, 1864–66; president of Board of Examiners, 1867; fleet-surgeon, European Squadron, 1868–69. In 1853 he was united in matrimony with Miss Steinman, of Lancaster. He was a member of the Lancaster County Medical Society. He died in 1877.

Daniel I. Bruner, M.D.—Ulrich Bruner came to Pennsylvania from Switzerland in the year 1744. He married, in 1755, Fronica Gross, a native of Germany, and at this time lived on Neshaminy Creek, Bucks County. These were the grandparents of Daniel I. Bruner, whose father, Ulrich Bruner, afterwards called Owen, was the third son of a family of eleven children,—six sons and five daughters.

Owen Bruner married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Weaver, of Caernarvon township, Lancaster Co., a man of influence and wealth, who lived to be more than eighty years of age. The children of Owen and Elizabeth Bruner were John, Barbara, Abraham, Owen, Jacob, John (second), Isaac, Elizabeth, Daniel I., and Frances. Owen, the father, died in 1845, in his eighty-second year. Elizabeth Bruner, his widow, died in 1853, in her eighty-fifth year.



Daniel I. Bruner

Daniel I. Bruner was born in Caernarvon township, Berks Co., Pa., June 22, 1807. He began the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. Isaac Bruner, of Leacock township, Lancaster Co., with whom he continued during the years 1827 and 1828, and after his brother's death finished his medical reading with Dr. Thomas Harris, surgeon United States navy, at Philadelphia. He attended the lectures of the University of Pennsylvania, and of the Medical Institute of Philadelphia, and graduated from the University in 1830. He began practice in Morgantown, Berks Co., in May of the same year. In the course of two years his practice became laborious, extending over a wide territory, including portions of the adjoining counties of Lancaster, Berks, and Chester, being about equally divided among the three.

In 1832 he married Elizabeth Davies, daughter of Hon. Edward Davies, of Lancaster County, who represented this district in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Congresses.

In the year 1850, Dr. Bruner, feeling his labors to

be too arduous, removed to Columbia, where he has since continued in active practice.

His surviving children are Ellen (Mrs. Samuel Wright), Edward, Anna (Mrs. Andrew J. Kauffman), and William.

Dr. Bruner is the examining surgeon at Columbia for the United States pension office, is a member of the Lancaster City and County Medical Societies, of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, of the American Medical Association, and an honorary member of the California State Medical Society. In politics he is a Republican. He is rector's warden of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Columbia.

Dr. William Compton, of Lancaster, is a native of Cambridge, Chester Co., Pa. He received his diploma in medicine from the Philadelphia Medical College in 1853. He has served as prison physician for a number of years, and is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. Elias B. Herr, of Creswell, is the son of David Herr, of Manor township, and prior to taking up medicine, was a pupil both at the Lititz and York County Academies. Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg was his preceptor. He took one full course at the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1854 graduated at the University of New York. After graduation he located at Millersville, where he remained six years, and then removed to Creswell, where he has resided ever since, having relinquished practice in 1868. In 1854 he was elected a member of the society, and later was also a member of the Legislature for several years.

L. Z. Ringwalt, M.D.—Martin Ringwalt emigrated from Würtemberg, in Germany, when a young man and, pushing his way to America in the track of thousands of similarly adventurous and hardy spirits, made a permanent location in Lancaster County, Pa., near the Pool Forge in Caernarvon township. He married Elizabeth Dieffendorfer, of New Holland, and became thus allied to a family whose representatives linked their names with the earliest epoch in the history of Lancaster County. Martin and Elizabeth Ringwalt had eleven children, of whom Martin and David are the only ones living. One of the sons of Martin, the elder, was Maj. William Ringwalt, a well-known and widely-popular citizen of Caernarvon township. He traded many years as a merchant at Mulberry Hill, and long held a conspicuous place as a militia commander. He ranked in his time as one of the best horsemen in the State, and in that especial direction achieved more than ordinary notice upon the occasions of the numerous militia gatherings in which he participated. He died in October, 1875, aged seventy-three. His widow, Harriet (daughter of Adam Zell, of Salisbury township) still lives upon the old Ringwalt homestead. Their children numbered ten (five sons and five daughters), of whom the third child and now the sole surviving son is Dr. L. Z. Ringwalt, of Churchtown.

Dr. Ringwalt was born Sept. 23, 1830, at Mulberry Hill, in Caernarvon township, upon the farm he now owns. His youth was passed in occasional service at his father's store and in attending school at Rockville and New London Cross-Roads, both in Chester County. At the age of nineteen he ended his school days, and for three years thereafter was a clerk for his father.

L. Z. Ringwalt M.D.

At the age of twenty-two he began to read medicine with Dr. B. F. Bunn, of Churchtown, and after a five years' experience as a student, graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1857. The same year he entered upon the practice of his profession at Churchtown, and from that time to the present he has remained steadily in his first chosen field. During that extended interval of nearly twenty-seven years many physicians have located in Churchtown, only to remain for greater or lesser seasons and then to pass on to other fields. For twenty-seven years, however, the name of Dr. Ringwalt has been a household word in the community, and in the faithful exercise of the duties of his calling he has steadily progressed along the plane that marks the existence of an honored physician and esteemed citizen, while the wide field of his practice bears ample testimony to the declaration that his labors have found a recompense. Dr. Ringwalt is a member of the Lancaster County Medical Society, and although his busy life forbids participation in much else save his professional labors, he has ever been found an active and zealous worker in behalf of popular education, having already served

two terms as township school director. He is a trustee of the Churchtown Methodist Episcopal Church, and, as one of the building committee, took an active part in the construction of the handsome edifice of that society. In October, 1860, he married Hester, daughter of John W. Swift, of Fulton township, Lancaster Co. Mr. Swift (now aged eighty-seven) resides in the old Fulton mansion, in which he was born, and is to-day, despite his great age, a fine specimen of the sterling manhood that came as a noble heritage from the worthy ancestry that honored and memorialized the pioneer era of the county of Lancaster.

Edmund J. Bowman, M.D., physician and surgeon at Neffsville, Lancaster Co., Pa., for over a quarter of a century, was born at that place July 6, 1832, and there died Feb. 5, 1883. His father, Dr. Henry B. Bowman (1806–1869), was a native of Ephrata, Lancaster Co., removed to Neffsville soon after his marriage, where he spent the remainder of an active life as a physician, a merchant, and in carrying on a wool manufactory. He was prominent in political circles, and was recorder of deeds for Lancaster County for the term beginning with 1849, and a member of the State Legislature for 1862 and 1863. Dr. Henry B. Bowman married Eliza Neff (1807–1868), who was a doctress, and practiced her profession with success in the vicinity of her home, and was frequently called to Lancaster City. They were identified with the English Lutheran Church of Neffsville. Their children are: Dr. Edmund J., subject of this sketch; Albert, a musician; Amelia A., widow of Daniel S. Bair, of Lancaster; Selina, wife of David Segreist, of St. Louis.

Dr. E. J. Bowman was educated in the schools of his native place, at Lititz Academy, and at Elizabethtown. He began reading medicine at the age of twenty with Dr. Ehler, of Lancaster, attended lectures at Pennsylvania College, and was graduated from the Medical Department of that institution in March, 1855. He practiced for two years at Ephrata, and in 1857 settled at Neffsville, where he built a fine residence in 1860, and where he continued a large and successful practice of medicine and surgery until his death. He was known as a skillful physician, devoted to his profession, a student of the theory and practice of medicine, and of quick perception and of ready opinion in the diagnosis of disease. He was a member of the Lancaster County Medical Society, and for nine years served as a member of the board of school directors. His wife, Cerena L., born Dec. 6, 1832, is a daughter of Abraham and Tamson (Grabill) Bowman, of Ephrata. They were married Dec. 28, 1856, and their children are: Ida L., wife of George J. Diller, Jr., a coppersmith, of Lancaster; Harry Lincoln; and one daughter, Florence L. Bowman, died young.

Dr. Adam Shellar, of Mount Joy, was born at Big Chikis, Rapho township, Lancaster Co., Pa., January, 1808; was the son of Christian and Margaret Shellar, farmers.

He received a public school education, and afterwards taught school. He studied medicine with Dr. Henderson, of Hummelstown, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Reformed Medical College of New York in 1830.

He began practice at Hummelstown in 1831, and this same year was married to Miss Margaret Fox, of the same place. Two years later he removed to Mount Joy, where he remained in full practice until a short time before his death, which occurred in November, 1882.

He was a member of the County Medical Society, and at various times filled important offices. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and for nearly forty years an elder. He was highly esteemed by the profession, and had accumulated an extensive practice.

Dr. John Levergood, of Lancaster, is a native of Windsor township, York Co., Pa. He graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical College in 1847. During the Rebellion he served as surgeon, and afterwards was appointed examining surgeon for pensions. He has been an active member of the different branches of Councils and the school board of Lancaster, and formerly was an active member of the Medical Society.

Dr. Samuel R. Sample, of Paradise, is a son of Dr. Nathaniel W. Sample. He attended the Strasburg Academy previous to reading medicine with his father, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1857, being a classmate of Professor Austin Flint, Jr., Professor Louis Elsberry, and Dr. Batty. He was assistant surgeon of the Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. J. A. E. Reed, of Lancaster, is a native of York County, Pa.; read medicine with Dr. Washington L. Atlee, and in 1854 graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical College. He practiced for a number of years at Mountville, and in 1872 moved to Lancaster. He served in the capacity of surgeon during the late rebellion; is a member of the State and County Medical Societies, and an active member of the Board of Health of the city of Lancaster.

Dr. S. T. Davis, of Lancaster, is a native of Huntingdon County and the son of Henry Davis, a blacksmith by occupation. He attended Mooresville Collegiate Institute and Millersville State Normal School, at which time he was studying medicine under the direction of Dr. Orlady, of Huntingdon County.

At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers for three months; at expiration of term of enlistment entered the army again as second lieutenant of what became Company C, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. At organization of the regiment was appointed and commissioned as adjutant of the regiment. Upon

organization of the army was detached as acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, and served in that capacity until the Seventy-seventh Regiment recruited as veterans, when he was commissioned as captain of Company G, a Welsh company from Scranton.

After the war he continued medical studies with Dr. S. B. Hartman at Millersville, and after attending one course at the Jefferson Medical College, graduated at the Long Island College Hospital in 1865. He began practice at Millersville, and in 1874 moved to Lancaster. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Surgical Association, and of the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. M. L. Davis, of Lancaster, is a brother of the above; served in the late civil war from 1863 to 1865, when he was discharged; entered State Normal School at Millersville, afterwards the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1870. After graduation he located at Rohrerstown, in 1874 removed to Millersville, and in 1882 to Lancaster. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. Francis G. Albright, of Lancaster, is a native of the county, and graduated in 1851 in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was assistant surgeon during the late rebellion in the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and surgeon Nineteenth Pennsylvania Veteran Cavalry. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. A. J. Herr, of Lancaster, is a son of the late Benjamin G. Herr, of Strasburg township. Prior to reading medicine with Dr. Benjamin Musser he attended the Lititz Academy and the Millersville Normal School, graduating in 1861 at the Jefferson Medical College. Soon after graduation he was commissioned assistant surgeon and assigned to the Sixty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in 1862 promoted to a surgeoncy and assigned to the Sixty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which capacity he served continuously with the Army of the Potomac until June 9, 1865, when he was mustered out of service. He was physician to the county hospital for nine years and to the prison for one year. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. Israel Bushong, of New Holland, is a native of the county. He took his degree in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College in 1861. He had quite an extensive experience as surgeon during the late rebellion, and is at present an active member of the County Medical Society, also a member of the State Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Alexander Craig, of Columbia, was born at Hillside, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and is the son of Alexander Craig, a woolen manufacturer. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Westmoreland County. His great-grandfather (father's side), while serving in the capacity of quartermaster to the frontier fort of Harmortown, was captured by the Indians near Fort Ligonier, and never heard of afterwards. His grandfather served throughout the Revolutionary war. After attending Elder's Ridge Academy, Indiana County, Pa., teaching in the public schools, acting as clerk and salesman, Dr. Craig began the study of medicine under Dr. Eli Ferguson, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1865.

After graduation he located at Columbia, where he has been practicing continually ever since. He has been surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for fifteen years, during which time he contributed valuable statistics that have been utilized by the company. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; was afterwards promoted to hospital steward, and mustered out with regiment in May, 1863. He is a member of the American Medical Association and of the State and County Medical Societies.

Martin L. Herr, M.D., of Lancaster, Pa., was born in Lancaster County, Sept. 13, 1838, and acquired his early education in the State Normal School at Millersville. Upon the completion of his elementary studies in 1860, he began reading medicine with Dr. Patrick Cassidy, of Lancaster, and attended his first course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College. In 1862 he entered the medical department of the Army of the Cumberland, where he had full opportunity to avail himself of the superior advantages of hospital medical and surgical practice. He completed his lecture term at the Medical University of Nashville, and was graduated from that institution in 1864. Dr. Herr continued his service in the army hospitals until the winter of 1866, ably ranking among the most skillful in surgical practice. Returning, he settled in Lancaster, where his skill in the treatment of diseases soon gained him a large practice, and where the constantly-increasing demand for his services has made his name widely known throughout this section of the State. Dr. Herr is a member of the Lancaster City and County Medical Society, of which he has served officially, of the State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He has been an efficient director of the Lancaster City School Board, and a member of the Common Council, of which body he was chairman for several terms. He is an influential member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and of St. James' Episcopal Church of Lancaster.

His father, Christian B. Herr (1809–1847), was a thoroughgoing and successful farmer of Lancaster County, and resided in West Lampeter township. His mother, Maria, was a daughter of Martin Light, a large land-owner and influential citizen in this section of the State. The family in Lancaster County is descended from Hans Herr, the pastor and spiritual

adviser of a large colony of emigrants who made their way to Lancaster County from Switzerland in 1710. Hans Herr came here with his four sons, Abraham, Emanuel, John, and Isaac. One son, Christian, a minister of the Mennonite Church, had come in 1709.

Dr. Herr married, Sept. 6, 1870, Rosina, a daughter of John Adam and Sarah Hubley, of Lancaster, who was born June 2, 1846. Her only brother died Jan. 24, 1878, aged thirty years. Their children are Sarah M., William H., John L., Robert M., and Anna Elizabeth.

George Hubley, the progenitor of the family in Lancaster County, a native of Maulburn, Germany, landed in Philadelphia in 1732, and in 1740 settled in Lancaster. His son Michael (1722–1804) married Rosina, daughter of Dietrich Strumpf, a native of Germany. He was justice of the peace of Lancaster County, appointed by the Supreme Executive Council in 1777, and for some time the presiding justice of the several courts of the county. He was recommissioned justice in 1784, and was acting magistrate of the county for twenty-seven years; was barrack-master of Lancaster County for some time during the Revolutionary war, and for the last forty-three years of his life served the Trinity Lutheran congregation as warden, elder, and trustee. Michael's brother, Bernard, was appointed major of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment in 1776, was a member of the Legislature in 1783, 1785, 1786, and 1787, and a member of the State Senate in 1790. John Hubley (1747–1821), son of Michael, a native of Lancaster, married Maria Magdalena, a daughter of Ludwig Lauman; read law with Edward Shippen; was admitted to the bar in 1769; was delegate from Lancaster County to the convention which met at Philadelphia, July 15, 1776, to adopt a State Constitution. On Aug. 5, 1776, he took his seat as a member of the General Pennsylvania Council of Safety, established by the first Constitution. On Jan. 11, 1777, he was appointed commissary of the Continental stores and the stores of Pennsylvania at Lancaster, with the rank of major, and with authority to appoint such deputies as he might judge necessary. He was authorized a few days afterward to employ all the shoemakers among the Hessian prisoners at Lancaster in making shoes for the State. He was for some time a councilor of the Supreme Executive Council. He was appointed April 5, 1777, by the same Council, prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, clerk of the Orphans' Court, clerk of Quarter Sessions, and also recorder of deeds, part of which offices he held for upwards of twenty years. In 1777 he was appointed justice of the peace. In 1787 he was a member of the State Convention that ratified the Federal Constitution.

His son Joseph (1789–1830) was a merchant in Lancaster, and Joseph's son, John Adam (1817–1851), was the father of Mrs. Dr. Herr, and married Sarah, daughter of Peter Young, and sister of James Young, of Middletown, Pa.

Dr. G. W. Berntheizel, of Columbia, is the son of John Berntheizel, of Mountville, a painter by occupation. He studied medicine under Dr. Amos K. Rohrer, of Mountville, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1866. Soon after graduation he located at Silver Springs, where he remained for several years and then moved to Columbia. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. A. C. Treichler, of Elizabethtown, is the son of John Treichler, a blacksmith, who formerly resided at Conewaga. Before studying medicine with Dr. William H. Beane he taught common school, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1869. After graduation he located immediately where he now resides. He had three brothers in the profession, of whom two are deceased. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. Washington Righter, of Columbia, is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, class of 1866. He is, however, not engaged at present in the practice of the profession. He is a member of the County Medical Society.

Dr. Joseph Brackbill, of Strasburg, is a native of the township and a graduate in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1869. He is a member of both the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. John K. Lineaweaver, of Columbia, is a son of Dr. George Lineaweaver, formerly a practitioner at Lebanon, Pa. After receiving a good academic education, he followed civil engineering until 1859, when he began studying medicine under his father, and in 1861 graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, being a classmate of Professor Harrison Allen, of the University of Pennsylvania. After graduation he was elected interne of the Blockley Hospital, appointed acting assistant surgeon to the Broad and Cherry Streets Military Hospital in 1862, and the Chestnut Hill Military Hospital in 1863–64. In 1866 he moved to Columbia, where he still resides. He is surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the State and County Medical Societies. He has several brothers who are members of the profession.

Dr. Jesse H. Davis, of Soudersburg, was born in Colerain township, studied medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, at which institution he graduated in 1858. He is a member of both the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. David J. McCaa, of Ephrata, was born in Churchtown, Lancaster Co., Pa. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts at the Franklin and Marshall College, and in 1867 received his degree in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College. He is an active member of the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. S. A. Bockius, of Columbia, is a native of the county, and graduated as Doctor of Dental Surgery

at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1859. In 1861 he received his degree of M.D. from the Pennsylvania Medical College. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

P. J. Roebuck, M.D.—The grandfather of Dr. Roebuck, who was of German parentage, resided in Lebanon County, Pa., where he was a successful farmer. He was married to a Miss Shally, of the same county, and had six children, among whom was Jacob. He was in his political predilections a Whig, and in his religious belief a member of the Reformed Church. His son, above mentioned, was born Jan. 14, 1807, and spent his early years upon the farm of his parents. By his marriage to Miss Sarah, daughter of Ludwig Yengst, of Lebanon, he had five sons and six daughters, among whom was the subject of this biographical sketch. Mr. Roebuck pursued the vocation of a farmer until his death, which occurred Sept. 5, 1877. He was an ardent Whig in politics, and active in the interests of the Reformed Church. His son, Peter J., was born in Dauphin County, Dec. 10, 1838, and until his tenth year remained at the home of his father. The residence of an uncle subsequently afforded him opportunities for education, after which, while still a lad, he entered the store of John Bruner, of Jonestown, Pa., and remained two years. He then returned to the farm to recuperate his failing health, meanwhile continuing his studies, after which he became a pupil at the Annville Academy, and engaged in teaching. Having at the age of nineteen chosen medicine as a profession, he entered the office of Dr. J. Seiler, of Grantville, Dauphin Co., and remained three years, during the interval attending a complete course of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1860. The same year Derry Church, Dauphin Co., was chosen as his earliest field of labor, where he remained until 1867. The doctor was married Sept. 3, 1864, to Miss Emma J., daughter of Samuel H. Thome, M.D., of Palmyra, Pa., whose ancestors were of Scotch-Irish descent, and early settled in the county. In 1867, Dr. Roebuck removed to Ohio, and two years later made Lititz his home, which has since been the scene of his active professional labors. His practice, which is extended and of a general character, has steadily increased, its success having depended less upon fortuitous circumstances than upon thorough knowledge of the science of medicine and professional skill. He has been especially successful as an oculist, most of the cases within a wide range of territory coming under his observation. He is a member of the Lancaster City and County Medical Society, and also of the State Medical Society. The doctor is in his political views an earnest Republican, and one of the most active exponents of the principles of the party in the county. The contest over the new Constitution in 1873 first inspired him with political zeal, and rendered him one of the most enthusiastic advocates for its adoption. The following year he was elected State senator in the new district, created by the first apportionment under the new Constitution, the contest being one of the most spirited ever known in the county, and the only instance where two primary elections were held for the nomination of a candidate. After serving a term of two years he was re-elected, and in 1878 became a candidate for the nomination for Congressional honors, but was defeated. He has since been active in the political field, but not an aspirant for office, having resumed again the routine of professional labor. The doctor is a supporter of all evangelical religious denominations, Mrs. Roebuck being a member of the Reformed Church.

Dr. Isaac Mayer, of Willow Street, is the son of Isaac Mayer, a farmer of Strasburg township. He taught school prior to registering as office student under Dr. Benjamin Musser, of Strasburg. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies, and also of the American Medical Association; besides, he has on various occasions contributed papers at institutes and to educational journals.

Dr. George W. Beane, of Bainbridge, is a native of Washington County, Md., and the son, Thomas Beane, a farmer by occupation. He formerly taught school, then was telegraph operator prior to commencing the study of medicine under his brother, Dr. William H. Beane, of Middletown.

In 1866 he graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, and immediately located at Manchester, York Co., where he remained several years previous to moving to his present place of residence. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. William J. Wentz is a native of Drumore, a practitioner at New Providence, and is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, class of 1865. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. Thomas H. Wentz, of Kirkwood, is a brother of the above, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, class of 1874. He is a member of the Medical Society of the county.

Dr. William Blackwood, of Lancaster, is a son of Joseph Blackwood, of Baltimore, a manufacturer by occupation. He took his bachelor's degree at the University of Maryland, and in 1849 graduated in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College. He spent three years after graduation in hospital and dispensary work, and then located at Philadelphia. In 1866 he came to Lancaster, and soon afterwards was elected a member of the medical society. The following year he was elected recording secretary, which office he has held ever since. He was assistant surgeon during the late rebellion, United States examining surgeon for pensions, physician to the County Hospital for a number of years, is a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and also of the

American Medical Association and the State Medical Society.

Dr. John K. Hertz, of Lexington, is a native of Berks County, and the son of John Hertz, who formerly moved to Iowa. He studied at the State Normal School at Millersville, and taught in the public schools for five years previous to reading medicine with Dr. D. E. Shirk, of Lincoln, Pa. Dr. Hertz graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical College in 1860, began practice at Lincoln immediately after, but remained here only a few months when he moved to Lexington. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

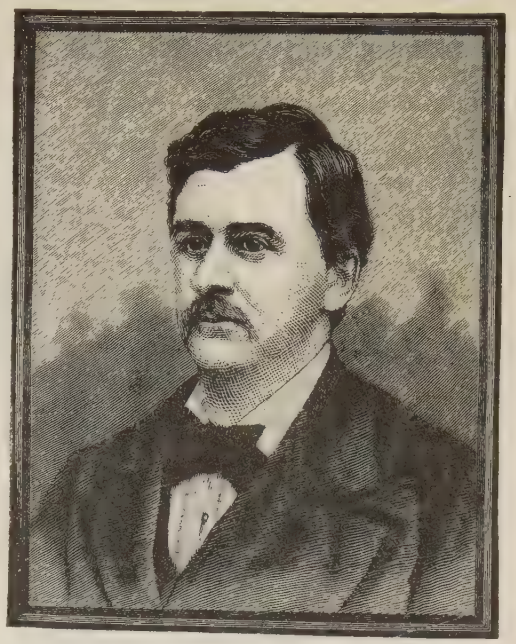
Dr. Thomas Moore Livingston, of Mountville, is a native of Huntingdon County, Pa., and the son of William W. Livingston, a farmer by occupation. He was a student at Millersville, and also of the academy at Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.; was a private during the late rebellion, Company A, Independent Battalion, Pennsylvania Militia, July 7, 1863; Company H, First Battalion Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, July 12, 1864; discharged. By reason of re-enlistment, Sept. 9, 1864, clerk headquarters, Department Pennsylvania, from November, 1864, until August, 1865; discharged. Dr. Livingston read medicine with Dr. John M. Forrest, and in 1872 received his degree from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the State and County Societies.

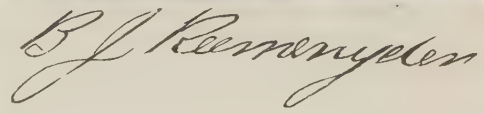
Dr. A. M. Miller, of Bird-in-Hand, is a son of John Miller, a farmer of Chester Co., Pa. He was a student at Mount Joy Academy, and began the study of medicine under Dr. William Compton, of Lancaster, and in 1858 graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical College of Philadelphia. He immediately began practice at his present location, where he has lived ever since. Some years afterwards he became a member of the County Medical Society, and since then was elected vice-president of the State Society, and later a member of the American Medical Association. He is also surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Dr. John W. Trabert, of Annville, Lebanon Co., Pa., is a native of the county, and the son of Christopher Trobert, of New Holland, a shoemaker by occupation. He attended the State Normal School at Millersville, taught in the public schools, read medicine with Dr. L. Z. Ringwalt, and in 1870 took his degree in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College. After graduation he located at Reamstown, where he remained until 1872, when he removed to his present place of residence. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

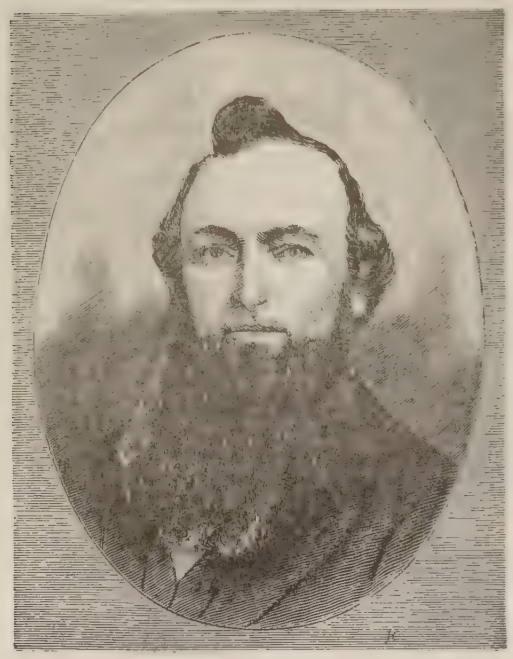
Dr. Isaac L. Lightner, of Ephrata, was born at Shirleysburg, Huntingdon Co., Pa. He is a graduate of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery of the class of 1873, and of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of the class of 1874. He is an active member of the State and County Medical Societies.

B. J. Reemsnyder, M.D., practicing physician of Hinkletown, was born at Akron, in Ephrata township, July 23, 1853. His father, Henry Reemsnyder, practiced medicine in Lancaster County over a quarter of a century, served during the late war as a captain in the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He died Nov. 2, 1877. His widow, Mary Jane, daughter of Henry Gray (who sat in the State Legislature several terms) still resides at Akron. Of their six children, five are living. Dr. B. J. Reemsnyder received his early education at the Bethany school, near Ephrata, and at the age of eighteen began the study of medicine in his father's office. After two courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Agnew being then the professor of surgery, he graduated at that institution in March, 1874. During the ensuing year he practiced in association with his father, and in 1875 located at Hinkletown. Since that time he has been steadily engaged in his profession at that village, and although compelled at first to face the discouragements that ever meet the young physician who makes his struggle for a start, he has by persistent endeavor and skillful application of his energies, widened and broadened his field of practice to handsome and profitable proportions. Yet young in years and ambitious with enthusiasm, he has before him a future that promises him a career of honorable distinction. In 1878 he was married to Alice A., daughter of Richard N. Winters, of Hinkletown.





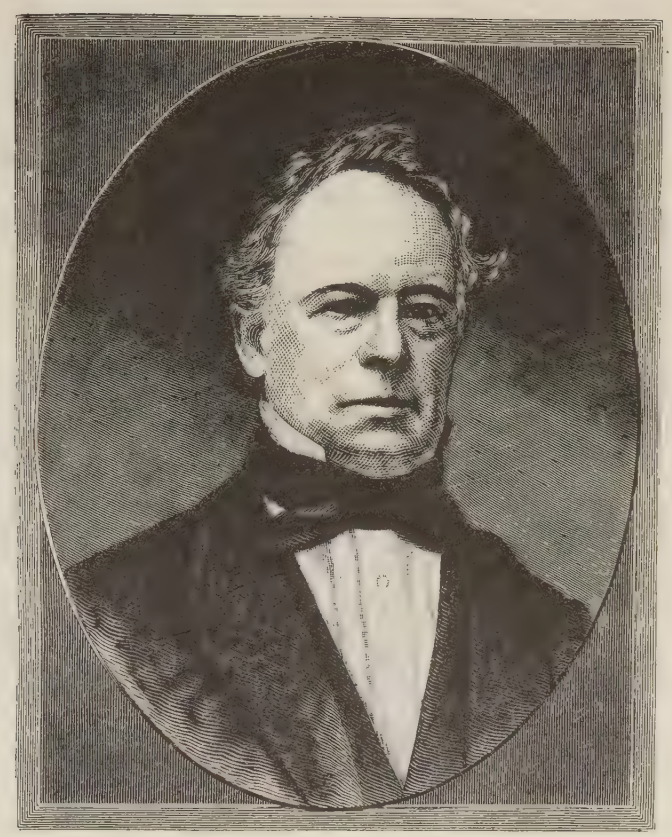
Samuel S. Wiest, M.D., for nearly thirty years one of the leading physicians in northeastern Lancaster, was born in West Cocalico, Sept. 25, 1828. His father, Christian Wiest, a prominent farmer, was a native of the county. He was born in 1794, and died in 1873. He married Annie, daughter of John Swarr, of Lancaster County. She died in 1850. They had three children (all sons), of whom Jacob and Samuel are living. Samuel obtained his early education at the common schools and at the Waynesburg Academy, at which latter institution he completed his



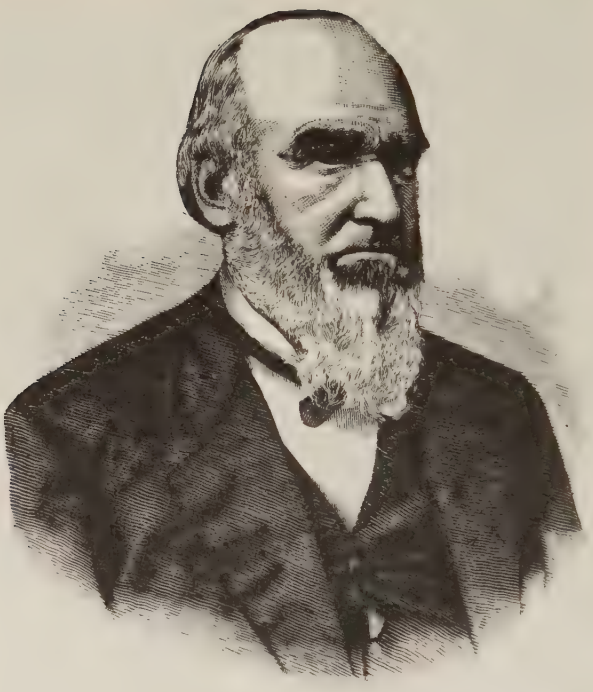
school-days in 1847. The two following years he taught school at Schoeneck. Having from his boyhood manifested a strong predilection for a physician's career, he now embraced the opportunity to carry his desires into practice, and, accordingly, in 1850, he became a student with Dr. John McClellan, of Philadelphia, a physician of conspicuous note in his day. He attended the University of Pennsylvania during the winter of 1851–52, when his health failing he retired to Lancaster, and studied with F. A. Muhlenberg, of that city. In the winter of 1852–53 he attended a second course of lectures at the University, and in the summer of 1853 resumed his studies with Dr. McClellan, and attended the practice of physicians at the Pennsylvania Hospital. In the fall of 1853 he entered the medical department of the University of New York, and there graduated with high honor in the spring of 1854. March 23d of that year he made a location of Schoeneck (where his uncle, Samuel Wiest, had been long in practice), and set himself to face the struggle marked out for all newly-fledged physicians. His knowledge of surgery gave him, however, a material advantage, and energetically improving the opportunity placed before him, he soon won his way to an assured place as a prosperous and successful practitioner. For about thirty years he has practiced uninterruptedly in his first chosen field, and long since gained a high name not only in his home-locality, but among the prominent physicians of Lancaster County. As an indication of how steadfastly he has held a place in the minds of the community, it is necessary only to note that during his thirty years of practice only one other doctor has located in Schoeneck. Dr. Wiest was married Feb. 1, 1855, to Mary N., daughter of John S. Baer, of Lancaster County. He has been a member of Cocalico Lodge, No. 408, I. O. O. F., since 1855, and a member of the Masonic order since 1870. He has been extensively interested in tobacco manufacture, and latterly has been concerned in the purchase and shipment of leaf tobacco, although to the intricate details of the business he has not been able to devote much personal attention. His large practice takes all his time and energies, and to the successful conduct thereof he gives his ambition and best thoughts, as he did when making his way to the position he now occupies.

Dr. M. W. Hurst was born in Caernarvon township, Lancaster Co., on Sept. 27, 1835, of Pennsylvania German parentage. His father was John (Horst) Hurst, who pursued the occupation of a farmer during his lifetime, and was a substantial, useful, and energetic citizen, of plain habits, and devoid of ambition for public place. His mother was Catharine, daughter of Daniel and Anna Witmer, of Earl township. Of a family of nine children (all sons), our subject was the eighth. His earlier education was derived at the common schools of his native township. Subsequently he enjoyed academic instruction at the Marietta Academy, taught by Professor J. P. Wickersham, completing his educational course at the State Normal School at Millersville. For several years after leaving school he engaged in teaching in Lancaster County. In 1858, having decided to adopt the practice of medicine as his profession, he began his studies under the direction of Dr. Isaac D. Winters, of Goodville, Lancaster Co., and later attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1861. He continued his connection with Dr. Winters until the fall of 1863, when he located permanently at Earlville, Lancaster Co., where he has since been in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice.

Dr. Hurst is recognized as one of the successful and representative physicians of the county, enjoying the reputation of a skillful and conscientious practitioner,



Isaac Mitchell



H. A. SMITH, M.D.

thoroughly regular in his methods of practice, opposed to empiricism, and keeping himself fully informed of the latest and most approved discoveries in medicine and surgery. He is a member of the District Medical Society of Lancaster County, and a cheerful and liberal supporter of all movements contributing to the material and social improvement of his native county. He was married on the 15th of September, 1863, to Hallie, daughter of John and Margaret Oberholser, of East Earl township, and has a family of six children, viz., Maggie K., Minnie C., Annie C., John O., Hattie M., and Spencer Wells Hurst.

PETER O. BLEILER, M.D., was born Aug. 1, 1852, in Lehigh County, Pa. His father, David, was a prominent farmer of that county of which he was a native. He was born in 1824, and died Dec. 16, 1882,

P. O. Bleiler

after a lifelong residence in Lehigh. He married Sarah, daughter of John Seiberling, of Lehigh County. She is living in Lehigh County upon the old homestead. They had eight children, six sons and two daughters. Peter was the fourth child and third son. His early education was received in the common schools and the Siegersville Academy. His school-days were ended for a time when he reached his twentieth year. He then engaged in teaching school in Lehigh County, following that profession four terms, meanwhile attending the Palatinate College at Myerstown, Lebanon Co., for six terms. In 1873 he determined to embrace the study of medicine, and became that year a student with Dr. Frederick Seiberling, of Lehigh County. He attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and graduated at that institution in March, 1876. His first field was Lion Valley, Lehigh Co., where he remained six months. At that juncture he was induced by a relative to seek an opening in the place now known as Denver (then called Union). Dr. Bleiler found a comparatively crude community with an abundance of doctors in the neighborhood, but his foresight saw possibilities for the town and he determined to bide his time, knowing full well the struggle at first would be an arduous one. His comprehension of the situation was correct and the struggle came, but he adhered manfully to his purpose, called his energies and ambition into urgent service, and by persistence soon found himself upon the road to an assured position. He now enjoys a large and lucrative practice, and is recognized as one of the leading and skillful physicians of the section. He has won his place by hard work, and has the satisfaction of knowing that by his own efforts alone has he risen from nothing to his present position. In 1876 Dr. Bleiler was married to Emma L., daughter of Daniel B. Kistler, of Lehigh County. He was reared in the Reformed Church, and has been a member thereof since 1867.

DR. A. G. B. PARKE, of Gap, was born in Chester County. He is a graduate in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania of the class of 1866. He is an active member of the County Medical Society, and also a member of the State Medical Society.

DR. OLIVER ROLAND, of Lancaster, is the son of Henry A. Roland, Esq., of New Holland. He took his master's degree at Princeton, and afterwards began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John L. Atlee, Sr. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1875, and the following year served as resident physician at the Episcopal Hospital at Philadelphia. He has been visiting physician to the County Hospital for several terms, and is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. H. E. NORRIS, of Marietta, is a native of Wakefield, Carroll Co., Md., received the degree of A.M. in course from the Western Maryland College, Maryland; studied medicine with Dr. J. F. Buffington, of New Windsor, and graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland in 1874. After graduation he began practice at New Windsor, where he remained until 1877, when he removed to Marietta. He is surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. GEORGE R. WELCHANS, of Lancaster, is a native of the city, and formerly engaged in the drug business. He studied medicine under Dr. John L. Atlee, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Jefferson Medical College, class of 1867. He has been physician to the County Hospital for a number of years, member of the United States Pension

Board of Examining Surgeons, member of the American Medical Association, and of the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. Benjamin F. Herr, of Millersville, is a native of Buffalo, N. Y. He received his master's degree from the Classical Institute, at Williamsville, N. Y., in 1869. He studied medicine under Dr. F. M. Musser, of Lancaster, and Dr. D. D. Richardson, of Philadelphia. He graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1877, and immediately began practice at Millersville. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. R. M. Bolenius, of Lancaster, is a native of the city, and studied medicine under Dr. Henry Carpenter. In 1873 he graduated at the University of Maryland, and afterwards located here. He has been hospital physician for a succession of years, and a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. Amos H. Smith, of Paradise, is the son of Gabriel Smith, a miller of New Providence. He was a student at Millersville, taught public school, and studied pharmacy prior to reading medicine under Dr. M. L. Herr. He graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, and subsequently selected his present location. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. Jacob Charles was born in Pequea township, Lancaster Co., on July 14, 1848, and is a representative of an old German family by the name of Karle, who, having emigrated to this country at an early period, changed their surname to the more English form of Charles. His parents were Jacob and Ann Eliza (Carman) Charles, the former of whom engaged in mercantile pursuits for many years at West Willow, Pequea township, and ended his days in that locality. His grandfather, Joseph Charles, was also a resident of Pequea township, and led an active and industrious life.

Until he attained his thirteenth year, Dr. Charles remained at home, enjoying a district-school training, and assisting his father in the store and on his farm. At that time he entered the State Normal School at Millersville, where he pursued his studies with assiduity for four years. In 1866, having decided to make the study and practice of medicine his life-work, he entered upon his studies in the office of Dr. J. W. Hess, of Millersville, with whom he continued to be registered until the completion of his preparatory career. He attended one course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and subsequently matriculated at the Long Island Medical College, Brooklyn, N. Y., from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1869. The year following he commenced the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, where he remained for three years. At the expiration of that time he removed to Lancaster, where he continued for some time, and in February, 1875, took up a permanent location at Lincoln, Lancaster Co., where he has since continued in active and successful practice. He indulges in no specialties, but pursues the busy life of an earnest and industrious country practitioner, holding himself aloof from public affairs, and confining himself closely to the demands of his profession. He keeps himself informed of the latest discoveries and improvements in medicine and mechanical treatment, and is gradually developing a large and lucrative practice. He has achieved special success in the treatment of those dread diseases, scarlet fever and diphtheria, adopting a plan not usually pursued by his professional compeers. He was elected a member of the Lancaster City and County Medical Societies in 1878, and of the State Medical Society in 1880. His marriage occurred in September, 1868, his wife's maiden name being Elizabeth Kauffman, and his children Edgar and Theodore Charles.

Dr. George T. Weseman, of Bainbridge, is a native of Nordheim, Prussia. He received his preliminary education at the Gymnasium of Göttingen,

prior to entering the university of this same city, where he graduated in 1847. This same year he emigrated and began practice, being thus engaged in Dauphin, Northumberland, and Lancaster Counties respectively. He served as assistant surgeon and acting assistant surgeon for four years during the late rebellion. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. Amos F. Dillman, of Oregon, is a native of New Holland. He studied medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, at which institution he received his degree in 1876. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies.

Dr. H. M. Alexander, of Marietta, is a son of John Alexander, a farmer, formerly of Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa. He is a graduate of the University of Lewisburg. Afterwards he began reading medicine under Dr. Thomas H. Wilson, and graduated in medicine, in 1876, at the University of Pennsylvania. This same year he located at Marietta, where he has practiced ever since. In 1882 he began the propagation of "vaccine virus" from "grain-fed cattle," and succeeded in establishing quite a reputation in this respect. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. Isaac M. Winters, of Goodville, is a native of the county, and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College in the class of 1881. He is a member of the County Medical Society.

Dr. John F. Yost, of Bethesda, was born in York County, Pa., received his degree in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College in 1867. He is a member of the Medical Society of the county.

Dr. Joseph F. Cottrell, of Columbia, is a native of the same place, and a graduate of Princeton College, N. J. He received his diploma in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1863. After graduation he was appointed assistant surgeon of the navy, which position he held for a number of years. He soon afterwards abandoned the active practice of medicine and engaged in mercantile pursuits, but he still remains an active member of the County Medical Society.

Dr. Henry B. Stehman, of Lancaster, is a son of John B. Stehman, of Mountville, this county. He took his master's degree at Lebanon Valley College, studied medicine under Professor William H. Pancoast, of Philadelphia, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in the class of 1877. After graduation he spent one year in dispensary work in Philadelphia, and another as resident physician at Blockley, after which he came to Lancaster. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies, a member of the Board of United States Pension Examiners, and in January, 1883, began the publication of a local medical journal, devoted to the interests of the medical societies in the eastern part of the State.

Dr. Thomas B. Cox, of Lancaster, was the son of T. B. Cox, a carriage-builder of the city. Prior to reading medicine with Dr. M. L. Herr, he graduated at the Lancaster High School, and in 1879 took his degree in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College. He served one term as visiting physician to the County Hospital, and was a member of the State and County Medical Societies. He died in December, 1882.

Dr. Henry M. Black, of Strasburg, is a native of the town and a graduate in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, class of 1875. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. Michael Glacken, of Greene, was born in Cecil County, Md., and graduated in 1859 in medicine at the university of that State. He is an active member of the County Medical Society, and also of the State Society.

Dr. Jacob L. Mowery, of Conestoga Centre, was born in West Lampeter township. He graduated in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College in 1878, and afterwards located at his present place of practice. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. Jacob G. Weaver, of Strasburg, is a native of the county, and the son of John Weaver, a farmer by occupation. Prior to reading medicine with Dr. Benjamin Musser, he attended the Coatesville Academy and the Chester County Normal School. He attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College and received his degree in 1865, after which he was located on the Strasburg and Millport Turnpike, and later moved to Strasburg. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. E. H. Plank, of Christiana, is a native of Berks County, and the son of David K. Plank, of Morgantown. He was a student at Millersville, taught public school, read medicine with Dr. Robert S. Bunn, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1870. After graduating he practiced at Ebensburg, Cambria Co., during which time he was also visiting physician to the County Hospital. He moved to Christiana in 1878, and the following year became a member of the County Medical Society.

Joseph Simpson Thome, M.D.—Arthur Thome, the great-grandfather of Dr. Thome, was of Scotch descent, and emigrated to America at an early date. He settled in Lebanon, Pa., where his son John became a citizen of much prominence. The latter was justice of the peace during the period of the Revolutionary war, which he assisted liberally with his means, as the following extract from a letter addressed to his Excellency Joseph Reed, Esq., president of the Council, indicates:[1]

"Lebanon, May 3, 1781.

"I have Already paid 85 Sol. their gratuities, and for that purpose and for paying the new recruits I have borrowed upwards of £100, besides advancing £100 of my own money. If your Excellency and

[1] Found in Lebanon County Archives.

council do not send me a sum sufficient to discharge the bounties & gratuities, the consequences I am afraid will not only be attended with mutiny, but I will be obliged to abandon my House as the Soldiery have tormented me hourly for upwards of 4 weeks past.

"I have the Honour to be
Your Excellency's most obedient
and very humble Servt.,
"JOHN THOME."

To his wife, Ann Amelia Thome, were born three daughters—Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Kelker, Mrs. Hess—and a son, John. Mr. Thome died in Lebanon, and was buried in the Lutheran Cemetery of that place. His son John was born in Lebanon, where his early years were passed. He subsequently removed to Allegheny County, Pa., and afterwards to Manheim, where he followed his profession of civil engineer and surveyor, and was for more than thirty years a justice of the peace of the county. He was aide-de-camp to Gen. Hilsman in 1812–14, but owing to a cessation of hostilities was not called into active service. He aided materially by his professional skill in the construction of the Union Canal, and was engaged in other important works. John Thome married Jane, daughter of John Simpson, of Butler County, Pa. Their children were Samuel, William, Joseph S., Mary (Mrs. Mays), Charlotte (Mrs. Hacker), and Rebecca (Mrs. Mays). Mr. Thome's death occurred in Manheim, in his seventy-eighth year. His son, Joseph Simpson, was born Dec. 21, 1819, in Manheim, where his early boyhood was spent in attendance at the common school, after which he engaged in labor or assisted his father in surveying and scrivening. He chose medicine as a profession, and began his studies with Dr. Thomas Veazy, of Manheim. On the death of the latter he entered the office of Dr. Daniel L. Carpenter, the demand upon whose professional skill was so great as to afford his student an opportunity for immediate practice. In 1846 he settled in Lebanon County, and in 1863 removed to Lancaster County. In 1880 he made Mastersonville, in that county, his residence, where he now enjoys a large and very satisfactory practice.

Jos. S. Thome

His experience and skill have made his presence invaluable as the family physician in many homes of the vicinity. He was married to Miss Sarah Brown, of Londonderry township, Lebanon Co. Their children are Margaret and Mary Jane, deceased; John J., born in 1850, and married in 1873 to Miss Amelia Landis, whose children are Stella May, Joseph H., and Bertha; William, born in 1854, who graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1876, and is now associated with his father in practice. He married, in 1876, Miss Louisa Missener, and has one son, Winfield M. Dr. Thome is a member of the County Medical Society, as is also his son. Their religious convictions are in harmony with the creed of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches.

DR. WILLIAM B. THOME, of Mastersonville, a native of Lebanon County, is a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1876. He is a member of the County Medical Society.

DR. THOMAS W. KAY, of Columbia, is a native of Port Royal, Va. He read medicine under Dr. Alexander Craig, of Columbia, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, in 1879. He was appointed vaccine physician in the borough of Columbia in 1881, and is also a member of the County Medical Society.

DR. A. S. BRUBAKER is a native of Ephrata township. He graduated at the university in 1877, and then located at Akron, where he has continued in practice until recently, when he removed to Columbiana, Ohio. He is a member of both State and County Medical Societies.

DR. E. R. HERSHEY is a native of Salisbury township, and practiced at Paradise. He is a graduate of

Jefferson Medical College, class of 1880, and a member of the County Medical Society.

DR. J. B. MCBRIDE is a resident of Columbia, formerly engaged in practice, but at present in mercantile pursuits. He is a member of the County Medical Society.

DR. J. C. GATCHELL, of Marticville, is a native of Oxford, Chester Co., Pa. He is a graduate of the Pennsylvania Medical College of the class of 1860. Of late he has combined politics with medicine, and for several years was a member of the House of Representatives. He formerly was a member of the County Medical Society.

DR. M. B. SHAEFFER, of Farmersville, is a native of Lebanon County, and the son of Adam Shaeffer, residing at Richland. He attended Palatinate College and the State Normal School at Shippensburg, prior to reading medicine with Dr. J. D. Carpenter. He graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1879, and immediately located at Richland, removing the following year, however, to Farmersville. He is a member of the County Medical Society.

DR. L. M. BRYSON, of Marticville, is a native of Bart township. He graduated in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College in 1879, and located at his present place of practice. He is a member of the County Medical Society.

DR. BENJAMIN E. KENDIG, of Salunga, was born in Safe Harbor, and graduated in medicine in 1874 at the University of New York. After graduating he located at Salunga, where he has since continued in practice. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. WILLIAM B. IRWIN, of Churchtown, a native of Waynesburg, Chester Co., Pa., is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, class of 1879. He received the degree of B.E. from the Waynesburg Academy, and is a member of the County Medical Society.

DR. JOHN K. SHIRK, of Lancaster, is a native of the county, and a son of David O. Shirk, a farmer at Oregon. He attended the State Normal School at Millersville; read medicine under Dr. F. M. Musser and Dr. D. D. Richardson; graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1879, and the following year attended the University of Vienna. He began practice at Witmer, this county, in 1880, and in 1881 moved to Lancaster. He was physician to the County Hospital, and also the prison. He is a member of the County Medical Society.

JOHN H. SHENK, M.D.—Samuel Shenk, the grandfather of the doctor, was descended from German ancestry, and resided in Annville, Lebanon Co., where he was a prosperous farmer. He was the parent of five children,—Henry, Abram, Maria (Mrs. Baker), Nancy (Mrs. Cormany), and Elizabeth. Mr. Shenk continued to reside in Lebanon County until his death in advanced years. The birth of his son Henry occurred on the homestead, where he remained until his purchase and removal to an adjacent farm. He married Miss Magdalena, daughter of Christian Kreider, of Lebanon County, and had children,—Christian H., Joseph H. (deceased), John H., Mary (Mrs. Kreider), and Annie E. (Mrs. Zimmerman), deceased. Mr. Shenk was during his lifetime engaged in agricultural employments, and died at his home in his thirty-ninth year. He was an earnest representative in politics of the principles of the Old-Line Whig party, and in religion espoused the creed of the church of the United Brethren. His son, John H., was born near Annville, on the 8th of March, 1839, and spent his youth until the age of twelve years on the farm, after which occurred the removal of the family to Lebanon. Here he attended the Lebanon Academy, and subsequently engaged in teaching, also entering a store for one year as clerk. The medical profession having been determined upon as the one most congenial to his tastes, he in 1858 entered the office of Dr. B. F. Schneck, of Lebanon, as a student, and later attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in the spring of 1861. In March, 1862, he succeeded to the practice of Dr. Levi Hall, of Lititz, where he has since been an active practitioner. His field of labor is an extended one, the skill and proficiency displayed by the doctor in critical cases having won for him an enviable reputation and the cordial esteem of his patients. He is a member of the Lancaster City and County Medical Society, and also of the State Medical Society. He has been identified with the business and social advancement of Lititz since his residence in the borough, though the arduous labors of his profession leave little leisure for matters of a public or political character. The doctor was married Oct. 7, 1863, to Miss Laura E., daughter of Dr. Levi Hall, of Lititz. They have one daughter, Sallie.

DR. JAMES C. BROBST, of Lititz, is a native of Rehrersburg, Berks Co., Pa. He received the degree of Master of Arts in course at the Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, and in 1867 the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Bellevue Hospital College. He is engaged in the drug business, aside from the regular practice of his profession. He is also a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. MARTIN RINGWALT, of Rohrerstown, is the son of David Ringwalt, a merchant of the same place. He was an office student of Dr. Henry Carpenter, of Lancaster, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, of the class of 1880. Soon after graduation he began practice in his native place, and subsequently was elected a member of the medical society.

DR. JOHN J. NEWPHER, of Mount Joy, is a son of A. O. Newpher, Esq., of Millersville. He began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. M. L. Davis, and graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1881. After graduation he im-

mediately located at Mount Joy, and soon afterwards became a member of the County Medical Society.

Dr. Isaac B. Sensenig, of Witmer, was born in the county, and is the son of Isaac Sensenig, of Brecknock township. Having taught public school for several years, he entered the office of Isaac Winters, M.D., and in 1869 received his degree in medicine at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He began practice at Denver, but soon removed to near New Holland, where he remained until 1875, when he changed to Columbus, Ohio, but in 1880 returned to his present location. He is a member of the Columbus Academy of Medicine, of the Columbus Pathological Society, of the Ohio State Medical Society, also of the Pennsylvania State Medical and the Lancaster City and County Medical Societies. Dr. Sensenig was a member of Company H, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Dr. John W. Zell, of Little Britain, is a native of the county and a graduate of the Pennsylvania Medical College, class of 1856. He is a member of the County Medical Society.

Dr. David H. Shenk, of Hempfield, is a native of the county. He read medicine with Dr. S. T. Davis, after attending Millersville State Normal School, and graduated in medicine at the Long Island College Hospital, class of 1874. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. J. Y. Kline, of Clay township, was born in Berks County. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1874. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. B. F. W. Urban, of Lancaster, is the son of Joseph R. Urban, a teacher by profession, of Conestoga Centre. He was a teacher in the public schools of the county prior to beginning the study of medicine with Dr. P. J. Clinger, of Conestoga Centre. He received his degree in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1869; after graduation he began private practice at Conestoga Centre, but removed to Lancaster in 1873. He enlisted in 1862 as a private, and in 1864 was promoted and commissioned brigade hospital steward, in which capacity he served until the close of the war.

He was three years clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and of the Quarter Sessions, and for six years deputy of the same. He is at present engaged in the drug business, and is a member of the State Medical Society, and of the County Medical and Pharmaceutical Societies.

Dr. Samuel B. Foreman, of Lancaster, is a native of Franklin County, and the son of Frederic Foreman, a farmer of Waynesboro'. He attended the State Normal School at Millersville, and in 1872 graduated at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He studied medicine under Drs. S. B. Hartman, of Lancaster, and Francis A. Oellig, Franklin County. He graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1876, and subsequently took a special course on diseases of the eye at Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia. Later he located at Lancaster, where he has since remained. He is a member of the County Medical Society.

Dr. T. M. Rohrer, of Quarryville, is the son of John K. Rohrer, a merchant of New Providence. Prior to reading medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. W. J. Wentz, of New Providence, he attended the Millersville Normal School, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1881. After graduation he located at Quarryville. He is a member of both the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. J. S. Kreiter, of Akron, is the son of Solomon Kreiter, a farmer, living at Litiz. He received his preliminary education at the State Normal Schools of Millersville and Indiana, taught in the public schools, and read medicine with Dr. J. C. Brobst. He graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1882, and immediately located at Lititz, but a few months later removed to Akron. He is a member of the County Medical Society.

Dr. James Erwin Baker, of Lancaster, is a native of New York; he graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1882, and immediately began private practice. He is a member of the County Medical Society.

Dr. Edmund B. Ilyus, of Lancaster, is a native of the county, and the son of A. C. Ilyus, a justice of the peace at Neffsville. He attended the State Normal School at Millersville, taught in the public schools, and read medicine with Dr. E. J. Bowman, graduating at the Jefferson Medical College in 1882. Immediately after graduating he located at Lancaster, and the following year joined the medical society.

Dr. C. F. Markle, of Columbia, is the son of Emanuel Markle, a hardware merchant of Shrewsbury, York Co. He taught school prior to beginning the study of medicine in the office of Drs. J. and E. H. Gerry, of his native town. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, in 1876; commenced practice at Winterstown, where he remained for six years; then he removed to Columbia, where he combines the drug business with practice. He is a member of the society.

Dr. John H. MacCreary, of Lancaster, is a native of the county, and the son of John MacCreary, of Earl (West) township. He received his preliminary education at the Coatesville Academy and Millersville Normal School, and afterwards studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. John L. Atlee, Jr., graduating at the University of Pennsylvania in 1866. He was assistant surgeon of the Two Hundred and First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and from 1867 to 1869 assistant physician at the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg. In 1870 he located at Chester Springs, where he remained until 1874, when he removed to Salisbury township, at which

place he remained until 1883, when he was elected superintendent and physician of the Lancaster County Hospital, which position he now holds. He is a member of the County Medical Society.

Dr. George R. Rohrer, of Lancaster, is the son of Jeremiah Rohrer, dealer in liquors, of this city. He studied medicine under Dr. John L. Atlee, Sr., and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1880. The following year he served as resident physician at Blockley Hospital, and subsequently as interne at Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia. He is a member of the medical society.

M. M. Withers, M.D.—Augustus Withers, the great ancestral parent of the doctor, was of German birth, and on his emigration to America, about the middle of the eighteenth century, settled in Strasburg township, where he followed agricultural employments on lands pre-empted from the government. He married, and had children, George, John, and Mary, who were reared on the homestead, which, on the death of their parents, they largely developed in resources, erecting mills, distillery, and iron-works, which were successfully operated for a number of years, transporting their products to the markets of Philadelphia by teams, making regular trips during the whole year. The grandparents of the doctor lived during the period of the Revolution, and, though not actively a participant in the struggle, rendered signal service to the cause of freedom in the manufacture of muskets for the soldiers. His death occurred about the year 1812, upon the farm where his years of activity had been passed. His son George was born in 1798 on the homestead, where the larger portion of his life was spent in cultivating the paternal inheritance. On his retirement from active labor he removed to Lancaster, where his death occurred in 1876. His politics were formerly Democratic and of the most pronounced type, though subsequent events induced his espousal of the principles of Republicanism. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Jonas Metzgar, of Lancaster, and had children,—George H., Michael M., George W., Howard H., Ann E., Mary C., and Catharine J., four of whom survive.

George W. was a practicing physician, and after a period of service in the army settled in Willow Street, West Lampeter township, where he died in 1870.

Howard H. is engaged in active practice in Lancaster.

Michael M. was born Jan. 17, 1830, in Strasburg township, where his early youth was spent. The public school of the district, and subsequently the Strasburg Academy, afforded him advantages of education, after which he decided upon medicine as a profession. In 1850 he entered the office of Dr. John L. Atlee, of Lancaster, and attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, from which he received his diploma in 1854.

After a period of active professional labor in Lancaster he removed, in 1865, to Maytown, where he has since continued in active practice. The doctor, by a thorough course of study and an extended familiarity with all forms of disease, had become a proficient in the science of medicine, and on making Maytown his residence soon controlled a large and lucrative practice. His fidelity to the interests of his patients readily won their confidence and regard, and established him as among the most successful practitioners in the county. He married, in the summer of 1866, Miss Elizabeth C., daughter of Dr. William B. Fahnestock, for many years a leading physician of Lancaster. They have one daughter, May R. The doctor is in politics a Republican, though not actively engaged in the political field, his profession usually monopolizing his time and energies. He is greatly interested in educational matters, and has been for many years a member of the East Donegal School Board. Both he and Mrs. Withers maintain their connection with the Trinity Lutheran Church of Lancaster.

Dr. Daniel Murphy, of Safe Harbor, is a native of York County, Pa. He is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, of the class of 1859, and has been located at Safe Harbor for a number of years.

Dr. John L. Shober, of Terre Hill, is a son of Ephraim Shober, of Brecknock township, this county. He attended Lititz Academy, and then followed milling, prior to reading medicine with Dr. Isaac Breneisen. He attended the Jefferson Medical College in 1843–44, and graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical College in 1847. After attending one course of lectures he practiced for some time at Shoemakersville. In the spring of 1847 he went to Santa Fé as assistant surgeon of the Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and while there served as surgeon in the general hospital. In 1848 he returned to this county, and spent the winter months in attending medical lectures at Philadelphia, but he returned to Sterling, Ill., the following spring, and in 1850 crossed the plains to California. He practiced medicine at Placerville, Cal., for six years, and in 1857 returned to Terre Hill, where he has resided ever since.

Dr. Jacob Long, of Lancaster, is a native of the county. He read medicine with Dr. Heiss, formerly a student of Dr. Abraham Carpenter, and graduated at the Pennsylvania Eclectic Medical College. He practiced medicine in the city for about twenty years, and in 1860 engaged in the drug business where he at present resides.

Dr. Washington Burg is a native of York County; studied medicine with Dr. G. C. Burg, of Washington borough, and in 1859 graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. He entered the army as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and afterwards was promoted to the surgeoncy of the two Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He is now located at East Petersburg.

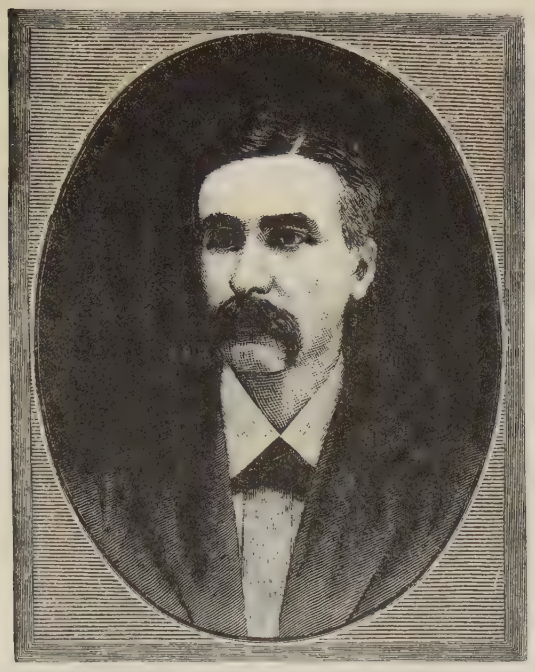
Dr. R. J. Clark, of Chestnut Level, is the son of Thomas A. Clark, formerly of Nottingham, Chester Co., Pa. He received his early education at the Chestnut Level Academy, and subsequently taught in the public schools. He studied medicine under James Fulton, M.D., and in 1868 received his diploma from the University of Pennsylvania. After graduation he attended another course of lectures, and located at Oak Hill in 1869. In the spring of 1870 he went to Allegheny County, the following year to Wyliesburg, Va.; later to Mecklinsburg, Va., and in 1874 returned to Chestnut Level, where he has been practicing his profession ever since. He was a private in the late rebellion, and formerly a member of the Oxford Medical Society.

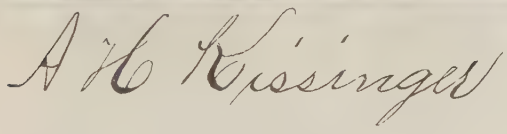
Dr. Mary Eleanor Wilson, of Lancaster, is a native of the county, her father residing at New Providence, being a farmer and tanner by occupation. Dr. Wilson is a graduate of the Lancaster High School, and formerly a pupil at the Columbia Institute. She read medicine under Dr. John K. Raub, and received her degree in medicine in 1868, at the Women's Medical College at Philadelphia. This same year she located in the city, and is at present censor for Pennsylvania of the Alumnæ Association of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Dr. A. P. Garber, of Mountville, was a son of Jacob B. Garber, a farmer and florist of the same place. After serving in the rebellion, teaching in the public schools, and attending the State Normal School at Millersville, he entered the junior class at Lafayette College in the fall of 1866, pursued an elective course in the Scientific Department, and graduated June, 1868. Devoted to the study of natural history and especially botany, he was then employed by the college to collect plants of Pennsylvania for the herbarium under the direction of Dr. Thomas C. Porter, Professor of Botany. In September, 1868, he visited Erie and explored the lake shore and Presque Isle. During the months of August and September of the year following he traveled along the whole tier of northern counties from Wayne to Erie, and then southward through the counties west of the Alleghenies as far as the Virginia line, where he gathered the famous Dutchman's smoke-pipe,—*Aristochia Sipho.* Later, in the same service, he made an excursion with the late Thomas P. James into the Pocono region of Monroe and Pike Counties, and brought back a fine collection of mosses and liverworts. These labors secured many valuable additions to the flora of the State, and although nothing wholly new to science, at least twenty-seven species only found by him. As a resident graduate at Easton, his time was taken up with botanical field work and the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Trail Green, until he received his diploma at the University of Pennsylvania in 1872. He then engaged for a short time in private practice at Harrisburg, but soon afterwards was elected assistant resident physician at the State Insane Hospital at Harrisburg, where he remained for three years. After the failure of his health, which compelled him to relinquish the practice of his profession, spent several years in Florida, and by his indefatigable explorations made large additions to the flora of the United States. The great value of his contributions is recognized by all the leading botanists of the county. Dr. Asa Gray has embalmed his memory by giving his name to a new genus,—*Garberiai;* and Professor Porter has honored his old friend by naming an orchid of his discovery, near Miami, S. Florida, *Habenaria Garberi.* The last work of exploration performed by him was in the island of Porto Rico, West Indies, under the direction of Baron Eggers. Dr. Thomas C. Porter, in speaking of him said, "From my long and pleasant association with him, I am able to say that he was a most patient, thorough, and accurate student, skilled in the use of the microscope, an accomplished naturalist. His powers of observation were very acute, as shown by his letters and notes, and the specimens prepared by him excelled in every way. Quiet, modest, faithful, an agreeable companion, and an earnest Christian, the tidings of his early death caused profound sorrow and regret to his scientific friends and associates." Dr. Garber became a victim of that distressing malady, consumption, and in 1881 succumbed to its influence.

A. H. Kissinger, M.D.—Abraham Kissinger, one of Berks County's sterling citizens, was born near Sinking Spring in 1810, passed his life upon his birthplace, and died there in November, 1882. His widow, Abylonia (daughter of Jacob Hill, of Reading), survives him, and resides upon the old homestead. They reared eleven children, all of whom are living. Dr. A. H. Kissinger, of Bowmansville, was born in Spring township, Berks Co., Dec. 3, 1847. He received his education at the Reading Classical Academy, and upon the completion of his studies there, became a medical student in the office of Dr. J. S. Herbein, of Sinking Spring. He attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and graduated March 13, 1871. While casting about him for an opening likely to present a field for practice, his attention was invited to the village of Bowmansville, in Lancaster County. There was at that time no physician resident there, but the place had from time to time a good many. None had, however, remained any length of time for the reason that the location failed to advance sufficient encouragement in the way of patronage. Thus Bowmansville came to be looked upon as an unpromising home for a physician; but despite this outlook young Kissinger thought there was a field there, and that a persevering ambition would make it fruitful. He pitched his tent, therefore, upon the ground where so many had failed, and determined to test the matter fully. At the outset he met with little encouragement, and the first winter of his stay was stricken

with fever, and lay ill a long time,—at a period, too, when there was much sickness in the country round-about, and when, if he had been well, he might have made a good start. Illness and lack of practice could not, however, check the ambitious hopes he had formed, and with dogged determination he kept





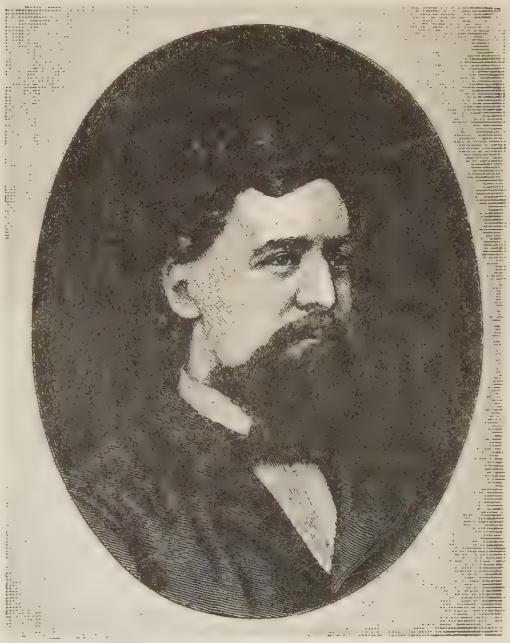
steadily to his purpose of achieving success in the face of fate. Such a spirit must, of course, win a victory in the long run, and it won in his case. The turn in the tide came in due time; and when once within his grasp he pushed his improving fortunes with heroic will and untiring zeal until he soon found himself upon a secure and promising road to a flourishing practice. His was no royal path to success, and when he gained it, he had the proud satisfaction of feeling and knowing that he had fully earned it. To-day he is recognized as one of the busiest and most prosperous physicians in his section of Lancaster County. His practice extends into two counties and six townships, and radiates six miles from his home in any given direction.

Dr. Kissinger has been twice married. His first wife (to whom he was married April 10, 1873) was Lizzie Y., daughter of Christian Snader, of Brecknock. She died Sept. 27, 1878. Oct. 3, 1879, he married Missouri, daughter of Levi Weiler, of East Earl. Dr. Kissinger was reared in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and has been a member thereof for upwards of twenty years. He is now connected with Centre Church, and is one of the trustees of the Centre Church Cemetery Association.

U. B. KLINE was born in Warwick township, Lancaster Co., May 15, 1826. He received his early education at the school in Lititz, and after studying medicine in the office of Dr. Josiah Robinson, of Lincoln, and Dr. Emanuel Rank, of Lebanon, entered the University of New York, where he graduated in 1852. In 1857 he located in the practice of his profession at Reamstown, where he has since been in constant practice.

ISAAC B. HACKER was born March 5, 1856, in West Cocalico township, Lancaster Co. He was educated at the common schools and at the Reamstown Academy. When twenty years of age he began the study of medicine with Dr. B. D. Bucher. After remaining in Dr. Bucher's office eighteen months he entered Jefferson College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1879. He began practice in West Cocalico township in 1879, and located in Denver in 1880, where he is practicing at the present time (1883).

E. K. FERNSLER, M.D., of Reinholdsville, was born April 29, 1842, in Shaefferstown, Lebanon Co. His father, Tobias (now living near Shaefferstown),

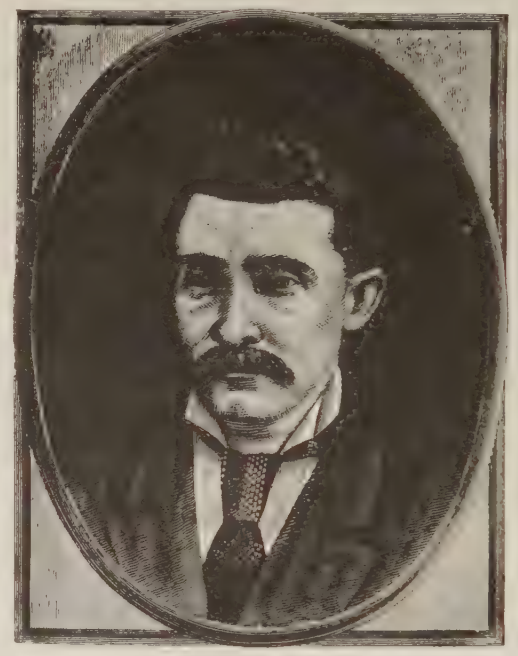


was born in Lebanon County in 1810. He married Hannah, daughter of Michael Kuntz, of Lebanon County. She was born 1813, and died October, 1874. They had three children, one son and two daughters, all of whom are living.

Young Fernsler received his early education at Shaefferstown Academy, and completed it at the Missionary Institute, Seling's Grove. Upon leaving the latter institution he engaged in teaching in Schuylkill County. After an experience of two years in that field, he spent a short season at home, and it was while his father lay ill that he conceived the notion that he would like to be a doctor. In pursuance of that desire he entered the office of his father's family physician, Dr. Louis Livingood, of Womelsdorf. With him he studied two years, and after two courses of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, he graduated there in March, 1867. His first field was Unionville, Lancaster Co., where he made a location in 1867. After remaining there two years he moved to Churchville, Dauphin Co., and practiced there until the fall of 1869, when learning of the death of Dr. A. D. Bollinger, of Reinholdsville, Dr. Fernsler at once made his home at the latter place. He was a stranger in the locality and had no practice to succeed to, but he reasoned that Reinholdsville offered a good opening for an energetic, ambitious physician, and he therefore took hold with a will to make a success. The village had known many physicians, but none had made a permanent stay. Discouraged easily, they passed to other scenes because patronage failed to roll in upon them at once. With Dr. Fernsler it was different. He was content to bide his time, knowing his time would come if he diligently sought to push his every opportunity. The result proved that he was right, although the way looked dreary at first, and watchfulness as well as indefatigable industry exacted their constant demands upon him. In a few years he found his practice a profitable one, and to-day he stands among the representative prosperous and skillful physicians of northeastern Lancaster County.

Dr. Fernsler was married, Sept. 15, 1868, at Unionville, to Amelia, daughter of Michael Lauser, of Lebanon. They have two daughters. In 1876 he erected the home which he now occupies in Reinholdsville.

R. S. Schweitzer, M.D., of Adamstown, although barely turned the thirtieth year of his life, occupies firmly a place as a representative and successful physician. He is a native of Berks County, where he was born Dec. 3, 1852. His father, John (likewise a native of Berks County, and for many years one of its well-known farmer-citizens), moved to Lancaster County in 1853, and in 1857 settled at Spring Grove, his present home. His children were nine in number, of whom four were sons. Of the four sons, three are living,—R. S., Thomas (postmaster at Spring Grove), and John J. Dr. Schweitzer was but four months old when his parents came from Berks to Lancaster County, and thus may aptly be termed a life-long resident of his adopted county. His early school education was obtained at the Keystone Normal School, Kutztown, Berks Co., at the Guthrieville Academy, Chester County, and in the preparatory department of Franklin and Marshall College. He left the latter institution in June, 1876, to prepare himself for a medical career, and entered the office of Dr. S. B. Foreman, of Lancaster, as a student the same year. In 1879 and 1880 he attended the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons, and graduated therefrom in the spring of 1881. His first field of practice was Shillington, Berks Co., whence he removed, however, within six months to Adamstown



R. S. Schweitzer M.D.

to succeed Dr. Raudenbush, whose practice and property at Adamstown he purchased. Dr. Schweitzer was married Nov. 13, 1881, to Anna, daughter of Daniel Hershberger, of Lancaster County. His field of practice, which he has materially developed since he entered upon it, reaches now to points ten miles distant from Adamstown, and covers territory in four townships and two counties. He is recognized as a skillful physician, and in the constantly widening of his experience and the valuable benefits gained in that experience, there are before him the possibilities that ever lie in the pathway of the professional man whose capacity points to developing excellence, and whose energetic ambition and devotion to his calling [illegible] trance that the passage of time

must inevitably mark his steady advancement upon the road that leads to a worthily-won and high place in the ranks of his chosen profession.

Homœopathy.—According to the transactions of the World's Homœopathic Convention of 1876, we find that homœopathy was "first introduced into this county by DR. EHRMAN, now of Louisville, Ky., about the year 1847 or 1848. He located at Lancaster, the county-seat, and remained several years. DR. J. MARIS MCCALISTER located here about 1851.

"DR. HAMILTON, now of the State of Ohio, located at Columbia in 1850, but remained only one year, when he was succeeded by Dr. Smith Armor."

The homœopathic physicians who reside in the city and county have organized themselves into a society; the following are members of the same:

DR. O. T. HUEBENER, of Lancaster, is a native of Tuscarawas, Ohio, and the son of the Rev. Samuel R. Huebener. He attended Nazareth Hall, and afterwards became a teacher in this institution.

He studied under Dr. Joseph Hark, and in 1868 graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia. After graduation he located at Lititz, where he remained until 1880, when he moved to Lancaster. He is a member of the State Homœopathic Society, and at present president of the County Homœopathic Society.

DANIEL W. HARNER was born in Juniata County, Pa., June 10, 1855, and was the son of Abraham Harner, a clergyman of the United Brethren Church. He obtained his education at the district school and the normal school at Thompsontown. He matriculated at the Cleveland (Ohio) Homœopathic Hospital College in 1878, and in the spring of that year began practice at New Holland, Lancaster Co., where he has since resided.

GEORGE W. REICH, M.D.—The great-grandfather of Dr. Reich emigrated from Bavaria, Germany, when a lad. His son, Adam, was probably a native of York County, Pa., where he was a potter, and conducted a large and flourishing establishment. He was united in marriage to a Miss Keplar, and became the father of two sons and two daughters. His son, George, was born in York, Pa., March 4, 1804. When sufficiently advanced in years, his father placed him in a Lutheran theological seminary preparatory to entering the ministry of the Lutheran Church. His inclinations having led him to abandon his studies at the seminary, he became associated with the Evangelical Association, otherwise known as the German Methodists, as an itinerant, in which connection he served for five years. He was, in May, 1825, married to Miss Mary, daughter of Harman Long, whose father emigrated from Switzerland when a lad (probably more than a century and a half ago) and later became owner of a large tract of land embracing the present Conoy and East Donegal townships, acquired under Cook's patent.

In 1827 Mr. Reich retired from the ministry and began the study of medicine, graduating from a medical college in New York City in 1831. He continued in practice, though not in later life actively engaged, until his death, which occurred Feb. 17, 1875, in his seventy-first year.

The children of Dr. and Mrs. Reich were Mary (Mrs. Brose), Harman L., Lizzie (Mrs. Bowman), Annie (Mrs. Heisey), George W., Benjamin F. (a physician at York, Pa.), and Sallie.

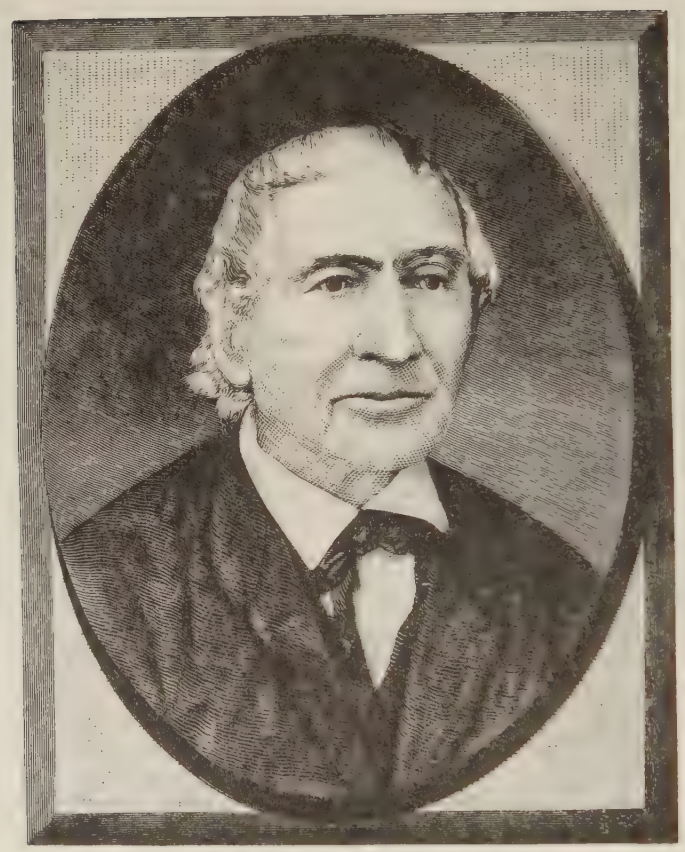
Their son George W. was born Jan. 8, 1844, in Conoy township, Lancaster Co. When but a lad, having access to the library of his father, he began the study of medicine, which was continued, with an interval spent at the normal school at Millersville, and also at Pittsburgh, Pa. He attended lectures during the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, and '72, and graduated in the latter year at the Homœopathic Medical College of New York. Marietta having offered an attractive field of labor, he made it his residence, where he has since been an active practitioner. He has been signally successful, and won an enviable rank in the profession in this portion of the county, where he is the only representative of the homœopathic school of medicine.

He is especially interested in educational projects, and is a member of the board of education of the borough. He is a Republican in politics, though not specially interested in political contests. His belief is in harmony with the creed of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Reich is a member.

Dr. Reich was married Aug. 28, 1876, to Miss Ella C., daughter of Jacob Roth, of Marietta. Their children are two sons,—George R. and Albert M.

JOHN B. KOHLER, M.D., for ten years a practicing physician at New Holland, was born in that village Feb. 1, 1851. His father, Rev. John Kohler (a native of Snyder County), was for many years pastor of the New Holland Lutheran Church, and was in that pastorate when the house of worship used by that society was erected. He is at present principal of the primary department of the Muhlenberg College at Allentown. Rev. John Kohler married Louisa Ann Baum. Their children numbered nine, and all are now living. Charles S. is a Lutheran minister of Rochester, N. Y., Frederick W. a minister in the Lutheran Church in Franklin, Venango Co., Pa., Martin L. is an attorney in Philadelphia.

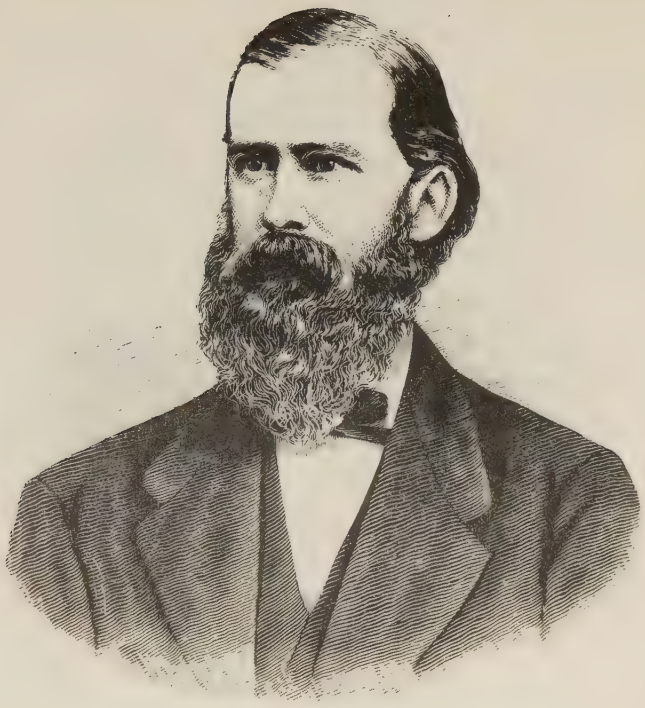
John B. Kohler was educated at Washington Hall, Trappe, Montgomery Co., and upon the completion of his school days entered a store as a clerk. His desire turned toward a medical career, but his parents were not able to send him to college, and so, taking early to his heart the lesson of self-reliance, he determined to earn money enough to fit him for his chosen profession. It was no slight task that he had set before him, but ambitious zeal gave him strength, and thus urging his way slowly, and applying himself to his labors with diligence and untiring energy, he soon saw his way clear. Studying at first with



DAVID MELLINGER.

H. S. MELLINGER.

R. J. Roebuck



E. J. Bowman

Dr. Joseph W. Royer, at Trappe, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1869, and after attending three courses of lectures graduated at that institution in March, 1873. August 23d of that year he located at New Holland, and although he found the field liberally occupied, he faced the situation with a determination to win success if success could be won. Patience and perseverance were his watchwords, and indeed they needed to be, for he found his progress slow and uncertain at first, and discouragements many. He had, however, come to stay, and so he conquered adverse circumstances at last, and found the assured place that he had sought for. His practice has steadily increased year by year, and to-day requires his constant attention and the full bent of his energies. Since 1879 he has been a member of the Lancaster County Medical Society. He was reared in the Lutheran faith for upwards of seventeen years, has been a member of that church, and for two years a deacon therein. Oct. 5, 1881, he was married to Ella L., daughter of T. M. Storb, one of New Holland's prominent citizens.

Dr. William G. Taylor, of Columbia, is a native of Darby, Delaware Co., Pa. He graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College in 1870, and soon afterwards located at Columbia. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the county.

Dr. F. M. Harry, of Mount Joy, is a native of Lionville, Chester Co., Pa., and a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. He located at Mount Joy soon after graduation, and is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the county.

Dr. Smith Armor, of Columbia, is a native of Delaware. He graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College, Pennsylvania, in 1851, and soon afterwards located at his present place of practice.

Dr. John Angstadt located at Milton Grove, came originally from Reading. He is not a graduate in medicine, but is a member of the County Homœopathic Medical Society.

Dr. F. F. Frantz, of Lancaster, is the son of Jacob Frantz, of Lancaster township. In 1869 he graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, and in 1875 took the degree of M.D. at the Hahnemann Medical College. He is a member of the Homœopathic Society of the county.

Dr. William D. Bollinger, of Lancaster, is a native of Pimber, Ill. In 1867 he graduated at the Pennsylvania College of Homœopathic Medicine, and later connected himself with the Homœopathic Medical Society of the county.

Dr. Samuel H. Metzgar, of Lancaster, is a native of the city and a graduate in homœopathic medicine at the Pennsylvania Homœopathic College in the class of 1861. While he is considered a homœopathic physician, yet he is not a member of the society, since his liberality is incompatible with the exclusiveness of homœopathic doctrines.

CHAPTER XXIII.

DENTAL SURGERY.

Probably no profession in the world has made such rapid strides during the last forty years as that of dental surgery. Prior to that period the study and care of the teeth was limited to those who made the study of anatomy and physiology a specialty, and to the members of the medical profession, very much as blood-letting and tooth-drawing were once included among the functions of a barber. Many persons are still living who distinctly remember when the scalpel and forceps were as necessary instruments in a barber-shop as the shears and razor. The first dental college in the world was established in Baltimore in 1839. Since that time the science of dentistry has developed until it now ranks among the most useful and artistic of the professions, and includes among its representatives men of education and culture. The most rapid improvement has been made in operative dentistry, in which there has been almost an entire revolution. The early practice advocated smooth-pointed instruments for use in filling, and non-cohesive gold, whereas serrated instruments and cohesive gold are now largely used. Formerly artificial teeth were in use as early as Washington's time, and were carved out of ivory, involving great expense and labor. The later improvements made in this direction, and their introduction into general use, have added largely to both the attractions and difficulties of the profession, and drawn to it many possessed of superior mechanical skill. Formerly the plates were made on gold and silver, on which the teeth were set, necessarily making them heavy and costly, whereas plates are now made of not only gold and silver, but of platinum, rubber, and celluloid. Rubber plates were not introduced until about 1854, and celluloid still more recently. The filling of artificial teeth is also a leading branch of the science, requiring both skill and judgment and delicacy when properly done. Lancaster County has a society, "The Harris Dental Association, of Lancaster, Pa.," organized June 21, 1867, which holds its annual meetings and elects officers for the ensuing year. Its officers are a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and executive committee (consisting of three members), elected annually.

The officers upon the organization of the association were: President, Dr. John McCalla, Lancaster; Vice-President, Dr. J. W. Derr, Lititz; Secretary, Dr. William N. Amer, Lancaster; Treasurer, Dr. E. K. Young, Lancaster.

Executive Committee, Drs. Samuel Welchens, Lancaster; P. W. Hiestand, Millersville; M. H. Webb.

The presidents since the organization have been as follows: Dr. John McCalla, 1868–76; Dr. Samuel Welchens, 1869–70; Dr. J. A. Martin, 1871–72; Dr J. G. Hoffer, 1873; Dr. P. W. Hiestand, 1875; Dr.

Jno L. Ann

Frankl. Hinkle

J. D. Heiges, 1877; Dr. John G. Moore, 1878; Dr. William N. Amer, 1880; Dr. D. K. Hertz, 1882.

Secretaries, Dr. William N. Amer, 1868–78; Dr. J. G. Weltmer, 1880; Dr. A. W. Rogers, 1882.

Treasurers, Dr. E. K. Young, 1868; Dr. J. G. Moore, 1869–72; Dr. A. F. Herr, 1873–78; Dr. E. Young, 1880–82.

Membership: John McCalla, William Nichols Amer, Samuel Welchens, E. K. Young, M. H. Webb, P. W. Hiestand, George A. Horting, J. A. Martin, John G. Moore, J. W. Derr, B. A. Boyce, J. S. Smith, J. Z. Hoffer, G. W. Worrall, B. Rhine Hertz, E. M. Zell, A. F. Herr, A. J. Gulick, J. G. Cannon, Brooke Davis, James M. Dunlap, J. G. Weltmer, J. D. Heiges, J. S. Mall, R. M. McKissick, J. H. Long, Robert H. Moffitt, Thomas R. Paxton, H. D. Knight, S. Atlee Bockius, Francis Hickman, M. G. N. Bonnell, Elam A. Hertz, A. W. Rogers, George A. Horting, S. P. Lytle, Jr., J. W. Allen, Alfred D. Clark.

JOHN MCCALLA, D.D.S., was born in the north of Ireland, Nov. 21, 1814, and came of Scotch ancestors, who fled their native country on account of religious persecution and settled in Ireland. With his parents he landed in Philadelphia in 1821, then only six years of age, where he obtained only a limited English education. He learned to be a mechanic, and followed his trade in that city and Baltimore until 1846, when, being brought into contact with some dental students in the latter city, he resolved to study dental surgery. Dr. McCalla began his studies in the latter year, and prosecuted them with all his energy under Dr. C. A. Harris, president of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and with Dr. C. O. Cone, of Baltimore, and was graduated from that college with honors in 1848. For a short time he practiced his profession in Philadelphia, but the same year of his graduation opened an office in Lancaster, Pa., where he continued practice at the head of his profession, keeping in the advance of others of his fraternity generally in the science and theory of dentistry, and in establishing, with the aid of others, associations in the county and State regulating its practice, until 1877, when he retired from active business life and settled in Millersville, where he has since resided.

Probably Dr. McCalla has done as much as any man in the State to give dental surgery the high place it now enjoys among the other professions. He was one of the petitioners in getting a charter for the first dental school in the State, the "Pennsylvania Dental College;" was one of the organizers of the Odontographic Society of Pennsylvania in 1861, was its first vice-president and a member since; one of the founders of the "Harris Dental Association" of Lancaster, organized June 21, 1867, its first president, an active member since, and also its presiding officer a second time, and he was the first to agitate the subject of a State society at a reunion of dentists at Lititz Springs in July, 1868, consisting of the Harris Dental Association of Lancaster, the Lebanon Valley Dental Society, and a number of professional gentlemen from other local societies, when a proposition was made to form a "Pennsylvania State Dental Society." Dr. McCalla officiated as president of the convention held Dec. 1, 1868, at the Philadelphia Dental College, for this object, and upon its organization, the day after, was elected treasurer, which office he has filled several years. At the second annual meeting of the society at Pittsburgh, convened June 21, 1870, he was chosen president, and presided at the third annual meeting in June, 1871, held at Gettysburg.

Dr. McCalla has read many valuable papers before the dental associations in the State, and at the second meeting of the State Society, in 1870, read a studied and invaluable paper upon the subject of the "Extraction of the Teeth," contrasting ancient with modern modes, and giving full explanations of the proper treatment of the teeth according to the most modern scientific study and practice. He may safely be ranked among the pioneers in the State of improved and progressive dentistry, in which he always took an active part, and was known as skillful and an expert in his profession. He married in 1856, Amanda K., daughter of Michael B. Barr, of Quincy, Ill. They have no surviving children. His father, Alexander McCalla, a weaver by trade, died in his eighty-fifth year in 1875. His mother, Elizabeth (Mitchell) McCalla, died prior to her husband in her seventy-eighth year. They had five sons—Dr. John, subject of this sketch; Alexander, Edmund, and Robert, of Philadelphia; and James, who was forced to serve in the rebel army during the late civil war and died in Georgia—and four daughters,—Mrs. Ellen Forbes, Mary, Margaret Ann, and Mrs. William J. McElroy, of Philadelphia.

PETER W. HIESTAND, Doctor of Dental Surgery at Millersville, was born on the homestead in Manor township, Lancaster Co., Pa., Dec. 15, 1831. He remained on the farm at home until the age of eighteen, when he began an apprenticeship with his brother John at coach-making, and subsequently learned pattern-making. In the mean time he employed his leisure hours in the study of dentistry, and afterward completed his studies in the office of Dr. Josiah Martin, of Strasburg. In 1856 he began the practice of his profession at Millersville, where he has continued successfully since, a period of twenty-seven years, his practice extending over a large territory, including Lancaster City and neighboring counties. Dr. Hiestand has been a student of his profession, and has kept pace with the advanced worthy theories of science and practice of dental surgery, a profession which has made greater progress than any other of the professions during the past quarter of a century. He was one of the originators and first members of the Harris Dental Association of Lancaster County, organized June 21, 1867, and it was largely through the efforts

of this society that the State Dental Association was organized, which has done so much to elevate the dental profession in Pennsylvania. Outside his profession he has been interested in many local enterprises. He was one of the original stockholders of the State Normal School at Millersville; was a member of the board of trustees from 1856 to 1866, and has been treasurer of the institution since the latter date, a period of seventeen years. He has been chairman of the committee on instruction and discipline of the Normal School since its organization as a State institution, and was an efficient member of the building committees.

Dr. Hiestand for five years leased, managed, and controlled the Lancaster and Millersville Street Railway, which he took in an embarrassed condition, and left at the expiration of his lease upon a sound, paying financial basis. Until recently he has given considerable attention to agriculture, but for the past few years he has devoted his time almost wholly to his profession and the interest of education. He is a Republican in his political affiliations, and a contributor to the various charitable objects and religious societies demanding his attention.

He married Maria, daughter of Christian Habecker, of Manor township. They have two surviving children, Frank, and Ira, a student in the Dental Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and one daughter, Lizzie, deceased.

The family of Hiestand came from Germany. They left Rotterdam by the way of Conies in the ship "Britannia," of London, Michael Franklyn master, and arrived at Philadelphia in September, 1731, settling in Lancaster County. John, great-grandfather of Dr. Hiestand, resided in Manor township, was one of its pioneer settlers, a farmer, and there died. His son, Peter Hiestand, a preacher in the Dunkard Church, born in 1776, died at the age of seventy-two. He resided on the Blue Rock road, in Manor township, owned a fulling-mill, and was a farmer. His wife, Annie Lintner, was born in 1772, and bore him the following children: Peter, Fanny (wife of John Stehman), Daniel, Anna (wife, first, of John Fritz, and, after his death, of William DeWitt), and Henry Hiestand. Only the daughters survive in 1883.

Of these, Peter, the father of Dr. Hiestand, was born Aug. 17, 1791, and died Jan. 8, 1854. He spent his life, a farmer, in Manor township. His wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Wissler, of Manor township, was born Oct. 20, 1793, and died Jan. 26, 1868. Their children are Jacob, Fanny (wife of Robert Evans), Elizabeth (wife of Abram Landis), Catharine (wife of Henry Torry), Ann (wife of Christian Witmer), John, Henry, Dr. Peter W., Benjamin, and Evalina (wife of Frederick Frey).

Ely Parry, M.D., D.D.S.—The founder of the Parry family in Pennsylvania, Thomas, born A.D. 1680, in Caernarvonshire, North Wales, came to America near the close of the seventeenth century, married Jane Morris in 1715, and settled in what is now Montgomery County. He had ten children, all born between 1716 and 1739. The family in Wales were Quakers, and the descendants in Pennsylvania for several generations have held to this religious belief. David Parry (1778–1875), a descendant of the founder of the family here, was a farmer, resided in Dunmore township, Lancaster Co., removed to Maryland, and subsequently settled in Bucks County, where he died. His wife, Elizabeth Ely (1778–1816), bore him five sons and two daughters, of whom Dr. Ely Parry is subject of this sketch, was born in Dunmore township, Oct. 11, 1804. By a second wife, Lydia Richardson (1785–1845), David Parry had three sons and three daughters. One son was Dr. James Parry, a surgeon dentist, of York, Pa., a man of great skill in the art, and ranked among the first as a mechanical dentist.

Dr. Ely Parry was educated in the schools of his native place. He studied medicine with Dr. Sylvester Hanford, an eminent physician of Salisbury, Lancaster Co., and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Turning his attention to the subject of dental surgery, he prepared himself for this work, and gave little attention afterwards to the practice of medicine, except in connection with his drug business in Lancaster. He settled in Lancaster, and began the practice of dentistry about 1830. He manufactured teeth from porcelain, and mounted them on gold, silver, and platinum, which he continued to use until a late date in the history of his practice in Lancaster, when teeth manufactories supplanted the handwork, and rubber plates came into general use. Dr. Parry was one of the earliest dentists in this part of the State, and one of the pioneers in a profession that has made great progress during the past quarter of a century. He was one of the founders of the Odontographic Society of Pennsylvania, and was elected an honorary member of the Harris Dental Association of Lancaster, and he was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. About 1836 he purchased the drug-store at 111 East King Street, Lancaster, of Dr. Washington L. Atlee, and there kept his dental office and carried on the drug business until 1860, when he removed to Bellefonte, Pa., practiced his profession there for a number of years, and then settled in Lock Haven, Pa., where he continued to practice until his death, which occurred April 19, 1874. Dr. Parry ranked high in the science and theory of his profession, and for several years prior to his decease was Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, where he frequently delivered lectures and gave instruction upon those subjects. He was a man of conservative ideas, yet practical, decided in his opinions, and sought to elevate and build up the profession of which he was an honored member. His wife, Elizabeth Herr, a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Lancaster County, was born

Sept. 6, 1807, and died July 4, 1858. Their children are:

Henry B. Parry, D.D.S., was graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1856, practiced his profession at Lancaster and Bellefonte, and succeeded to the drug business of his father, which he has carried on since 1860; John Ely Parry was a druggist at Columbia, Pa., and died in 1873, aged twenty-seven years; and Charlotte R. Parry.

CHAPTER XXIV.

IRON AND IRON MANUFACTURE IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

Charcoal Furnaces—Anthracite Furnaces—Rolling-Mills—Forges and Bloomeries.

Charcoal Furnaces.—The credit of having erected the first blast-furnace within the limits of Lancaster County (as then constituted), for the conversion of iron ore into pig metal, belongs to Curtis Grubb. He was a native of Wales, and was familiar with all the processes for converting the raw material into merchantable iron. He came to America about the time the county was organized (1729), and remained for some time at the furnaces erected by Branson & Nutt in Chester County.

His design in coming to America was evidently for the purpose of erecting iron-works, for he at once commenced to prospect for iron ore. In 1733 we find him along the banks of one of the branches of the Swatara, which flows along the northern base of the Blue Ridge Mountains. There he discovered an immense deposit of iron ore. He purchased two hundred acres of land from Mrs. Allen in 1733, received a patent for the same on the 2d day of November, 1734, and on the 6th day of November, 1734, he received a patent for two hundred acres adjoining this tract. In 1737 he received a patent for three hundred acres more adjoining his other land.

He erected a furnace on the first-mentioned tract in the year 1742, and called it Cornwall Furnace. From this date he commenced to purchase large tracts of mountain land until he owned several thousand acres well covered with wood, which he converted into charcoal. Mr. Grubb was not only fortunate in his discovery of this iron-ore deposit, but he also found in close proximity an abundance of limestone and a never-failing stream of water, which afforded power to blow a furnace at the edge of the ore deposit. The capacity of the Cornwall Furnace when erected was but five or six tons of iron per week.

On the 22d day of June, 1783, Peter Grubb died intestate, seized of certain lands in Lancaster and Lebanon Counties containing nine thousand six hundred and sixty-nine acres of land, upon which were Cornwall Furnace, Hopewell forges on Hammer Creek, and Cornwall ore mines and hills. He left two sons, Curtis and Peter. Under the then existing laws Curtis, being the oldest son, received two shares and Peter one share.

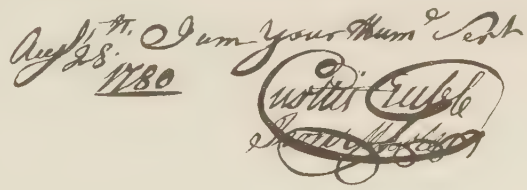
On the 22d day of June, 1783, Curtis Grubb, who then resided at Cornwall Furnace, gave to his son Peter one-sixth of Cornwall Furnace and the ore lands, one-third of Hopewell Forge, and one-sixth of all other lands in Lancaster County, except the mills on the Swatara, which he purchased from Michael Straw. These lands, furnace, and forges Peter Grubb, Jr., held in partnership with his father, Curtis, and his uncle, Peter Grubb, Sr.

On the 19th day of October, 1765, the Grubbs purchased Hopewell Forges and lands from Jacob Giles, a merchant of Baltimore County, Md.

Curtis Grubb married first Ann Few. He went to Europe about the year 1765, and remained upon the continent for several years, then returned to America a few years before the commencement of the Revolution. He took an active part in the beginning of the war, and was made colonel of a battalion of militia. He was also made sub-lieutenant of Lancaster County, elected a member of the General Assembly in 1775, 1777, 1778, and 1782. At Cornwall Furnace he manufactured salt-pans for the manufacture of salt for the army.

In the latter part of October, 1777, shortly after the battle of Germantown, his manager, Thomas Edwards (who was elected sheriff in 1782, 1783, and 1784), David Short, founder, John Campbell and John Forster, colliers, and John Peters, all in his employ, were called out in the classes of militia then sent to active duty in the field. To keep his furnace running he was compelled to apply to the Council for permission to retain these men until he had completed the number of salt-pans ordered.

Curtis Grubb was a high-spirited and a good officer. He was also a large slave-owner, holding twenty-five slaves in the year 1780. He died in the year 1788. Herewith is appended a copy of his autograph, which is a remarkable specimen of penmanship, and indicates the positive character of the man:



In the division of Peter Grubb's estate Curtis received Cornwall Furnace and six thousand five hundred and twenty acres belonging to Cornwall. Peter Grubb, Jr., received Hopewell Forges and three thousand seven hundred and forty-one acres belonging with them.

On the 22d day of October, 1784, Jacob Graybill con-

M. N. Hurst M. D.

veyed to Peter Grubb (Curtis' brother) two hundred and twelve and one-half acres, situated near the head of Big Chikis Creek, in Rapho and Warwick (now Penn) townships, and about three or four miles from Cornwall ore-banks, upon which he immediately afterwards built "Mount Hope Furnace." Being the owner of an undivided *third* of Cornwall estate, he made a will in 1784 (which was proved on the 21st day of January, 1786), by which he gave to his two sons, Burd Grubb and Henry Bates Grubb, his entire estate. They thus became owners of one-third of Cornwall. Burd Grubb, being the oldest son, received two-thirds of Mount Hope, and Henry Bates Grubb one-third. The Cornwall ore-banks were held as tenants in common, Curtis Grubb owning three-sixths, Robert Coleman (by purchase) one-sixth, and Burd and Henry Bates Grubb two-sixths.

On the 9th of October, 1793, Burd Grubb conveyed to his brother one-sixth of Mount Hope, and on May 4, 1798, he conveyed to his brother, Henry Bates Grubb, his entire interest, which came to him from his father. On May 12, 1798, Henry Bates Grubb conveyed to Robert Coleman half of Mount Hope and Hopewell Forges. On Nov. 30, 1802, Robert Coleman and Henry Bates Grubb entered into an agreement to divide the Mount Hope and Hopewell Forge properties. In this partition Hopewell Forges and two thousand three hundred and eleven acres and a half were allotted to Robert Coleman, and Mount Hope with two thousand three hundred and seven acres were allotted to Henry Bates Grubb.

Henry Bates Grubb died intestate on the 9th day of April, 1822, leaving a widow and six children, viz.: Edward B. Grubb, Clement B. Grubb, Henry Grubb, Alfred Bates Grubb, Mary S. Grubb, and Sarah E. Grubb. In the partition of Henry Bates Grubb's estate, Edward and Clement B. Grubb received Mount Hope Furnace and lands, and on Oct. 29, 1845, Clement B. and Mary Ann, his wife, conveyed his half of this property to his brother, Alfred Bates Grubb, for twenty-five thousand dollars. Burd Grubb, who was a physician, sold his half of Hopewell Forges to Henry Bates Grubb for twenty-nine thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars.

The children of Edward B. Grubb were E. Burd Grubb, Henry B., Charles R., Euphemia P., Henry B., and Edward B. Grubb. They owned Mount Vernon Furnace, situated on the east bank of Conewago Creek, in Conoy township, about two miles above the mouth of that stream. In 1836 this property consisted of a forge, grist- and saw-mill, together with about four thousand acres of land, situated in Lancaster and Dauphin Counties. The Grubbs also erected upon this property Mount Vernon Furnace, now out of blast.

They also owned another large estate, partly in Lancaster and partly in York Counties, embracing about four thousand acres of land in York County at and near the mouth of Codorus Creek, and an island in the river near the mouth of Codorus Creek, which contained in 1800 about forty acres, but which had increased to fifty-three in 1836, also twenty acres of ore land on Chestnut Hill.

The presence of ore upon this latter tract was known to Samuel Blunson as early as 1733. This tract came into possession of William Bennett (who was at one time one of the owners of Martic Furnace) shortly after the Revolution. He also owned the island at Codorus and other lands in York County. He sold the whole of this property to John W. Kittera, who was then a member of Congress from Lancaster County, and who sold to Thomas Neill, a merchant of York, who built Codorus Forge, and probably the furnaces also. On May 5, 1802, Mr. Neill sold the Codorus estate to Henry Bates Grubb. John Shippen, late president of the "Miners' National Bank," of Pottsville, Pa., was manager of Codorus Iron-Works in 1818–25. In 1822 a flood in Codorus Creek swept away the dam. The property is still owned by Mr. Grubb's heirs.

The iron-works are not in operation. Many thousand tons of ore have been taken out of their ore mine on Chestnut Hill. Peter Grubb, the brother of Curtis, was also a colonel of militia during the Revolutionary war. He married the daughter of Col. James Burd, and resided at Hopewell Forge, on Hammer Creek.

On the 26th day of September, 1785, Peter Grubb, Jr., son of Curtis Grubb, who then lived in Heidelberg, Berks Co., sold to Robert Coleman for £8500 in specie one-sixth part of Cornwall Furnace, one-third of Hopewell Forges, and one-sixth of all his other lands in Lancaster and Dauphin Counties. He reserved the right of hauling sufficient iron ore to supply the furnace purchased from John Patton, or any other furnace he might erect elsewhere, only one furnace to blow at one time. This furnace was then called Berkshire Furnace. Mr. Grubb seems to have rescinded his contract with John Patton to purchase his furnace, which, as it appears, was purchased by George Ege from the widow of John Patton. On the 1st day of May, 1788, Peter Grubb conveyed the ore right reserved and excepted by the deed of 1786 to George Ege, who afterwards owned the Reading Furnace.

Elizabeth Furnace was situated on "Furnace Run" a northwestern branch of Middle Creek, and about one mile and a half north of the Paxton road, then in Warwick but now in Elizabeth township. It was built in the year 1750 by Jacob Huber. He claimed to be the first and only German in America who knew how to make iron, and so recorded the fact upon a stone tablet placed in the stack over the mouth of the furnace.

The name of John Huber has come down through tradition as the person who erected this furnace, but this is clearly an error. Prior to and at the time this

furnace was erected the land was owned by Jacob Huber, and he was the only one of the name classed as an iron-master upon the assessment-rolls for the year 1750, or in any of those made out in the decade which followed.

In the year 1757 the furnace and land belonging to it were purchased by Baron Henry William Steigel, Charles Stedman, and his brother, Alexander Stedman, who were wealthy and prominent men of Philadelphia. Steigel, who had been a wealthy baron in Germany, was probably acquainted with Huber in Europe, and may have owned iron-works there. He unquestionably had a knowledge of the business before he commenced manufacturing iron at this furnace. His skill in the manufacture of iron fully attests this fact. Prior to this purchase he had visited the works, and through him the Stedmans were induced to embark in the enterprise.

The site of the furnace was a wild and romantic spot, situated at the mouth of a ravine at the eastern base of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and well calculated to attract the attention of a man like Steigel. He and his partners erected a new furnace in the year 1757, and called it "Elizabeth Furnace," in honor of Elizabeth, the wife of Steigel, and Elizabeth, the wife of Alexander Stedman. Elizabeth township, which was erected in the same year from a part of Warwick, was also named by Steigel. At the time of the erection of this furnace there belonged to it but five hundred acres. They purchased one hundred and fifty acres from Jacob Huber situated in Lebanon township, and including the ore-banks. The mountains were covered with chestnut and oak timber, which were converted into charcoal. Two miles east from the furnace was an abundance of limestone.

Steigel and his partners added farm after farm to their original purchase, until they numbered ten thousand acres. Steigel manufactured the first wood stove in use in the province, which was in the shape of a box and had six plates. It was generally placed in a partition between two rooms, and heated both. Stoves similar to this had been in use in Holland and Germany prior to this date. The so-called "Franklin stove," invented by Benjamin Franklin, had been in use ten or twelve years before this, but it was merely an open fireplace.

Steigel improved his stove and made it a "ten-plate," one which has not been improved upon since. The castings were very heavy, and along the border between the top plate and the oven-doors were these words: "Baron Steigel is the man who knows how to make stoves." There were also a number of allegorical designs representing Cupid chasing angels, etc. These were raised figures and specimens of good workmanship. There are still a few of these stoves left among the farmers of the neighborhood.

The pig-iron cast at this furnace was converted into blooms or bar-iron at the forges on Hammer Creek, about four miles distant. In the year 1762 Steigel and the Stedmans purchased two hundred acres of land from Mary Norris, a daughter of James Logan, upon which they laid out the town of Manheim. In the same year Steigel purchased one-half of Charming Forge and the lands adjoining from Michael Rice and Garrett Brenner. This forge is situated in Heidelberg township, Berks Co., and about ten miles distant from Elizabeth Furnace. At Manheim he erected a large brick house and established glass-works, the products of which were of the rudest character, and were sold among the farmers of the neighborhood, although some of the glass found its way to the cities in the East and to Europe. This was the first successful attempt to manufacture glass in the United States. When Benjamin Franklin was in London, in the year 1768, he wrote to his son William, who was Governor of New Jersey, and quoted this passage, taken from the report of the Governor of the province to the crown, on the subject of the manufacture in the province, as follows:

"Pennsylvania has tried linen manufactory, but it is now dropped. There is a glass-house in Lancaster County, but it makes only a little coarse ware for the country neighbors."

These works were carried on after Steigel's failure by David Rittenhouse, the astronomer, and others. Steigel lived extravagantly and made a great display of his wealth, which his income did not warrant. He built several houses at Manheim. The lots there were not sold in fee, but were subject to ground-rent only, which did not yield much revenue.

The furnace and lands, together with the town lots in Manheim, were held by Steigel and the Stedmans as tenants in common. The former, however, purchased the Stedmans' interest in Manheim lots. In 1768, Steigel commenced borrowing large sums of money. In that year he borrowed three thousand pounds from Daniel Benezet, of Philadelphia, and in 1770 two thousand five hundred pounds from Isaac Cox, of Philadelphia, to whom he gave a mortgage upon Manheim lots. About this time he moved from the large stone mansion-house at Elizabeth Furnace to the town of Manheim. Daniel Benezet foreclosed his mortgage, and purchased Steigel's interest in the furnace and ten thousand acres of land, and Cox purchased the ground-rents in Manheim.

Steigel continued to manufacture glass after his interest in the furnace was sold. He made a brave and manly struggle to surmount his financial difficulties, but he had to succumb to the inevitable, and was thrown into prison for debt in Lancaster in 1772. The Legislature passed an act for his relief in 1774, and he returned to Manheim.

In 1779–80 he removed to and occupied the parsonage of the Warwick Lutheran Church, now the Brickerville Church, situated at Brickerville, near the old Paxton road. While there he occasionally preached and taught school. On the 17th day of

April, 1780, he left the parsonage and went to his castle at Heidelberg, which he built upon a hill south of Shaefferstown. He did not remain in his castle many years, but moved to a place near the Schuylkill in Berks County, where he died. There is not a vestige of his Heidelberg castle remaining to mark the spot where it stood, and there is nothing but a few cinder-piles and out-houses left to show where stood Elizabeth Furnace.

Alexander Stedman and his brother Charles became financially embarrassed, and sold out their interest in the furnace property shortly before the Revolution to John Dickinson, Esq. In the year 1776, Robert Coleman leased these works for seven years, at an annual rent of £450. In the year 1780 he purchased John Dickinson's one-third interest (being the share of Alexander Stedman), and in the year 1784 he purchased Charles Stedman's share, being one-third of the whole. In the year 1794 he purchased Daniel Benezet's share, and also two-thirds in an oil- and grist-mill, near the furnace, for £2650, and thus became the sole owner of the furnace and ten thousand acres of land. On the 11th of April, 1785, he purchased from James Old Speedwell Forge and a thousand or more acres for £7000.

On the 26th day of September, 1785, as before stated, Mr. Coleman purchased the interest of Peter Grubb, Jr., in Cornwall ore-bank and furnace and Hopewell Forges. He purchased Campbellstown and three hundred and fifty-two acres from the same party in 1780. This laid along the old Paxton road in Lebanon County. On the 15th day of May, 1798, he purchased from Henry Bates Grubb, iron-master, one-half of Mount Hope Furnace, and one-half of Hopewell Forge, and five hundred acres of land. He also about the same year purchased Martic Forge.

He met with extraordinary success, and added rapidly to his landed possessions, and from his beginning here until the time he retired from active business his management of his extensive iron-works was excellent and eminently successful.

Robert Coleman was born in "Castle Fin," in Donegal County, Ireland, Nov. 4, 1748, and came to America in 1764. He went to Reading, and was there employed as a clerk by Mr. Read, the prothonotary, two years. He entered the service of Peter Grubb, brother of Curtis, as clerk at Hopewell Forge, on Hammer Creek, and remained there six months, when he went to Quitopahilla Forge, near Lebanon, then owned by James Old, who also owned Speedwell Forge, on Hammer Creek, and moved thence to Reading Furnace, on French Creek, near the Schuylkill. Robert Coleman went with him, and there was married to Ann, the daughter of James Old, Oct. 4, 1773, by the Rev. Thomas Barton, who resided in Lancaster. Mr. Coleman rented Salford Forge, near Norristown, where he remained three years, and then rented Elizabeth Furnace. He was an officer in one of the militia battalions of this county during the Revolution, a member of the General Assembly in 1783, and of the convention which framed the State Constitution in 1790. He was for twenty years one of the Common Pleas justices. In the year 1809 he removed to Lancaster, where he died Aug. 14, 1825, aged seventy-seven years. He died a millionaire. Elizabeth Furnace existed and flourished up to the period when anthracite coal came into use in the manufacture of pig-iron.

Martic Furnace was built in 1751–52 by Thomas Smith and his brother William, upon Furnace Run, in what is now Providence township, upon the farm of Isaac Diller, on the road leading from Lancaster to Burkholder's Ferry, upon the Susquehanna River. Thomas Smith was elected sheriff in 1752, and soon afterwards moved from his farm, situated near the village of New Providence, to Lancaster, where he lived expensively, so that he left the sheriff's office poorer than when he went into it. Although he persevered and carried on the iron business for some years, he never recovered from his embarrassment. In a letter dated Lancaster, Nov. 24, 1779, written by Edward Shippen to Col. Burd, he says that "Tom Smith, the sheriff (though he lived part of his time in the country), was almost ruined by the office." After becoming involved in the iron-works, he was imprisoned in jail for debt in 1769.

At the time when Smith and his brother built the furnace they also built Martic Forge, located on Pequea Creek, and about four miles below the furnace. They manufactured bar and refined iron, pig metal, and castings. They borrowed considerable sums of money from James Wallace and James Fulton, merchants, in Philadelphia.

The Smiths sold an interest in 1760 to William Bennett and Samuel Webb, of Maryland, and Ferguson McIlvain, who was the manager of the furnace. In the same year William Bennett and William Smith gave Wallace and Fulton a bill of sale of all the personal property at the furnace and forge, which included several slaves.

In 1761, William Smith, William Bennett, and Samuel Webb sold one-third of their interest to Wallace and Fulton, and on Nov. 8, 1764, they sold two-thirds to same parties. The firm then consisted of Thomas Smith, James Wallace, and James Fulton. They purchased from time to time twelve or fifteen farms, until they added to the furnace property about two thousand acres, and to the forge about the same quantity. On the 20th of January, 1769, James Webb, Jr., sheriff, advertised the property for sale, and described it as follows:

"A furnace, a good dwelling-house, store and compting-house, a large coal-house, eight dwelling-houses, grist-mill, smith- and carpenter-shop, six log stables, with four bays for hay, etc., a number of pot patterns and some flasks of ditto, stove moulds, etc., mine bank so convenient that one team can haul

three loads per day, fifteen acres of meadow belonging to furnace.

"Forge four miles distant, with four fires, two hammers, wooden bellows, a dwelling-house, store and compting-house, with six dwelling-houses, two coal-houses for six months' stock, three stables, smith- and carpenter-shop, two acres of meadow land, and fifteen hundred cords of wood, at both places plenty of water in the dryest season, two slaves, one a mulatto, a good forgeman, and the other a negro, late the property of Thomas Smith, James Wallace, and James Fulton."

This property was purchased at sheriff's sale in 1769 by Nicholas Dillo, of Lancaster township, —— Harris, John Malcolm, Samuel Patterson, Esq., George Monroe, Esq., and John McCalmont, the last four named being of New Castle County, Del. On the 13th of February, 1778, they sold six hundred and fifty acres of the Martic Forge lands to Sebastian Graff, of Lancaster township, who sold half of this property to his brother, Andrew Graff, and by his will, dated in 1791, he gave his share to his sons, Sebastian and George.

On the 14th of August, 1801, Sebastian Graff, who then lived in Frederick County, Md., sold his interest to Robert Coleman and his nephew, Edward Brian, and on March 2, 1802, George Graff, son of Sebastian, and Andrew Graff sold their interest to the same purchasers.

Lynford Lardner, of Windsor Forge, Samuel Flowers, his brother-in-law, and David Jones, who lived on Pequea Creek, purchased Martic Furnace and Forge and a portion of the lands from Dillo, Harris, Malcolm, Patterson, Monroe, and McCalmont. They sold the forges to Robert Coleman.

Martic Furnace went out of blast during the Revolutionary war, and was never again blown in. All trace of the furnace is obliterated but a cinder-pile overgrown with weeds and grass upon the farm of Isaac Diller. But one little house, used by some of the employés of the furnace, now stands. The mill now owned by John Strohm, Jr., belonged to the old furnace property, and was then used for a grist-mill.

Mount Hope Furnace is located near the head of Big Chikis Creek, at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains, about four miles east from Cornwall Furnaces. The property is in Rapho and Penn townships. It was built in 1785 by Peter Grubb, Jr., and is now owned by Alfred B. Grubb. Stack, forty-nine by nine, hot blast, closed top; capacity, three thousand tons.

Colebrook Furnace is located near the head of Conewago Creek, one mile and a half north of the boundary line between Lancaster and Lebanon Counties, and eight miles southwest from "Mount Hope." The furnace and large stone mansion was built by Robert Coleman in 1792. The furnace has been out of blast for some years. There is a cultivated farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres and seven thousand acres of mountain land belonging to the property. John Benson is the manager. A railroad built by the Colemans has been completed (seventeen miles in length), which runs by the furnace and connects Cornwall Furnaces with the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad near Conewago Bridge. After the furnace having remained idle for many years, preparations are being made to "blow it in" again. A State road was made to run from this furnace to Anderson's Ferry, and also to Lancaster. Pig-iron was hauled to Martic Forges from this furnace.

Conawingo Furnace is located near the head-waters of Conawingo Creek, in the northern part of Drumore township. It was built by Michael, John, and George Withers in 1810. From them it passed to Good & Jenkins, and in 1828 to James Hopkins, Esq., of Lancaster, and Samuel Orrick, from whom it passed to James M. Hopkins and Charles Brooks, and finally to James M. Hopkins, who carried on the works successfully for thirty years. The furnace has gone to decay, and the water-power is used to drive a grist-mill.

James M. Hopkins, who is the son of James the celebrated lawyer, who resided in Lancaster, lives upon the property and occupies the old mansion. He is one of the oldest of the living iron-masters in the State. He has never held an official position, but when in the prime of life no person in the county had more friends or could wield more influence than he. For many years the specialty of this furnace was the manufacture of pig-iron used principally for car wheels, which were said to be the best in the State.

Conawingo Rolling-Mill was built by John Neff, Francis Kendig, Thomas Crawford, and George White, who, in August, 1813, purchased eighty-six acres of land adjoining Conawingo Furnace, which they held as tenants in common. They entered into partnership (to continue ten years) and built a rolling- and slitting-mill. Francis Kendig was a member of the Legislature in 1823. The mill has been out of existence for many years.

Mount Eden Furnace was located near the head of the west branch of Octorara Creek, in Eden township, about a mile north of the Great Valley road. It was built in 1812 by George, Michael, and John Withers. The latter managed this furnace, and the former managed Conawingo Furnace. The Mount Eden Furnace has been out of blast for some years.

Mount Vernon Furnace is located on the east bank of Conewago Creek, near the point where the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad crosses the stream. It was built in 1820, and is owned by the Grubbs. There was also a forge connected with these works,

which was erected a number of years before the furnace was built. The works are not now in operation.

Anthracite Furnaces.—The "Sarah Ann" Furnace was located on the north side of Big Chikis Creek, at John Moore's grist-mill, and was built by John Gamber in 1839. At first it was a charcoal furnace, and changed afterwards to anthracite. It was afterwards owned by Governor Daniel R. Porter. It was named in honor of Gamber's wife. There is nothing left of the works but a portion of the casting-house, which is now used for a blacksmith-shop. John Gamber was the son of Jacob Gamber, who kept the hotel at Silver Spring. He moved to Middletown, Pa., and engaged in the iron business, but was not successful there.

Safe Harbor Furnace is located near the mouth of Conestoga Creek, in Conestoga township. It was built by Reeses, Abbott & Co., a few years after they erected the rolling-mill in 1846. It has not been in blast for some years.

The Shawnee Furnace was located on the northern bank of Shawnee Run, in the borough of Columbia. It was built by Robert and James Colvin in 1844–45. Their means were limited, and were unable to carry on the business. They were succeeded by James Myers and —— Holmes in 1846, who, after running the works for several years, also failed. They were succeeded by Archibald Wright & Nephew, who erected Furnace No. 2 in 1854.

In the year 1851 the Chestnut Hill Iron Ore Company was incorporated, the members of which were Moses Taylor, W. S. Wetmore, Samuel Jandon, W. F. Havermayer, August Belmont, and Charles A. Heckscher, of New York City; Simon Cameron, of Middletown; Jacob M. Haldeman, of Harrisburg; Samuel Schock, of Columbia; James Mehaffey, of Marietta; Philip Dougherty, Dr. Edwin Haldeman, of Chikis; George N. Eckert, of Reading; Daniel Stine, of Lebanon; Henry H. Fry and Daniel Herr, of Columbia; and Archibald Wright, of Philadelphia. This company was organized solely to mine iron ore at the Big Ore bank at Chestnut Hill, three miles and one-half northeast from Columbia. Archibald Wright & Nephew became largely indebted to this company for ore, and they confessed judgment in the latter's favor. Wright & Nephew were sold out by the sheriff. The property brought a sufficient sum to pay the Chestnut Hill Iron Ore Company, but after the sale they discovered that Wright & Nephew had given a prior judgment, and to save themselves subsequently purchased the property, and also built Furnace No. 3, in 1868, and thus the name was changed from Shawnee Furnaces to the Chestnut Hill Iron Ore Company. No. 2 was remodeled in 1881, stack sixty-one by thirteen and one-half; No. 3, forty-five by seventeen; annual capacity of No. 2 and No. 3, 20,000 tons. No. 1 has been torn down, and the company contemplate the erection of a modern furnace.

This company also own extensive ore-banks and lands in Maryland near the terminus of Bachman Valley Railroad, and the Big Ore Bank at Chestnut Hill. The property is now owned by the heirs of Moses Taylor and Jerome L. Boyer, who is also superintendent and general manager. This company also own the old Shawnee Rolling Mill, near their furnaces. Under the present management the business has been successful.

The Chikis Furnaces were erected in 1854 by E. Haldeman & Co., at the mouth of Chikis Creek, in West Hempfield township. The furnaces are now owned by the Chikis Iron Company, Paris Haldeman, president, and Horace L. Haldeman, secretary and treasurer. Their specialty is foundry and mill pig-iron.

Conestoga Furnace is located on Hoffman's Run, in the southern part of the city of Lancaster, and was built by Robert and James Calvin, and George Ford, an attorney of Lancaster in 1846. It was built as a charcoal furnace, cordwood was brought from York County *via* the Conestoga navigation, and burned into charcoal at the furnace. The furnace, which is now owned by Peacock & Thomas, has been converted into an anthracite furnace. Its capacity is six thousand five hundred tons per annum.

The Rough-and-Ready Furnace was located at Shawanese Run, two miles and a half northeast from Columbia borough, in West Hempfield township. It was built in 1848 by Cross & Waddell. The latter was son-in-law of the former. They were succeeded by George S. Bryan, who removed to Harrisburg, and built the McCormick Furnace. He was the son of George Bryan, who owned part of Martic Forge. He sold to C. S. Kauffman, Bartram A. Sheaffer, and Hugh M. North, Esq., of Columbia, Pa., in 1854. In 1858 Mr. North retired from the firm. Mr. Sheaffer died in 1864, and the business was conducted by Mr. Kauffman under the name of the Kauffman Iron Company. The furnace was rebuilt in 1856.

Mr. Kauffman was a member of the Legislature in 1857, and of the Senate in 1880, 1881, and 1882. He was born in Manor township, in this county, and is the son of Andrew J. Kauffman, who was a member of the Legislature in 1837. He came to Columbia in 1849 or 1850.

Bartram A. Sheaffer was a lawyer by profession, a member of the Legislature in 1851, and of the State Senate in 1857–59. He married Martha, daughter of the late Jacob Strickler, of Hempfield.

After remaining idle for a few years the furnace was purchased in 1881 by a company from Reading, composed of H. A. Muhlenberg, president; A. A.

McHose, secretary; Isaac McHose, treasurer and manager. Under this management the name was changed to Cordelia Furnace. It has a capacity of eight thousand tons per annum.

Donegal Furnace is located in East Donegal township, near the mouth of Chikis Creek. It was built by Dr. —— Eckert and James Myers in 1848; stack, thirty-six by twelve; capacity, six thousand five hundred tons per annum. The furnace is owned by the heirs of Mr. Myers; and his son-in-law, Dr. Joseph Cottrell, manages these works very successfully.

Marietta Furnaces are located near Donegal Furnace, and owned by Henry M. Watts & Son, and built in 1847 by the late Henry Musselman. One stack (No. 1), fifty by twelve and one-half, and one thirty-eight by twelve, built in 1849 by Henry Musselman and Henry M. Watts, capacity twelve thousand tons per annum.

St. Charles Furnace is located on the northern boundary line of Columbia borough and on the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was built by C. B. Grubb in 1852,—stack fifty-three by fourteen, and is now owned by C. B. Grubb & Son. They also own the Henry Clay Furnace, located one mile farther up the shore of the river, at a point known sixty years ago as Kelley's Tavern. Stack, fifty-six by twelve; capacity of both furnaces twenty thousand tons per annum.

The Henry Clay Furnace was built by Peter Haldeman, a merchant of Columbia, in 1845. In 1857 it was purchased by Mr. Grubb, of New Jersey, and James McCormick, Esq., of Harrisburg. The furnace remained idle from 1857 to 1863, when it was purchased by Henry McCormick (son of James), John Q. Denney, of Columbia, and John Haldeman, of Harrisburg. Jeremiah G. Hess, a coal merchant of Columbia, purchased the interest of Mr. McCormick. They sold out to C. B. Grubb & Son a few years ago.

Vesta Furnace, formerly called Musselman's Furnace, is located near Marietta Furnace in East Donegal township. It was built by Henry Musselman in 1868, rebuilt in 1881. Iron stack (sixty by fourteen) on iron pillars; capacity, fifteen thousand tons per annum; owned by Henry Watts & Son. Ethelbert Watts, manager.

Rolling-Mills.—The Chikis Rolling-Mill is located in East Donegal township, near the mouth of Chikis Creek; owned by John Becker; built, in 1865, one single and three double puddling furnaces; two trains of rolls, nine and sixteen inches. Product, "muck bar;" capacity, four thousand tons per year.

Lancaster Rolling-Mill, located in East Hempfield, at Rohrerstown, was built about twenty-five years ago. It passed through many owners, and was never a profitable concern. It was enlarged in the year 1872 by McShane & Co. There are one double and five single puddling furnaces, two heating furnaces, two trains of rolls, one hammer. Capacity, three thousand tons. The works have been purchased lately at sheriff's sale by the Colemans, and are not in operation.

The Penn Iron Company's Works are located in the northeast section of Lancaster City; built in 1873; eight single and two puddling and seven heating furnaces, four trains of rolls, one eighteen-inch puddling, one sixteen-inch bar, one nine-inch guide, and one eight-inch guide. Capacity, fifteen thousand tons per annum. A. J. Steinman, president; W. G. Mendenhall, secretary; C. S. Foltz, treasurer; W. B. Middleton, superintendent.

The Safe Harbor Rolling-Mill is near the mouth of Conestoga Creek, in Conestoga township. It was built in 1848 by Reeves, Abbot & Co., for the manufacture of rails. No rails were made in this mill after 1861, and the works remained idle from 1865 to 1880. There are one single, eighteen double puddling, and eight heating furnaces, and two trains of rolls. T. F. Patterson, general manager.

The Shawnee Rolling-Mill is located on Shawnee Run, in Columbia borough. It was built in 1854 by Smith, Bruner, Saurbeer, and others, to manufacture rails, and has been enlarged several times. There are sixteen puddling and four heating furnaces, four train rolls. Product, ship- and boiler-plate skelp iron. Capacity, fifteen thousand tons of iron per annum. These works were formerly called the Columbia Steel and Iron Company. The works are now owned by the Chestnut Hill Iron Ore Company.

The Susquehanna Rolling-Mill is located on the river front in the eastern section of Columbia borough. It was built in 1860 by a number of public-spirited citizens, who afterwards (1864) organized a company composed of the original members except the late Philip Gossler. The officers were George Bogle, president; J. G. Hess, treasurer; H. S. Hershey, secretary; Isaiah E. Richards, superintendent; Christian S. Kauffman, Ephraim Hershey, M. M. Strickler, and Robert Crane, in addition to the officers, were directors.

Although this company for many years made no money, it continued to run through periods of depression in business as well as of prosperity. Gen. William Patton, its manager, had faith in it, and he inspired the others who also came to believe in its future success. The company was reorganized ten or twelve years ago, and its name changed to the Susquehanna

Iron Company. The officers now are Michael Schall (of York), president; Vernon Ellis, secretary and treasurer; William Patton, general manager; John Paine, superintendent. The capacity of the mill has been increased from time to time, and is now three or four times larger than the original mill. The stock of this company is selling for double its original amount, and is paying a large percentage. There are twelve single puddling and three heating furnaces, and three train rolls. Product, bar-iron; capacity, ten thousand tons per annum. The mill stands upon the Robert Barber tract, and the dwelling, built in 1760 by Robert Barber (No. 2), has been fitted up and is used for an office.

Forges and Bloomeries.—The Windsor Forges were located on the eastern branch of Conestoga Creek in Caernarvon township, about a mile south of Churchtown, upon a tract of four hundred acres of land located by John Jenkins in 1718. About the year 1742 these forges were erected by William Branson. In 1728 he entered into partnership with Samuel Nutt in the iron business on French Creek, in Chester County.

Before the organization of Lancaster County he sent out experts to different parts of the territory northwest of the Octorara and west of the Susquehanna River to discover iron ore. His iron interest became very large, and we find that many of the blacksmiths during the first decade after the organization of the county purchased iron at his store in Philadelphia.

William Branson's daughter, Rebecca, married Samuel Flower; another daughter married Bernhard Van Leer; Hannah married Richard Hockley, who was one of Penn's loan and land commissioners, and Elizabeth married Lynford Lardner, who was also one of the loan commissioners, and brother-in-law of Richard Penn. In 1744, Branson conveyed by deed to the first-named three daughters the Windsor Forges and lands in Lancaster County. A similar deed for one-fourth of his estate was made to his daughter, Elizabeth, in 1750. These deeds only vested a life estate in his daughters, after whose death it became the inheritance of their children. In 1750, Lynford Lardner removed to Windsor Forge, and took the management of the works for himself and the three sisters of his wife.

In the year 1758, David Jenkins, son of John, was clerk at Windsor Forges, and Mr. Turbitt was the general manager. After the death of Elizabeth Lardner, David Jenkins commenced to buy the respective shares of Branson's grandchildren, at the commencement of the Revolution, and about the close of the war he owned the entire property, including the four hundred acres purchased by his grandfather, and many hundred acres besides. The forges have not been in blast for many years.

Speedwell Forge was located on Hammer Creek, now in Elizabeth township, and about three miles and one-half west from Elizabeth Furnace. It was built by James Old and David Caldwell (a merchant of Philadelphia) about the year 1750. In the year 1762, James Old purchased the interest of David Caldwell for four thousand pounds. At this time there were seventeen hundred acres of land belonging to the forge property. James Old purchased Reading Furnace, and moved there before the Revolutionary war. In 1776, 1777, 1778, he cast a large number of cannon and shot for Washington's batteries.

The Pool Forge was built by James Old, who returned from Reading Furnace to Caernarvon township in 1779. He then owned a grist-mill on the Conestoga. Upon this tract he built the Pool Forge, which was located in Caernarvon township, about two miles west from Churchtown, and he also built another forge one mile farther down the creek. In 1785 he sold the Speedwell Forge property on Hammer Creek to Robert Coleman for seven thousand pounds. James Old came to America from Wales, and first worked as a puddler in the Windsor Forge. Cyrus Jacobs also came from Wales, and first worked at Windsor Forge. He married a daughter of James Old, moved to Hammer Creek, and managed Mr. Old's forges there. He also became part owner in one of the Hammer Creek forges.

After the death of Mr. Old, Mr. Jacobs came into possession of Pool Forge, and built Spring Grove Forge farther down the Conestoga. He became very wealthy, and one of the most successful iron-masters in the county. He left a large family, but little of the property remains in possession of his descendants. William Old owned a forge on Hammer Creek before the Revolution, and for several years after the close of that war.

The Colemanville Forge, Rolling-Mill, and Slitting-Mill were built in 1828 by Edward Coleman (son of Robert) upon the old Martic Forge property, and about two miles farther down the Pequea Creek, in Conestoga township. For many years the specialty of these works was the manufacture of nails. Maris Hoopes managed these works for thirty years. The pig-iron they used was hauled in wagons from Elizabeth Furnace. The works were idle for some years until a recent date. The ownership has passed out of the Coleman family to Edward S. Davies. William J. Rutter is the manager. There are three forge fires, one run-out fire, and one hammer. The product is charcoal blooms for boiler-plate. Annual capacity, five hundred tons. The water-power is one of the finest in the State.

Old Martic Forge, built by Thomas and William Smith in 1752–53, after passing through many hands, is now owned by Davies & Potts. There are four

fires and two hammers. Product, charcoal blooms for boiler-plate made from pig-iron.

Pine Grove Forge was located on Octorara Creek, in Little Britain township. It was built in 1800 by Jonathan Webb, who, a few years later, erected a rolling-mill and flouring-mill. He died in 1824, and the works were carried on by his heirs, who sold to William and Enos Pennock. The works are not now in operation.

White Rock Forge was located on the west bank of White Rock Creek, the west branch of the Octorara Creek, in Little Britain township. It was built by Sproul, Alexander & Irvin.

Black Rock Furnace and Forge were located four miles farther up the stream, above White Rock Forge. They were built by Judge Clark, and owned for many years by J. Caldwell.

Sadsbury Forge was located on the east branch of the Octorara, and was built by —— Sproul in 1800.

The manufacture of iron has oftener impoverished than enriched those engaged in it. Prior to the Revolutionary war, Great Britain controlled the iron market of the world, and did not encourage, but rather tried to prevent, the erection of slitting-mills in the provinces. During the Revolutionary war she could not export her iron to America, and hence there was great activity among the iron manufacturers here, and they made large profits. The same may be said of the war of 1812–15. After these wars were over, Great Britain flooded the market in America, and undersold our own manufacturers, causing great losses (and in many cases bankruptcy) to the iron-masters of Lancaster County, and to those of other sections of the State and Union.

CHAPTER XXV.

PUBLIC INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Common Roads—Turnpikes—River and Canal Navigation—Railroads.

Common Roads.—The first effort in the direction of public improvement after settlements were made in Pequea Valley, along the Conestoga and Susquehanna River (before the organization of Lancaster County), was to improve and extend public highways or roads, from New Castle and Philadelphia and Charleston, upon Northeast River at the head of Chesapeake Bay to the back settlements. These roads generally followed Indian paths, or the more direct ones made by the Indian traders, who traversed the forests with large trains of pack-horses. Among these may be mentioned the "Old Peter's road" (named from Peter Bizaillon, the Indian trader), which extended from Chester Valley, at Thomas Moore's mill, *via* the "Compass;" thence along the dividing line between Earl and Leacock and Hempfield townships; thence by old Donegal Church to Conoy Creek, near the Indian town. This road was laid out in 1718. Another one, called the Paxton road, extended from Chester Valley *via* Beartown, Blue Ball, Ephrata, Brickerville to Paxton at the Susquehanna. Another extending from New Castle on the Delaware to the Gap; thence in an almost straight line to the Conestoga and Indian Town, on Turkey Hill. Another extending from Charleston, on Northeast River, at the head of Chesapeake Bay, which was then the principal shipping port in Maryland. The Downingtown and Harrisburg Turnpike was afterwards built upon the bed of the Paxton road, and thenceforth it lost its name and identity. A few miles of the eastern part of "Old Peter's road," in Salisbury township, remains, and is known by that name to-day, but that part extending from Mount Joy borough to Conoy Creek *via* Donegal Meeting-House, has lost its name, but it remains as it was laid out more than one hundred and fifty years ago. The road leading from the Gap to Postlethwait's *via* Lampeter Square, was for many years called the "Devil's Lane." (David Miller, who resided in Lampeter Square, and was elected sheriff of the county in 1833, was called "Devil Dare Miller.") This name has been wisely dropped by the present generation.

The road leading from the Conestoga (now Lancaster City) to the Susquehanna, at Columbia, was thus named before the county was organized. The Paxton and Conestoga road followed the present Lancaster and Harrisburg Turnpike. And the "Great road" leading from Anderson's Ferry and Lancaster road is now occupied by a turnpike. There were many local roads leading from the settlements to the numerous grist- and saw-mills, and thence to the nearest navigable water.

When the permanent seat of the county was located at Lancaster, measures were at once taken to open roads in various directions from that place, which were called the "King's Highways," which were ordered to be laid out by the Governor and Council. The counties in colonial times had jurisdiction only over by-roads and private roads.

The first and most important one of the King's highways in Lancaster County was laid out in the year of 1730, in pursuance of an order of the board of councilors dated the 29th day of January, 1730. The "viewers" were Thomas Edwards, Edward Smout, Robert Barber, Hans Graaff, Caleb Pierce, Samuel Jones, and Andrew Cornish, of Lancaster County. Six others were named, who resided in Chester County, who were to view and lay out that part of the road which was to pass through that county. The commissioners commenced at the court-house in Lancaster, thence crossed Conestoga Creek at or near Witmer's Bridge, and from there proceeded in an almost straight line to the English Church, now generally known as St. John's Episcopal Church of Compassville, which is

situated a few yards east of the division line between Lancaster and Chester Counties. This road was laid out sixty-six feet wide, although practically it was not more than twenty feet wide through the heavy timber tracts and meadows. It is known as the "Old Philadelphia road," and is said to be shorter than any other road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia. It maintained its supremacy as the "great road" of the county for sixty years. During that period the rural population had not been seized with the mania to lay out "towns" along every public road as they did a few years later.

Between Lancaster and the Chester County line, on this road, there were eight public-houses of "entertainment for man and beast," some of which became known throughout the provinces. The martial tread of the soldier in his weary march from Philadelphia to Raystown and to Fort Augusta, to swell the armies of Gens. Forbes and Bouquet and to man the forts along the frontier, echoed through the forests which bordered this highway; and when the English king sent his minions to our shores and threatened to invade and despoil the soil of Pennsylvania, the militia and soldiers of the regular line from this county and detachments of cavalry hastened over this road to take part in the province at the threshold of her eastern boundary. In the year 1734 the king's highway was extended to Wright's Ferry. This extension was purely a county road, but one much traveled over. The second king's road laid out in the county was called the Paxton road. On the 23d of January, 1736, the Governor and Council issued an order to lay out a road from the Susquehanna River near the house of John Harris, in the township of Paxton, in the county of Lancaster, and from thence through the said county and part of the county of Chester, falling into the high-road leading from the town of Lancaster to the plantation of Edward Kennison, in Whiteland, Chester Co. The viewers appointed were Hans Graff (Earl township), John Davies (Caernarvon), John Frederick (Warwick), John Mendenhall (Earl), John Foster (Paxton), Samuel Osborne, Edward Nichols, James Eldridge, Rice Price, James Armstrong, Richard Buffington, Zachariah Butcher, surveyor; the first named six being of Lancaster County and the others residents of Chester. These viewers filed their report on the 17th day of June, 1736. They began at the river Susquehanna, at a tree near the shore, nigh the ferry of John Harris (now Harrisburg). From that point the road ran to a gap in the mountain at the head of Hammer Creek, a few miles west from Brickerville. After passing over the mountain the first point named was Middle Creek (now Erb's Mill) and Steinmetz's Store, in Clay township. From thence to Cocalico Creek, at the Dunkard settlement, it was thirteen hundred and sixty perches, and from thence to the Conestoga Creek (at Hinkeltown) it was one thousand and forty-six perches; thence to Cedar Run (in East Earl) two thousand and thirty-four perches. Along this section there were two long stretches of straight road. From thence to Evan's Run (at or near Beartown) three hundred and thirty-nine perches; thence to the county line seven hundred and fifty-seven perches. At that time the computed distance from Harris' Ferry to the Chester County line over this road was fifty miles. The Downingtown and Harrisburg turnpike was built upon the bed of the old Paxton road.

The Seventh-Day settlement at Ephrata was the most prominent point of interest along this road. Before it was laid out a number of Germans settled along its route through the limestone valley in Cocalico township. Oswald Hostetter took up the land at "Erb's Mill." "Miller's Tavern," at the cross-roads half a mile west from Ephrata, Hinkel's, at Hinkeltown, at "Blue Ball" and the "Bear Tavern" (Beartown), were among the first and most famous taverns in colonial times. "Bauman's" and "Gross'," Ephrata, "Spread Eagle," between Hinkeltown and "Blue Ball," "Sorrel Horse," east from "Cedar Run," and White Horse" tavern, east from Beartown, were also famous public-houses during and before the Revolution. From the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Paoli the sick and wounded soldiers were taken over this road to Ephrata and Lititz. This road was laid out sixty-six feet wide.

The old "Horse-Shoe road" was laid out in 1738. On the 25th day of January, in the previous year, a petition of sundry inhabitants of the county of Lancaster was presented to the Governor and Council, setting forth the want of a road from the town of Lancaster to "Coventry Iron-Works," on French Creek, in Chester County, with a branch to Reading Furnace, which was then just built. On the 7th day of October, 1737, the following-named persons were appointed to view and lay out said road, viz.: Thomas Edwards, Esq. (who resided near the route of this road, a few miles north of "Blue Ball"), Jacob Bear, Emanuel Carpenter, Esq., Hans Graff, Simon King, and John Mendenhall (all of Lancaster County, and residing within two or three miles of the proposed route of this road), and a like number of viewers named from Chester County. On the 4th of January, 1738, they made a return to the order. The road commenced

"at a hickory tree standing in the Lancaster High Road, at Benjamin Witmer's, Sr., Lane [about one mile east of 'Wittmer's Bridge']; thence in a northeasterly direction 254 perches to a line in Benjamin Wittmer's, Jr., land; thence 590 perches to Jacob Heller's land [Heller's Lutheran Church]; thence 296 perches to George Line's land; thence 216 perches to Andrew Mixell's land; thence 407 perches to Hans Good's land; thence 531 perches to Philip Shaver's land [now New Holland]; thence 576 perches to Casper Stever's land; thence 414 perches to Michael Rank's land; thence 224 perches to Jacob Weaver's land; thence 384 perches to David Evans' Run; thence 684 perches to John Mendenhall's land; thence 24 perches to a Run; thence 88 perches to Matthias Stouffer's land; thence 121 perches to Nathan Evans' land; thence 458 perches to Evan Hughes' land; thence 69 perches to the eastern branch of the Conestogoe Creek; thence 673 perches to George Hudson's land;

thence 244 perches to Thomas Williams' land; thence 148 perches to John Bowen's land; thence 274 perches to the land of Hugh Hughes; thence 112 perches to said east branch branch of Conestogoe Creek, by the land of Thomas Morgan; thence along said creek 12 perches; thence 354 perches to Robert Ellis' land; thence 85 perches to Moses Martin's land; thence 334 perches to the division line between Lancaster and Chester Counties." . . .

The road passed over a number of the farms belonging to the old pioneer Welsh settlers in Caernarvon Valley. The most famous places which grew up along this road were "Heller's Church," New Holland, "Blue Ball," "Bangor Church Town," and "Morgantown." This was a "king's highway," and was laid out sixty-six feet wide.

In the fall of 1726 a petition of divers inhabitants about Pequea (near the centre of Salisbury township) was presented to the Council, setting forth that "by an order of Chester Court a Road has been laid out through the township of Pequea, over hills, swamps, and rocks, and almost half a mile about in the space of three miles, . . . which road leads from near Thomas Moor's Mill, towards the Township of Donegal." This was called "Peter's road." It was ordered that John Wright, George Aston, Samuel Blunston, Samuel Reet, John Musgrave, and Edmund Cartlidge view said road, and particularly that part passing through Pequea township, to make such alteration in the road "as to them shall seem most just." Under the order these men "viewed" the road and reported necessary alterations and straightenings, which were made, as were also several subsequent changes of route, which rendered the old road much more convenient, because less circuitous than it was at first laid out.

Among the numerous local roads laid out and petitioned for in the several townships from the time of the erection of Lancaster County to the year 1750 were those mentioned and referred to in the index to the first road book of the county, as follows:

Bart Township.—May, 1733. Petition for "a road from the Conestogo road below Edward Docherty's to James Buckley's Mill on Octoraro Creek."

November, 1733. "Road from the King's road below Edward Docherty's to James Buckley's Mill, on Octoraro Creek, and to the county line."

Conestoga Township.—February, 1734. Petition for "a road from the County line near John Minshall's, extending to the Blue Rock in Manor Township." Confirmed in May following.

August, 1734. Petition for "A road from Richard Beeson's land to Andrew Moor's Mill, and to the King's Road." Confirmed in November following.

November, 1734. Petition for "a road from the County line near John Minshall's; thence to the ford near John Postlethwait's Mill."

May, 1738. Petition for "a review of a road leading from Lancaster to Rock Run."

Caernarvon Township.—February, 1735. Petition for "a road from Nathan Evans' Mill by the new Church, extending through Chester County to Samuel Nutt's forge."

November, 1740. "Road from the Bangor Church to the church on Pequea, near the County line."

Colerain Township.—May, 1734. "Road from James King's Mill to the County line at Octoraro, across Raccoon Creek to the top of Barrar Hill."

May, 1738. Petition for "a road from Caleb Pennel's Turning-Mill to the north side of Peter's Creek, to lead to James King's Mill on Conewango."

Cocalico Township.—May, 1735. Petition for "a Road from Jacob Smiley's near Kits Miller's Mill to Francis Hughes' on Schuylkill; thence to Campbell's Ford."

February, 1734. Petition for "a road from James King Mill to intersect the Nottingham Road in Chester County."

Drumore Township.—February, 1735. Petition for "a road from Chestnut Level to James Buckley's Mill."

August, 1735. Petition for "a road from James Alexander's to Octoraro Creek, at a place called Miles Ford."

August, 1737. Petition for "a road from Conowango Creek, in said township, to Lancaster."

August, 1738. Petition for "a road from Samuel Fulton's plantation to Lancaster."

May, 1739. Petition for "a road from Adam Yates' land to the Presbyterian Meeting-House in Chestnut Level."

August, 1739. "Road from the land of Adam Yates, on the public road leading from Mount Pleasant to Lancaster, near the Shippen's ford on Conowingo."

Donegal Township.—November, 1732. Petition for "a road from the Donegal Meeting-Houses to the Town of Lancaster."

May, 1739. Petition for "a road from the road leading from Paxton to Lancaster to Susquehanah river, near the land of Jonah Davenport."

Earl Township.—November, 1741. Petition "of citizens of Earl and Tulpehocken Hills [for a road] from said Hill and the several courses by the House of Edward Edwards to intersect the Philadelphia Road."

Hempfield Township.—June, 1729. Petition for "a road from the unsurveyed land near Susquehanah to Christian Stoneman's Mill; thence to Daniel Cookson's, at the head of Pequea."

November, 1737. "Petition for a review of a road from Paxton to the town of Lancaster."

August, 1739. Petition for "a road from Conestoga Creek near John Postlethwait's Mill to the Town of Lancaster."

Lancaster Township.—November, 1736. Petition for "a road from Lancaster to or near John Harris's Ferry, and to Potonk, on Susquehanah."

May, 1737. "Petition of Stephen Atkinson and others for a road from Lancaster to the said Atkinson's fulling-mill."

May, 1738. "Road from the town of Lancaster to Jacob Bear's Mill."

February, 1742. Road from the court-house along North Queen Street towards Tulpehocken, and "Petition of the inhabitants of Bethel town for a review of said road from said town to Robinson's Mill, and to the great road in Tolpehocken."

Leacock Township.—May, 1734. Petition for "a road from Besson's land to Andrew Horst's mill on the branch of Octoraro, in Chester County."

November, 1738. "Road from John Cooper's land to the road leading from the Gap to Baire's Mill."

Little Britain Township.—November, 1738. "Road from James King's Mill to Henry Reynold's mill, in Chester County."

February, 1739. "Road from Mount Pleasant to Lancaster. Beginning at the Eleven Mile tree."

August, 1740. "Petition for a road from a corner of lands of Caleb Pownell; thence to Brittannia Ford over Conewago Creek, to continue to Miles' Ford over Octoraro, in Chester County."

Martick Township.—May, 1733. "Petition of William Smith and others for a road from Smith's Mill to Rock Run, in Maryland."

February, 1739. "Petition for a road from the house of John Small, and leading by James Dunwoodie's to the Craighead Meeting-House."

May, 1741. "Road from the great road leading to William Smith's mill, beginning at the Craighead Meeting-House; distance, four and a quarter miles."

February, 1742. "Road from William Smith's Pattened Land under Maryland to the Town of York."

Manor Township.—August, 1730. "Petition of divers inhabitants for a road from Christian Stoneman's mill to the Town of Lancaster."

February, 1734. "Petition of John Wright, Esq., for a road from Lancaster to the Susquehannah River, near the Plantation of the Petitioner."

May, 1741. "Petition of John Ross, keeper of the Ferry at Blue Rock, and others, for a road from the Town of Lancaster to said Ferry."

Sadsbury Township.—February, 1730. Petition for "a road from Little Beaver Creek, West of John Coyle's, by the Valley bridge, to the County line."

May, 1736. "Road from the Gap to James Buckley's Mill; thence to Francis Jones' fence on the King's Road," and "Road from Alexander Sowright's to Buckley's Mill; distance, 11¼ miles."

Salisbury Township.—February, 1730. "Petition of Samuel Taylor

for a road from his mill to navigable water, and to the great road which leads to Henry Reynolds' Mill in Chester County."

May, 1736. "Petition for a road from Peter Ferries' land, near Jacob Lefevor's, to a road leading from James Whitehill's to the County Line." Confirmed.

August, 1738. "Petition for a road from the north side of George Gipson's land to the Provincial Road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia," and "Road from Caleb Pennel's turning mill on Peter's Creek to the road leading to James King's mill on Octoraroe."

November, 1738. "Petition for a road from the Paxson road, near John McElwayne's, by the Presbyterian Meeting-House towards Daniel Cookson's. Confirmed."

STRASBURG TOWNSHIP.—February, 1735. "Petition for a road from the land of James Whitehill to the Provincial Road."

May, 1735. "Road from the Conestogoe Road, near the Gap, to Jacob Bear's mill, on the Provincial Road."

February, 1737. "Road from the Conestogoe Road to Emanuel Hare's mill." Confirmation from the Supreme Court.

August, 1737. "Petition for a road from Alexander Davidson's land to the Publick Road at Francis Jones. Confirmed."

May, 1741. "Petition for a road from William Smith's mill on Beaver Creek, commonly called Ewing's ford, to William Brown's mill on Christiana Creek." Confirmed.

WARWICK TOWNSHIP.—November, 1739. "Petition for a road from the King's Road, near Joseph Jarvis' land, by Joseph and George Abey's mill."

November, 1742. "Road from the Provincial Road, near Joseph Jarvis, to a private road leading into the Paxton Road near Michael Batley's. Distance, 21¾ miles and 42 perches."

August, 1741. "Petition for a road from the town of Lancaster past George Little's Spring."

Following the above, in the same book, mention is found of ninety-one other roads in the period extending from 1750 to 1765. To trace these and the great multitude of roads laid out in later years is of course impracticable. But it is to be borne in mind that to "lay out and establish" a road, particularly in the earlier years, was not equivalent to opening and making it ready for travel, but that in many instances years intervened between the time when a highway was laid out by the court or commissioners and the time when it was actually opened and made passable, and not unfrequently the roads which had been authorized and laid out were never opened. This was the case with some of those mentioned above.

Turnpikes.—The pioneer turnpike road of Lancaster County and of the State of Pennsylvania—as it is also said to have been the first in the United States of any considerable length—was one which was projected and built from the commercial metropolis of the State to the borough of Lancaster by the "Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company," which was incorporated on the 9th of April, 1792. During the year preceding the incorporation several meetings for the promotion of the enterprise and to devise means for its accomplishment had been held in Philadelphia and Lancaster by the most prominent men of the two counties, among whom were those named in the act of incorporation as commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock, viz.: Elliston Perot, Henry Drinker, Jr., Owen Jones, Jr., Israel Whelen, and Cadwalader Evans, of Philadelphia; Gen. Edward Hand, John Hubley, Esq., Paul Zantzinger (merchant), and Matthias Slough (inn-keeper), of Lancaster borough); and Abraham Witmer, tavern-keeper at Conestoga Creek.

This turnpike road was laid out to run in almost a straight line from Conestoga Creek to the "Great Valley" in Chester County at Coatesville. It was finished in the year 1794, at a cost of four hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. This turnpike was successful financially from the time of its completion until the opening of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. A company was organized to carry passengers in stage-coaches from Philadelphia to Lancaster and points farther west, and from the time when Lancaster was made the State capital, in the fall of 1799, the travel over this road by the stage line and otherwise became enormous. Amos Slaymaker, one of the stage proprietors, built a large tavern on the road about fourteen miles east of Lancaster, at Salisburyville, where a change of horses was made and twenty minutes' time allowed passengers to dine. Slaymaker's tavern was justly celebrated as one of the best in the State, and was a favorite dining-place for passengers by the stage line. It was the only one known as a "stage house" on the turnpike within the county of Lancaster, though there were in all sixty taverns on the route between Lancaster and Philadelphia, or nearly one for every mile. Among them were the "Rising Sun," at the junction of the "Newport and Gap" turnpike with this road near the "Gap." It was owned and kept by Col. Kennedy, and was a well-known and popular house. Often large numbers of the famous "Conestoga wagons" were grouped at this tavern, and the business from this source was as great as that of any other public-house along the road. It is now used as the private residence of Col. Kennedy's grandson, Sylvester Kennedy.

The next wagon tavern was the "White Horse," kept by Samuel Hinkle, at "Williamstown." Leaman's, Ferree's, Buckwalter's, Forney's, and Abraham Witmer's were among the most prominent hostelries along this road.

The Lancaster and Susquehanna Turnpike Company was incorporated April 22, 1794. The names of the managers were Israel Whelen, James Miller, George Bickham, Francis Johnson, and Jonathan Jones, of Philadelphia; Gen. Edward Hand, John Hubley, Esq., Adam Reigart, Jr., and Paul Zantzinger, of Lancaster, and Maj. Thomas Boude, of Columbia.

The road was to be laid out fifty feet wide, twenty-one feet of which was to be artificial (covered with broken stone). Portions of this road were completed in 1805, and it was finished through to Columbia in 1807.

The Lancaster, Elizabethtown and Middletown Turnpike Company was incorporated on the 23d day of March, 1796. The managers were Alexander Berryhill, William Brown, William Crabb, Jasper Ewing, George Fisher, John A. Hanna, Christian

Kunkle, Robert McKee, and Mordecai McKinney, of Dauphin County, and ten gentlemen of Lancaster County, viz., William Montgomery, Esq., John Norris, Paul Zantzinger, and Adam Reigart, Jr., of Lancaster borough; James Russel, Daniel Smith, Thomas Stubbs, William Nelson, John Swarr (miller, of Hempfield township), and Abraham Witmer, Jr. (iron-master), of Lancaster township. A new charter was granted to the Lancaster and Middletown Turnpike Company, March 5, 1804, and the following persons were named as managers: George Fry, William Crabb, James Hamilton, Elijah Green, Daniel Montgomery, of Middletown; George Redsecker (inn), Elizabethtown; John Carolus, John Pedan (inn), Rapho township; Adam Reigart, Jr., Samuel Humes, M.D., William Kirkpatrick (merchant), Christopher Myer (merchant), Lancaster; John Swarr (miller), Lancaster township; Peter Gonter (iron-master), Adam Weaver (merchant), Lancaster; Jacob Dickert, Abraham Witmer (iron-master), Lancaster township; William Montgomery, Esq., John Gundecker, Lancaster; William G. Latimer.

The Gap and Newport turnpike extended from the "Rising Sun Tavern," near the "Gap," to Newport, in the State of Delaware. The company was incorporated April 4, 1796. The managers were George Latimer, Robert Waln, Nathaniel Lewis, and Abijah Davis, of Philadelphia; Joshua Pusey, Jacob Findley, John McDowell, and James Boyd, of Chester County; and Abraham Carpenter, John Funk, Michael Wither, John Barr, Paul Zantzinger, Adam Reigart, Jr., and John Fry, of Lancaster County. This road was intended as a feeder to the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike, and to accommodate the trade which sought a market at Wilmington, Del.

The Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg Turnpike Company was incorporated March 24, 1803. The managers in this county were Cyrus Jacobs (iron-master), Jacob Keller, and John Erb, miller, at Middle Creek. This turnpike was constructed on the route of the old "Paxton road."

The Falmouth and Elizabethtown Turnpike Company was incorporated March 19, 1810. The names of the managers were James Hopkins, Esq. (Lancaster), John Wolfley, Esq. (Elizabethtown), Jacob Gisch (Donegal), John Greer (Donegal), Abraham Gisch (Donegal), Michael Gundecker (merchant, Lancaster), Abraham Reigart (Lancaster), Richard Maris, William Guir (Donegal), Robert Ralston, and Joseph Smith. This turnpike was built to accommodate persons at the head of Conewago Falls, who brought produce down the river in keel-boats to the mouth of Conewago Creek. Trade left that place, and the turnpike was abandoned by the company. It was nicknamed the "Pumpkin-Vine Turnpike," from the fact that in many places these vines were allowed to run along or over the road-bed undisturbed.

The New Holland and Lancaster turnpike was incorporated March 20, 1810. The managers were Peter Diller, George Thompson, Jacob Ringwalt, Matthias Shirk, Christian Carpenter, George Bard, and John Landes.

The Marietta and Mount Joy turnpike was incorporated Jan. 18, 1813. The managers were Henry Sharer, miller; Henry Cassell, merchant, Marietta; Jacob Rohrer, Donegal; Christian Leib, James Mehaffey, lumber merchant, Marietta; James Patterson, Rapho; George Snyder, iron-master, Hempfield; Jacob Greybill, miller. The road was built with a branch running to Richland.

The Lancaster, New Haven and Waterford turnpike was incorporated about the year 1805, and built soon afterwards. It is now known as the Lancaster and Marietta Turnpike.

The Morgantown, Churchtown and Blue Ball turnpike was incorporated Feb. 25, 1814, and the company organized with the following managers: Christian Mast, George Jenkins, John Zell, Martin Ringwalt, Joseph Weaver, Richard Jacobs, George Weaver. This road was constructed on the bed of the old Horse-Shoe road, and extended from "Little Conestoga" to the Downingtown and Harrisburg turnpike at "Blue Ball." It was finished in 1819.

The Columbia and Marietta turnpike was incorporated Jan. 21, 1814. No effort was made to construct this road until the State commenced its system of internal improvements, in 1826–30, and constructed a canal along the river shore from Columbia along the east bank of the river to the Juniata. This road followed the canal level from Columbia to Chikis Rock, where it ascended and curved around a large rock, down to the face of Chikis Rock, thence along the canal level. This was one of the finest drives in the county, giving a fine view of the river and the hills beyond it.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchased the road-bed in 1851, and the turnpike company changed the route to pass up the ravine at Hogentogler's, crossing Chikis Hill, and down its northern slope to Chikis Creek near its mouth.

The Marietta and Portsmouth turnpike road was incorporated March 28, 1814. The managers were Henry Sharer, James Mehaffey, Matthias Rank, Alexander Boggs, John Longenecker, Henry Haldeman, Jacob Brubaker. Although this company erected toll-gates and collected tolls, they never macadamized the road-bed. The company abandoned it after the erection of the railroad.

River and Canal Navigation.—The Susquehanna is one of the largest and most important rivers in the State. At Conewago, and from Wright's Ferry to tide-water, a few miles above its mouth, the free navigation of the stream was originally obstructed by rocks and "rapids," which made it very dangerous for small craft, and but few that went down the stream were able to return by the same channel.

It became important as the settlements extended along the river and its branches that some concerted measures should be taken to open a channel from Wright's Ferry to the principal branches of the river above that point, and up those several branches also. On the 9th day of March, 1771, an act of the General Assembly was passed authorizing the appointment of commissioners to clear the Susquehanna of obstructions above Wright's Ferry. The following-mentioned persons were named in the act as commissioners: James Wright, of Wright's Ferry; George Ross, of Lancaster; Thomas Minshall, John Loudon,[1] Alexander Lowry, of Donegal township; William McClay, of Paxton township, now Dauphin County; Samuel Hunter, Jr., Upper Paxton township; William Patterson, Robert Callendar, of Cumberland County; Charles Stewart, Reuben Haines, Thomas Holt, and William Richardson. These were all prominent men, and were familiar with the river and the other streams named in the bill. Some of them were civil engineers.

After an examination of the obstructions to navigation, particularly Conewago Falls, they were appalled at the magnitude of the work and means required to clear the channel at that place. The result was that the money appropriated was applied elsewhere in the river. The people living along the river were urgent in their appeals for help to remove the obstructions in the river, and a public meeting was called, which met in Lancaster on the 17th day of August, 1789. They resolved to hold a convention on the 19th of October of the same year at the public-house of Archibald McCallister, in Paxton township. This meeting was duly held, and was composed of twenty-six of the leading men in the State. Those representing Lancaster County were Jasper Yeates, Esq., Paul Zantzinger, Alexander Lowry, Sebastian Graff, Jacob Krug, Joseph Simons, Bartram Galbreath, Samuel Boyd, and Samuel Wright.

Committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions to insure a thorough survey of the river. The Legislature passed an act authorizing the appointment of a civil engineer and a commission of supervision, consisting of Samuel Boyd, Bartram Galbraith, and Thomas Hulings.

On the 30th day of January, 1790, the above committee reported that Conewago Falls, about fourteen miles above Wright's Ferry, "was the great obstruction and bar to the wealth and population of our Western country, and that the only safe and sure way was to build a canal around these falls." The distance was about one mile, with a fall of nineteen feet. They believed that a canal thirty-three feet wide and nine feet deep at the entrance would be sufficient for navigation, but that it would be too expensive to build it along the western side, because the hills ran to the bank of the river. They estimated the cost at five thousand pounds. They made no estimate for or mention of a lift-lock in the canal. They supposed that all river craft could descend or ascend through this channel, and that by deepening the canal at its head to nine feet sufficient water would go through to float any boat. They afterwards discovered that they were mistaken, and that such a canal, having no lift-lock, would be of little use.

An appropriation of five thousand two hundred and fifty pounds was made by the General Assembly to improve the channel of the river from Wright's Ferry to the Swatara. On the 3d day of July, 1792, Governor Thomas Mifflin entered into an agreement with the following-named persons: Robert Morris, William Smith, Walter Stewart, Samuel Meredith, John Steinmetz, Tench Francis, John Nicholson, John Donaldson, Samuel Miles, Timothy Matlack, David Rittenhouse, Samuel Powell, Alexander James Dallas, William Bingham, Henry Miller, Abraham Witmer, and Robert Harris, as a company, to construct a canal around Conewago Falls forty feet wide and four feet deep. Thereafter this was known as "The Conewago Canal Company."

A canal was built at a cost of one hundred and two thousand dollars, the locks alone having cost forty-five thousand two hundred and seventy-four dollars. James Brindley was the chief engineer. The work was completed in November, 1797. On the 27th of that month a committee of the Legislature and Dr. William Smith proceeded through the canal in flat-boats to inspect the works. The formal opening was to be celebrated in the afternoon of the same day, when the Governor was to be present. Holes were drilled in the granite bowlders to be used to fire salutes in honor of the event. The Governor and his attendants arrived unexpectedly at the eastern side of the river, in sleet and snow. Boats were sent over to bring the distinguished party, and when they arrived a number of salutes were fired. When the party passed through the canal they met at its head a number of keel-boats that came down from Middletown filled with people. When they returned to the foot of the canal five hundred people were there to receive the Governor, and rejoice with him on the successful completion of this great work. There were two locks or chambers, eighty feet long and twelve feet wide. When the Governor and his party entered the lower chamber and the gates were closed behind them, all were astonished to find the boat raised to the level above in a few minutes.

[1] A prominent officer afterwards in the Revolutionary war. He removed to Buffalo Valley, in Union County, Pa., from Wright's Ferry.

The design at first was to make this canal free for all boats, but the cost was so unexpectedly great that the Legislature afterwards authorized the collection of a toll of fifty cents for each boat.

About the same time, the Legislature of the State of Maryland chartered the Susquehanna Canal Company, which constructed a canal along the eastern bank of the river from the Lancaster County line to tide-water, a distance of eight or ten miles. This canal proved to be a profitable undertaking for more than thirty years. Fifty years ago more than fifteen hundred arks, rafts, and other craft passed through this canal during one spring freshet. A saw-mill was erected at the lower end of the Conewago Canal. It went to decay, and there is nothing remaining to mark the spot where it stood.

On the 13th day of February, 1805, an act of Assembly was passed authorizing the drawing of a lottery to raise twenty thousand dollars to improve the Susquehanna and its branches, five thousand five hundred dollars of which was to be expended in improving the river from Columbia to the Swatara, the remainder to be used upon the river and its branches above the latter point. The managers of this lottery were Maj. Thomas Boude, of Columbia; Christian Breneman, Columbia; Joseph Poole, merchant, Columbia; John Evans, merchant, Columbia; William P. Beatty, postmaster, Columbia; Jacob Strickler, miller, etc., Columbia; Samuel Bethel, Esq., Columbia; Adam Reigart, Jr., Lancaster; William Ferree, Lancaster; Philip Diffenderfer, Lancaster; Michael Gundecker, Lancaster; Leonard Eicholtz, Lancaster. The net amount of revenue secured by this scheme for the river improvement has not been ascertained.

When the State commenced its vast system of internal improvements, a Board of Canal Commissioners was created to have entire control of their construction. In February, 1826, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for the construction of a portion of the eastern division of the canal along the Susquehanna, and John Barber, of Columbia, was appointed superintendent of that part extending from the Juniata River to Columbia. That portion of the eastern division of the canal, extending from Columbia to Chikis Creek, was finished and the water let in on the 17th day of December, 1830, when the event was duly celebrated at the canal basin in Columbia. The following, in reference to the opening ceremonies, is taken from the *Columbia Spy* of Dec. 23, 1830:

"On Thursday evening the Committee, having completed the preparations, issued the following notice:

"ORDER OF CELEBRATION.

"Two Boats laden with Flour will leave the Lock near Chicques at 10 o'clock and arrive at the Basin at 11 o'clock, A.M.

"The arrival of the Boats will be announced by the firing of a gun and the ringing of a Town Bell.

"The Citizens will meet at the corner of Front and Walnut Streets to 10 o'clock, A.M., and march in procession to the Basin to receive the Boats.

"An Address will be delivered by Dr. R. E. Cochran at the Basin, immediately on the landing of the Boats.

"The cargoes will then be placed upon the Rail Road Car and transported to the Warehouse.

"At 12 o'clock the Boats will proceed up the Canal, having the ladies on board, invited strangers, committee of arrangement, and other officers of the day, accompanied by a band of music.

"A dinner will be on the table at the house of Mr. Gossler at 3 o'clock, P.M., to which the citizens and others are cordially invited to subscribe.

"It is recommended to the Citizens to illuminate their houses in the evening.

"Mr. Joseph Jefferies has been appointed Chief, and Messrs. Joseph Mosher, John L. Wright, George C. Lloyd, and Peter P. Gonter, Assistant Marshals, who are to be respected accordingly.

"Agreeably, therefore, to the order of yesterday, the citizens met at 11 o'clock in the morning and marched in procession to the Basin to greet the Canal Boat 'JOHN BARBER,' commanded by Capt. Evans, and bearing the American Flag and the Pennsylvania Coat of Arms. She was laden with Flour from the mill of Joseph J. Strickler, Esq., and had on board our fellow-townsman, John Barber, Esq., the worthy Superintendent of the Canal. This was immediately followed by the 'EDWARD F. GAY,' bearing the tri-colored Flag, commanded by Capt. Cornwell, and loaded with Flour from the mill of the Messrs. Johnsons. Notwithstanding the severe cold of the preceding night had encrusted the Basin with ice, the Boats descended in fine style, amid the cheers & acclamations of the multitude assembled to witness the entrees of the *first Boats* upon this portion of the Canal. On their landing at the lower end of the Basin an able, eloquent, & appropriate address was delivered by Dr. R. E. Cochran, which was seconded by another from Gen. Porter; both were responded to by the continued cheers of the lively group assembled round. The Flour was then taken from the Boats and placed upon Mr. Jas. Wright's Self-adapting Rail-way Car, and transported to the Warehouse of C. Breneman, Esq., on a Railway of more than 400 feet in length, constructed by the committee for that purpose. The road was located by Mr. McCutchen, and owing to the ground in the vicinity of the Canal being covered with piles of lumber, it was necessary to make one curve of between fifty and sixty feet long, on a radious of thirty seven feet, and another of less than 250 feet, thus proving the facility of locating Rail-ways in the most obstructed and uneven districts of our country.

"The ladies, invited guests, strangers, band of music, committee of arrangement, and citizens, having embarked on board the Boats, proceeded up the Basin and Canal, and, although crowded, moved rapidly along; after having ascended to near Chicques, they returned. The procession again formed, the Superintendent taking his station beside the principal Engineer (the place assigned him by the committee), and returned to Mr. Gossler's. At 3 o'clock the company sat down to an elegant dinner, prepared by Mr. Gossler in his best style for the occasion. C. Breneman, Esq., presided, assisted by Jacob Strickler, Robert W. Houston, Wm. Dick, and C. Haldeman, Esqrs., Vice-Presidents; and Dr. Beatty and Geo. C. Lloyd, Esq., Secretaries."

There was much opposition in the Legislature to the extension of the canal below Middletown to Columbia. Gen. George B. Porter, a member of the Legislature from Lancaster City, and John Forry, Jr., a member from Columbia, by their energy and superior ability, succeeded in passing an act extending the canal to Columbia. It was a great triumph for them and the business men of Columbia, who sent one of their ablest members, Robert W. Houston, to Harrisburg to attend to their interests while the bill was pending before the Legislature. Col. Hamilton and Maj. Hambright, senators from this county, were in favor of the measure also, as were all of the members of the Lower House from the county. As there was no member from the county on the Committee on Canals, they had great difficulty in getting the members to amend the report of the committee when it came before the Assembly.

The first packet-boat which ran upon the canal

between Columbia and Middletown was the "Red Rover," which was built at "Graff's Landing," at the head of the Conestoga slack-water navigation, on which it carried passengers from Safe Harbor to Lancaster. It was taken to the river, and after several days of toil, forced up the stream with "set poles," rope and windlass. It was finally taken to the Codorus slack-water navigation, and ran between York borough and the river.

At the Columbia end of the canal a basin or pool was erected, which was intended to accommodate a large number of boats while being filled with produce or merchandise, or the same being transferred to cars to be taken to Philadelphia. Large frame warehouses were built along the eastern side of this basin, with space enough between them to admit two or three canal-boats abreast.

The goods which came from Philadelphia *via* railroad were first stored in these warehouses, and transferred to boats as fast as boats could be brought to their doors. The business became so great that vast quantities of freight at times accumulated in these warehouses, and could not be handled without a delay of a day or two. David Teech & Co. established a freight line of transportation from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. They built a large number of boxes which were placed upon car-trucks, and when filled with goods or produce at Philadelphia were taken to Columbia over the railroad, and when they arrived at the basin, the boxes were lifted bodily from the trucks without unloading, and placed in canal-boats. A few years later canal-boats were built in sections, which, when in the water, were coupled together, forming a boat similar to others. A slip or inclined plane being built at the basin, car-trucks were let down, and these sections of boats were floated over the trucks, which were then drawn up to and upon the railroad tracks, and thence taken to Philadelphia. These boat sections, when filled with freight and placed upon car-trucks, were very heavy, and in consequence the car-trucks were frequently broken, the bridges and railroad track were often injured, causing great delay and expense. This mode of transportation gradually grew into disfavor, and was abandoned altogether.

The warehouses at the canal-basin in Columbia were built and owned by private individuals or firms. A press of business sometimes required many hours of continuous work, day and night, by the clerks and other employés. Many of the boatmen were rough and difficult to deal with, and it required courage and tact to manage them. Thousands of emigrants from Europe were brought to the basin in cars, and shipped in boats for the Western States. Packet-boats were built to carry first-class passengers to various points along the route of the canal above Columbia. Great rivalry existed between the masters and owners of these boats, not only to secure passengers, but to make the quickest time to the first lock, at Chikis lock, and get through the next level above. Whichever boat succeeded in doing this was able to keep in the advance for many miles.

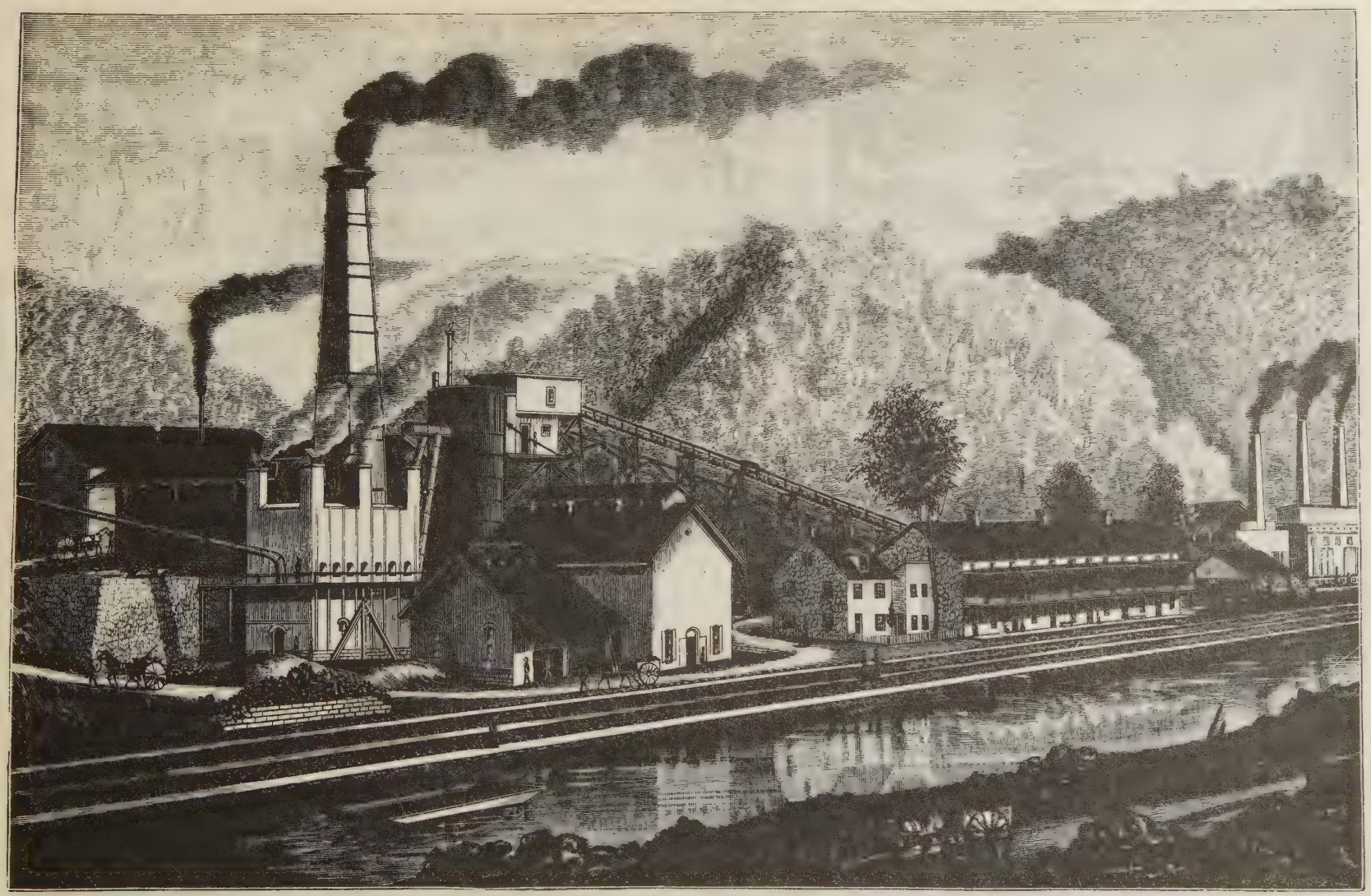
From six to nine horses were hitched tandem to the towing-rope. When two or more boats started from the basin at the same time, passengers sometimes caught the excitement, and sprang to the tow-path, and taking hold of the towing-rope, helped their respective boats to the Chikis locks. Fights were frequent between rival crews in this, the first, level. When one boat attempted to pass another, "set poles" and sticks of wood were often used quite vigorously. Towing-ropes were cut, and every boat had at its bow a knife shaped like a sickle, which would catch and cut any towing-rope that did not pass under the hull of the boat. Sometimes large amounts of money were wagered by passengers and owners of rival boats as to which would first arrive at Chikis lock.

Upon one occasion the steersman of Capt. Thomas' packet-boat was supposed to have been bribed by a rival. When passing through Marietta he deliberately ran the bow of his boat against a wooden trestle which supported a foot-bridge at the hotel of James Stackhouse. The timbers of the bridge fell upon the deck of the boat, Capt. Thomas was thrown into the canal, and a child of Joseph Strickler, in the arms of Miss Pratt, was killed.

At the basin outlet-locks were constructed, so that boats could pass out into the river and be unloaded along the river shore. A number of young men who were employed and trained at the collectors' office and warehouses at the Columbia basin were afterwards very successful in railroad management. Among the number were Thomas A. Scott, H. H. Houston, John J. Houston, Charles Franciscus, Samuel Young, James Cowden, E. J. Sneeder.

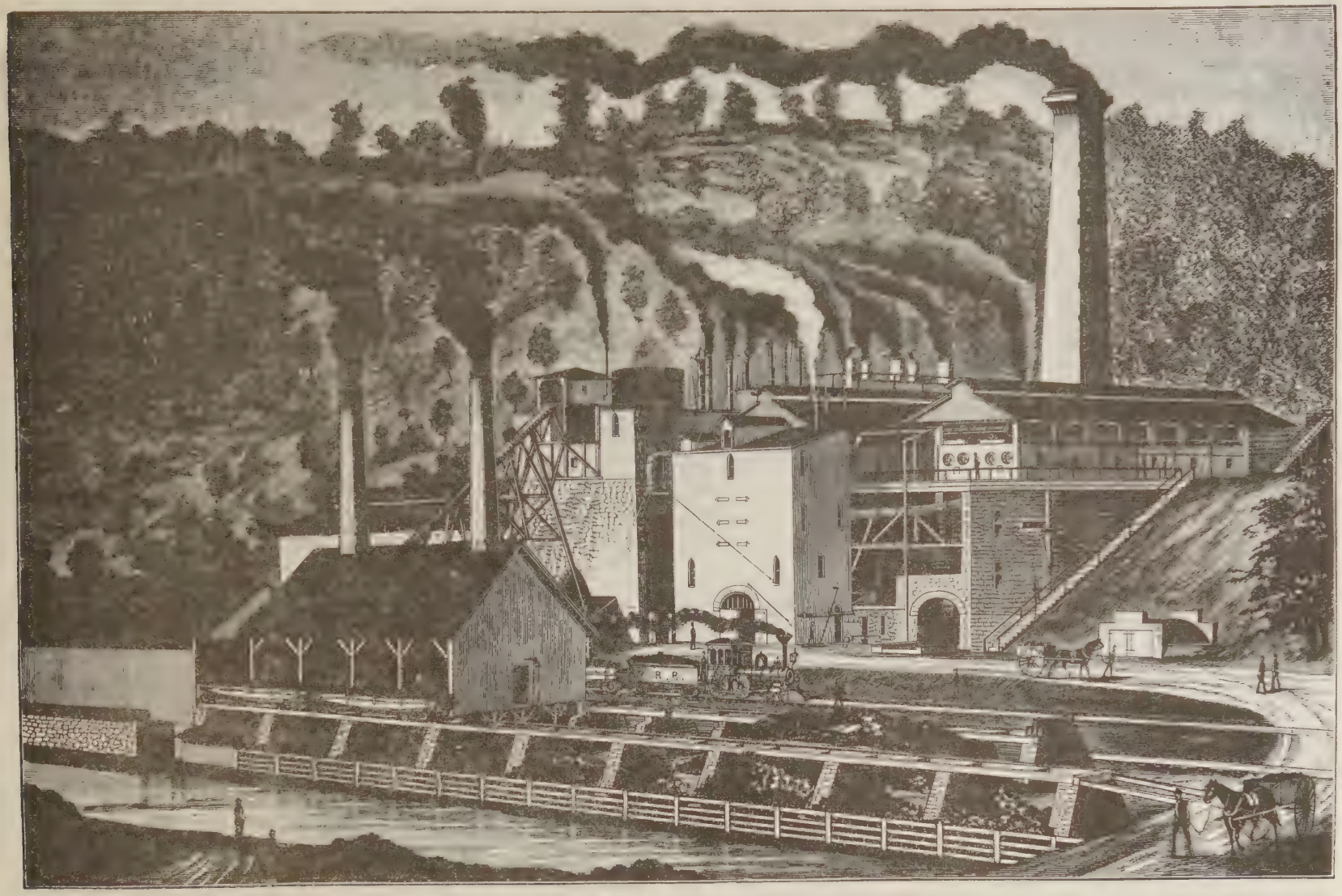
The Susquehanna and Tide-water Canal was incorporated April 15, 1835, and the company organized with the following-named managers: Robert McCurdy, Joseph M. Sanderson, Edward Coleman, Simon Gratz, Charles S. Boker, Henry White, George H. Hicking, of Philadelphia; Jeremiah Brown, James A. Caldwell, Evan Green, of Lancaster County; Charles A. Barnitz, York; Jacob M. Haldeman, Harrisburg; Simon Cameron, Middletown; James Hepburn and John C. Boyd, of Northumberland.

The projectors of this canal intended to construct it along the east bank of the river from Columbia to tide-water. James Wright, who owned property along the river-shore at Columbia, was opposed to this route, believing that it would ruin his property. Evan Green, one of the managers, and owner of a large lumber-yard along the shore in the southern part of the town, believing that the construction of a canal front would injure the property and lumber-trade along the river, opposed its location there, and his casting vote decided the matter, and the canal was constructed along the west bank of the river.



HENRY CLAY FURNACES,

WEST HEMPFIELD TOWNSHIP, LANCASTER CO., PA.



ST. CHARLES FURNACES,

COLUMBIA, LANCASTER CO., PA.

This change required the erection of a dam across the river at Columbia, to form a pool that would float a boat across at all stages of water. Stone piers were built on the south side of the Columbia bridge piers, and upon them was erected a bridge which was attached to the timbers of the old bridge. This was divided into an upper and lower floor, the latter of which was used for a tow-path. In the year 1863 it was destroyed by fire to prevent the Confederate force, which came to Wrightsville, from crossing. Boats are now towed across the river by a steamboat.

The Conestoga Navigation Company.—On March 17, 1805, an act of Assembly was passed authorizing William Webb, Esq., to improve the navigation of the Conestoga River. He resided on the Philadelphia turnpike, adjoining Abraham Witmer's on the west, and was anxious to make this stream navigable from its mouth to Witmer's bridge. He was a member of Assembly in 1805, and with other members visited Conewago Canal, which was then in successful operation, and thus from personal observation saw the great value of artificial canals; and as it was part of his plan to erect dams, with lift-locks, he doubtless discovered that the expense would be much greater than he had expected. Nothing was done under his charter, and it became inoperative.

The Conestoga Slack-Water Navigation Company owed its existence to the efforts of James Hopkins, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Lancaster, who had spent a large fortune in the construction of a canal around Conewago Falls, on the east side, which proved to be a failure. This, however, did not deter him from entering upon other public improvements, and on the 28th of March, 1820, he procured a charter from the Legislature to incorporate the Conestoga Slack-Water Navigation Company, having for its object the building of several dams between the mouth of the creek and Lancaster, and thus to form pools of slack-water for the navigation of boats. A lock was to be placed in each dam to lift the boats from the lower level to the upper, boats to be towed by horses traveling along a tow-path to be made along the edge of the water. Mr. Hopkins did nothing under this charter, and it became void.

The Conestoga Navigation Company was incorporated by an act passed March 3, 1825. The managers were Adam Reigart, Edward Coleman, George B. Porter, Jasper Slaymaker, John F. Steinman, George Louis Meyer, Hugh Maxwell, of Lancaster City; John Litner and George Haverstick, of Lancaster township.

At this time inland canals and slack-water navigation came to be better understood and their value more fully appreciated. In September, 1825, the construction of the requisite dams and locks was given by contract to Mr. Hamil, and on Monday, July 31, 1826, the first dam and lock were finished. On the 2d of August the board of managers, on the invitation of Mr. Hamil, the contractor, embarked on board the new boat "Edward Coleman," at the new bridge, and proceeded at the rate of about five miles per hour to the lock, having on board a band of music playing national airs. Upon reaching the lock they found there a committee of ladies from Lancaster, with Judge Molton C. Rogers and Dr. Samuel Humes. After the boat entered the lock Mrs. William Jenkins, on behalf of the ladies, addressed Mr. Hamil on his success and the favorable termination of his work thus far, and the great advantages to be derived by the county, and presented to him a flag, on the receipt of which Mr. Hamil responded in an appropriate speech. The ladies and their escort were then taken on board and the boat proceeded to Mr. Reigart's landing, at the head of navigation, a distance of two and three-fourths miles. Later in the afternoon the boat returned to the bridge, when the party disembarked returned to the city.

In May, 1826, Capt. John Mitchell built a packet-boat seventy feet long and twelve feet beam, with three cabins, one for ladies, one for gentlemen, one for dining-room, bar, pantries, etc. Similar packet-boats were introduced afterwards upon the Pennsylvania Canal.

In the year 1826, Samuel C. Slaymaker, Esq., one of the proprietors of the stage line between Lancaster and Philadelphia, had built a pleasure boat sixty feet long and twelve feet wide, which was drawn by two horses, and used on the first pool between Reigart's Landing and the first lock.

Edward F. Gay[1] was chosen chief engineer of the Conestoga navigation. In the winter of 1828 he reported that he expected that the entire navigation would have been completed by November, 1827, but for a disastrous freshet which occurred in the Conestoga River in October of that year, and which destroyed some of the dams already completed and damaged others, thus in a few hours sweeping away the work of many months. By the middle of December the dams were rebuilt and repairs completed. There were nine dams, which cost fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and thirteen dollars.

On the 5th of January, 1829, the stockholders elected the following named persons managers:

Adam Reigart, president; Edward Coleman, George B. Porter, John Reynolds, Henry Keffer, Jonas Derwert, F. A. Muhlenberg, Robert Evans, John R.

[1] He was afterwards chosen chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Canal, and subsequently of the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, and was also chief engineer of the Susquehanna and Tide-Water Canal. He had great experience in the construction of the public improvements, and stood high in his profession as a civil engineer. In the light of later experience, however, much of his work on the Juniata Division of the canal and the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad proved to be a piece of defective engineering. Mr. Gay died in Lancaster a few years ago.

Montgomery, James Humes, and Abraham Gibbons. George Lewis Meyer was elected secretary and treasurer April 28, 1829. The company solicited further subscription to the stock of fifteen thousand dollars, in addition to the original stock of sixty thousand dollars.

In one day in May, 1829, there arrived at Lancaster one ark-load of coal for George L. Meyer and P. W. Reigart; one raft of boards for the same parties; one ark-load of coal for William Russell; one ark-load of wood for the same; two rafts of boards and logs for railroad; two arks, with one hundred and sixty thousand shingles and ten thousand feet of boards, brought by Mr. Reeves from the State of New York; one raft of boards for the same; one ark of boards and shingles for Levi Rogers; two rafts of boards and lumber for same; one ark-load of locust posts for Dr. A. Carpenter; one ark-load of boards for Israel Cooper. The fact that these were but the arrivals of a single day indicates the great amount of business done on the navigation.

On the 14th of May, 1829, the Council of the city of Lancaster issued a call for a town-meeting to take into consideration the propriety of authorizing a subscription of stock to the Conestoga Navigation Company. In accordance with this call, a meeting was held in the court-house May 16th, which authorized the Select and Common Councils of Lancaster to subscribe for two hundred shares of stock of the company. An ordinance was passed May 19, 1829, authorizing the mayor of the city to subscribe for said stock.

During the following two or three years business greatly increased, but not enough to relieve the company from their embarrassment. On the 1st of March, 1833, the "navigation, mills, and water-power" of the Conestoga Navigation Company were advertised to be sold by the sheriff. The property was sold June 1, 1833, at the public-house of Rosina Hubley. Subsequently to the sheriff's sale above named that officer sold all the remaining rights of the company in the navigation to William and Edward Coleman. They repaired the works, and built new packet-boats, which ran to Safe Harbor. When the Susquehanna and Tide-Water Canal was built in 1838, an outlet lock was constructed opposite the mouth of Conestoga Creek, and a dam was built across the river to form a pool sufficient to float boats across. They were towed over by steamboat. The entire length of the Conestoga slack-water navigation was seventeen miles and seventy-one chains, with a fall of sixty-four feet, making a valuable water-power at each of the locks.

After a few years of renewed prosperity the navigation again went down. On the 1st day of April, 1837, William and Edward Coleman received a new charter, under which the title was changed to "The Lancaster and Susquehanna Slack-Water Navigation Company." After the erection of iron-works at Safe Harbor, near the mouth of the creek, by Reeves, Abbot & Co., that firm purchased from Edward Coleman's heirs the franchises of this navigation company. Reeves & Co. sold the franchises to Jacob G. Peters and George Levan, who retained the most valuable of the water-power at the dams, and sold others. The navigation has not been used for more than twenty years.

Railroads.—Though Pennsylvania was not the first State in which railroads were constructed and put in successful operation, she followed closely after New York and Massachusetts in this particular, and after a very few years led all the other States. A few of her citizens who were in advance of the times urged the Legislature to take some action to encourage the system of internal improvements by the construction of railways. Through the efforts of John Stevens an act of Assembly was passed March 31, 1823, incorporating the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," of which the names of the incorporators were John Connelly, Michael Baker, Horace Binney, Stephen Girard, and Samuel Humphreys, of Philadelphia; Emmor Bradley, of Chester County; Amos Ellmaker, Esq., of Lancaster City; John Barber and William Wright, of Columbia borough. John Stevens was appointed superintendent of the projected road, which was intended to be built between Columbia and Philadelphia. This was the first effort made in the State, and perhaps in the United States, to construct a railroad of such length, and antedates the construction of canals by the State of Pennsylvania.

The projectors of this railway did not have in view the probable construction of a canal with a terminus at Columbia, but they wished to divert the large and growing trade which found its way down the Susquehanna River to Columbia in keel-boats and arks from going to Baltimore. Mr. Stevens made a preliminary survey and estimate of the cost of construction, but nothing further was done under this charter. Several of those named in it had faith in its ultimate success, and did not give up all hope, but persevered and induced others to interest themselves to carry on the work.

On the 7th of April, 1826, the Legislature granted a charter for the Columbia, Lancaster and Philadelphia Railroad, the capital of the company to be thirteen thousand shares of stock of the value of fifty dollars per share, with the privilege of increasing the capital to one million dollars. The names of the incorporators were Richard Peters, Samuel Archer, Simon Gratz, and Levi Ellmaker, of Philadelphia; George B. Porter, James Buchanan, Amos Ellmaker, and Samuel Dale, of Lancaster; Jacob Strickler, John Barber, James Given, and James Clyde, of Columbia; and Joshua Hunt, Richard Thomas, Jr., and David Townsend, of Chester County. These were all prominent and representative men, and no better selection could have been made.

The State had appropriated large sums of money at various times for the improvement of navigation on the rivers, the erection of bridges, and construc-

tion of turnpikes, and had already embarked upon the construction of canals and the best system of inland navigation. The construction of a railroad of such length as from Columbia to Philadelphia was too great an undertaking for a private corporation, and it was thought best to appeal to the Legislature for aid. Canal commissioners had for several years before this time been appointed, and took control of and managed the funds devoted to the internal improvements of the State, and to them appeals were also made. On Jan. 29, 1828, Maj. Wilson, who had been employed to make the preliminary surveys and estimates, completed his estimate of the cost of a railway from Columbia to Philadelphia, which would amount, according to his calculation, to nine hundred and twenty thousand dollars, to which ten per cent. was to be added for superintending and contingencies, making the whole expense one million twelve thousand dollars. This estimate was forwarded to the Legislature, then in session.

On March 24, 1828, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the canal commissioners to extend the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Canal to the mouth of Conestoga Creek, and also examine the route from Columbia to Philadelphia, with the view of constructing a canal or railroad, if they deemed it most expedient. They reported in favor of a railroad, with an inclined plane at Schuylkill River and one at Columbia.

In May, 1828, the Canal Commissioners employed Maj. Wilson as principal engineer, to be assisted by Joshua Scott, of Lancaster City (who was considered one of the best civil engineers and draughtsmen in the State), Mr. Petit, of Philadelphia, and —— Thompson, of Delaware, to locate the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, by which name it was thereafter known while owned by the State. On June 24, 1828, Maj. Wilson reported that he had located twenty miles of the road east from Columbia.

On Dec. 30, 1828, James McIlvaine, secretary of the Board of Canal Commissioners, advertised for proposals for grading twenty miles, beginning at Columbia and continuing thence eastward. The work was divided into seventy-nine sections, and let to various contractors on the 27th day of January, 1829. The act authorizing the commissioners to construct this road, contemplated running it in an almost straight line from Little Conestoga to Big Conestoga Creek (upon the route now occupied by the Pennsylvania Railroad). A lateral road was to be constructed from Lancaster City to intersect the main line near Big Conestoga. Many citizens of Lancaster thought it would injure the place to construct a railroad through the heart of the city, but after the surveys were made and a portion of the road graded on the north side of the town, they regarded it more favorably, and took measures to have the route changed. Afterwards the Legislature appropriated the sum of sixty thousand dollars to be paid to the city of Lancaster, provided the corporation graded and constructed the railroad through Lancaster City.

The undertaking was a heavy one. The route adopted made necessary one of the heaviest rock-cuts on the whole line, and the cost exceeded the sum appropriated by the Legislature. The bridge over Big Conestoga was fourteen hundred feet in length, and twenty-three feet in breadth, standing on two abutments and ten piers, and sixty-two feet above the surface of the water. It was supposed to be the highest bridge in the world. Mr. Campbell was the contractor, and Harry Wilton did the mason work.

The bridge over Little Conestoga Creek was a thousand feet in length, and was built by Mr. Moore, who, in connection with others, afterwards built the bridge over the river at Columbia. Both of these bridges were covered, and constructed on the "Burr plan." The height between the floor and the cross-beams above was not sufficient to allow a person to ride upon the top of a car, and the consequence was a number of persons were killed by being struck by the beams overhead. The bridge over Big Conestoga Creek was afterwards burned down, and a new one on the "lattice truss plan," without overhead roof, and much shorter than the other one, was built.

On the 1st of April, 1831, John Barber, of Columbia, was appointed superintendent of the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, and John Wilson principal engineer. The road between the foot of the inclined plane at Columbia to the canal-basin, a distance of one mile, ran along or near the river-shore. Long timbers were laid in the ground lengthwise of the road, and iron bars, fifteen feet long, two and one-fourth of an inch in breadth, and five-eighths of an inch in thickness, were spiked on top of these timbers, forming the rails upon which the cars ran. From the head of the inclined plane at Columbia to Lancaster, sandstone blocks twelve inches square were placed in the ground, and cast-iron chairs were fastened on their tops with iron spikes driven into holes drilled into the stone. These stone blocks were placed about two feet apart. Wrought-iron T-rails were purchased in England, which weighed forty pounds to the yard. They rested in the iron chairs, which had a groove into which the rail fitted. Iron wedges were driven between the rail and sides of the chair, to keep the former in place. Trackmen were constantly passing along the line driving these wedges, which were loosened by the jolting of the cars.

At the inclined plane at Schuylkill flat rails were spiked upon stone sleepers laid lengthwise. At the head of the inclined plane at Columbia large stationary engines were placed, which furnished the power to draw cars up the plane and let them down. A continuous rope passed over pulleys between the rails; a rope was attached to the car-bolt and the other end tied to the rope passing over the pulleys. The track was a double one at the plane, and cars could be drawn up and down it at the same time.

On Monday, March 31, 1834, three passenger-coaches, drawn by horses, arrived at Columbia from Lancaster. On Wednesday, April 2d, in the same year, the locomotive made its first trip on this part of the road, with a train of three passenger cars. April 16, 1834, was the day appointed for the opening of the road from Columbia to Philadelphia. At sunset on April 15, 1834, Governor Wolf, the canal commissioners, members of the Legislature, and a number of other distinguished persons arrived at Columbia *via* canal from Harrisburg. They were driven to the head of the plane at Columbia, where cars were in waiting with locomotive attached and with steam up. The cars were taken to Lancaster in one hour. When the distinguished party passed over the road from Lancaster to Philadelphia on April 16, 1834, they were met at every station with crowds of people, who came from their farms and work-shops to see the novel sight and rejoice. Both tracks of the railroad were completed to Philadelphia in 1835.

The long passenger-coach drawn by locomotives was not introduced upon the road until the fall of 1835. Lumber merchants at Columbia continued for several years to send their lumber to Lancaster and Philadelphia on cars drawn by horses. The cost of maintaining stationary steam-power at the Columbia inclined plane was found to be rather expensive, and the canal commissioners were instructed to take measures to construct a road from Columbia to avoid the plane. The work was commenced in 1837 and finished in 1839. The present road-bed of the Pennsylvania Railroad occupies the same ground. The intersection with the old road was made five miles and one-half east from Columbia.

This road was a great advantage to the business men of the State. Towns and villages along its line grew and prospered, and many persons were enriched thereby. But it was not a source of profit to the State. Each new administration changed the officers of the road. Every appointment made was a political one, and some of the appointees were incompetent, others dishonest. There was a constant clamor going up from the people, asking the Legislature to take measures to dispose of the public works to private parties. Both of the political parties were tired of the scramble for office, and desired to take this disturbing element out of the field of politics.

On the 8th day of May, 1855, an act of Assembly was passed "to provide for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works." The Governor was required under this act to advertise the sale of these works in ten days after his approval of this act. The Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad was only a portion of the main line of the public works. The sum named in the act for the purchase was seven million five hundred thousand dollars, a sum much below their actual cost, but no sale of the public works was made under the above act.

On the 16th of May, 1857, another act was passed for the sale of the main line of the public works. The same valuation named in the former bill was also fixed in this one. There was a clause inserted in this act that if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company became the purchasers of the main line, they were to pay in addition to the sum named in the act of 1855 the further sum of one and a half million of dollars. The whole sum was not to be paid at the time of the purchase, but was made payable in installments extending over a long period of years, which will expire in the year 1896. In consideration of this sum, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad Company were to be discharged forever from the payment of all taxes upon the tonnage or freight carried over said railroad. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was also relieved from the payment of all State taxes or duties on its capital stock, etc. This company also became the lessees of the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad, which lease runs for a period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years. Since the old State road has passed into their hands, the road-bed has been greatly improved and straightened, a large depot erected in Lancaster City, a new and larger round-house, passenger and freight depots built in Columbia. The old frame bridges over Strickler's Run, Little and Big Conestoga Creeks, Mill and Pequea Creeks, have been torn down, and more substantial structures of iron have been substituted. They have also built a number of "over head" bridges of iron at the street-crossings in Lancaster and at the road-crossings at the northern boundary of the city. This company have already expended more money in these improvements than the original cost of the entire road.

The Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad Company contemplated under their first charter the construction of a road between Lancaster and Portsmouth, at the mouth of the Swatara River, in Dauphin County. The charter was granted June 9, 1832, and construction of road commenced in 1834. On the 11th of March, 1835, an act was passed authorizing the company to extend their road to Harrisburg. There was much opposition to the construction of this road by friends of the State road; the company were unable to sell their stock, and the prospects of this road were dark and gloomy. On the 13th of December, 1833, a railroad meeting was held at the house of Maj. McLaughlin, in Elizabethtown, at which the following-named persons, elected as delegates, were present, viz.:

From Middletown.—Gen. Simon Cameron, Edward S. Kendig, John P. Farrington, Adolphus Fisher, Jacob Fishburn, George Lauman, John Blattenberger, Esq., Isaac Johnson, John McVey.

From Elizabethtown.—Adams Campbell, George Redsecker, Jr., Andrew Wade, Esq., William S. Campbell, W. M. Baxter, Dr. Isaac Bauman.

From Mount Joy.—Dr. Simon Meredith, William D. Slaymaker, Esq., S. S. Patterson, Thomas J. Patterson, James B. Ferree, Esq., Samuel R. Baukius, Okey Hendrickson, Esq., Abraham Harnley, Christian Cohick, John Zook.

William D. Slaymaker, Esq., was chosen president; George Redsecker, Jr., and John Blattenberger, Esq., vice-presidents; Samuel S. Patterson and Adams Campbell, secretaries. The meeting passed resolutions and adopted measures for promoting the construction of the road by stimulating subscriptions to its stock, and from this time more life was infused into the movement, and stock enough was subscribed to insure its success.

The company met great difficulties in the construction of a tunnel through Red Hill east of Elizabethtown. It was a great undertaking for a weak company. The tunnel caved in several times, and killed some of the workmen before its completion. This link in the line was the last to be completed. Cars were stopped at "Funk's Tavern," on the east, and passengers were first transferred to coaches and carried to the west end of the tunnel. Afterwards, a temporary railroad track was laid over the hill, and passengers were taken by horse-power to the west side.

The Strasburg Railroad Company was incorporated June 9, 1832, and books were opened for subscriptions to stock on the 15th day of January, 1834.

This road is four miles long, and intersects the Pennsylvania Railroad at Leaman Place. It was intended as a feeder to the State road, under the management of J. F. Herr, who owned the largest portion of the stock. It paid handsome dividends on its cost. It is now unprofitable, and but little business is done upon it.

The Marietta Railroad Company was incorporated in 1832, to construct a railroad from Marietta to a point on the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, about six miles east from Columbia. When the Legislature rechartered the United States Bank, that institution paid a bonus to the State of several thousand dollars. Henry Haldeman, a prominent citizen of Donegal, and who owned a great deal of property at Chikis, opposed the rechartering of this bank, and to neutralize his influence this bonus was taken and appropriated towards the construction of this road.

Surveys were made, and the line of the road was marked out along the face of Chikis Rock with red paint, twenty feet above the bed of the Pennsylvania Railroad. A portion of the road-bed, extending from the dwelling of Prof. S. S. Haldeman to Chikis Rock, a distance of two hundred feet, was constructed, but nothing more was done.

The Reading and Columbia Railroad was incorporated on the 19th of May, 1857. The names of the incorporators were Frederick Lauer, John S. Richards, and John McMannus, of Reading; James Myers, Samuel Shoch, J. G. Hess, William A. Martin, Amos S. Green, Hugh M. North, Samuel W. Mifflin, and M. M. Strickler, of Columbia; Joseph Konigmacher, Ephrata; I. Leitz, William C. Bradley, and Bartram A. Shaeffer, Esq., of Lancaster City.

Joseph Konigmacher, who owned the Ephrata Springs, a summer resort, was the first person to urge the construction of this road. He had been a member of the reform convention which framed a new Constitution of the State in 1837–38, also of Assembly and the Senate for a number of years, and became acquainted with many prominent and leading men in the State, who visited his springs. To them he urged the necessity of constructing a railroad through the northwest section of the county. Many of them became interested in the measure, but he died April 4, 1861, before the road was completed.

On the 24th of June, 1857, a few days after the charter was granted, a public meeting was held in the old town hall in Columbia for the purpose of urging the citizens to subscribe for the stock of this company. Gen. William Patton, Col. C. S. Kauffman, and Gen. Joseph W. Fisher made urgent appeals to the friends of the road, and subscriptions to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars were taken. The road was completed at the close of the war of the Rebellion. A branch road was built from a point between Landisville and Manheim to Lancaster City. The road passed through the towns of Manheim, Lititz, and Ephrata. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company leased the road for a long term of years, and since that time business has greatly increased. Landisville and Petersburg, which were some distance away from the road, have been built up to it, and thriving villages have sprung up along the line. Extensive and costly coal chutes were erected at Columbia for the purpose of transhipping to canal-boats, which carried the coal to Baltimore.

The Lancaster, Lebanon and Pine Grove Railroad Company was incorporated March 28, 1846. Nothing was done under this charter for some years. A supplement to this act was passed March 17, 1863, and Christopher Hager, John Shaeffer, Jacob B. Tshudy, George M. Steinman, James L. Reynolds, John A. Hiestand, A. Bates Grubb, Peter Martin, S. W. P. Boyd, and William M. Wiley, of Lancaster County; John George, Levi Kline, John W. Killinger, Adam Grittinger, Jefferson Shirk, and George Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon County; John E. Graeff, John Kitzmiller, David Greenawalt, Henry Heil, George N. Eckert, John Hoch, and William Donaldson, of Schuylkill County, were appointed commissioners.

The road was intended to reach the Schuylkill coal-fields. To prevent it from being built the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company agreed to build a lateral branch road, running from Manheim to

Lebanon County. They graded several miles of this road, and then abandoned it. After a lapse of ten or twelve years, through the efforts of the Colemans, that part of the road extending from Cornwall Furnaces to Mount Hope Furnace, in Penn township, was completed in the fall of 1883, with the expectation to extend and complete it from that point to Manheim in the spring of 1884.

The Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad Company absorbed the Columbia and Maryland Line Railroad Company, which was merged into the former April 4, 1864. More than sixty years ago charters were granted to turnpike companies proposing to construct roads from Columbia to Port Deposit along the river shore, but all were failures. When a charter was granted to the Susquehanna and Tide-Water Canal Company its projectors contemplated its construction from Columbia to the mouth of the river along its eastern bank. The hills, which were in many places very abrupt, ran to the water's edge. The Conestoga and Pequea Creeks, being large streams, would require expensive aqueducts to carry the water across, and the difficulties along the whole route were thought to be so great that both of these projects fell through. The canal was built along the western bank.

In 1853 a charter was granted by the Legislature to the Columbia and Octorara Railroad Company. Different routes were surveyed, one of which, located several miles east from the river at Turkey Hill, was selected. Several years later ground was broken, and it was thought that this road would be built, but this was never accomplished.

The Quarryville and Lancaster Railroad, extending from Lancaster to Quarryville, a distance of fifteen miles, was originally projected as an independent line of narrow-gauge road, and subsequently by lease of its franchises to the Philadelphia and Reading corporation became the Quarryville and Lancaster Branch of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, and its construction as an ordinary gauge road was completed under the terms of that lease. The late Maj. R. W. Shenk was unquestionably the projector of the enterprise, and it had its origin in an observation of the economy with which roads of three feet gauge could be built, and the heavier grades with which they could be operated for purposes of local traffic.

The original charter, drawn by Maj. Shenk, was secured May 10, 1871, to build a narrow-gauge road from Reading to Lancaster, with power to construct branches to points on the Susquehanna River. The first meeting to consider the organization of the company was held in Lancaster, June 8th of the same year, Hon. Thomas E. Franklin presiding, and Maj. R. W. Shenk secretary. R. W. Shenk, C. A. Bitner, H. G. Smith, John A. Hiestand, Sebastian Miller, Joseph Huyett, and Isaac McHise were appointed a committee to examine the several routes embraced in the charter, and to report upon them. Upon their report being filed, Col. George H. Arms was appointed to make the surveys. Between that time and September 1st stock subscriptions were opened at various points along the proposed line and in other parts of the county. The first board of directors consisted of R. W. Shenk, president; H. G. Smith, secretary; C. A. Bitner, J. A. Hiestand, A. H. Peacock, O. J. Dickey, E. Billingfelt, Sebastian Miller, John D. Skiles, T. E. Franklin, Henry Bushong, H. B. Greybill, W. L. Peiper.

Soon afterwards the branch from Lancaster to Quarryville was projected, and inasmuch as it reached a section into which railroad enterprise had not before been directed, the practicability of this branch became so apparent that its construction first engaged the attention of the company. At the next election of directors Daniel Herr, of Refton, and George W. Hensel, of Quarryville, became members of the board. Early in 1872 subscriptions were reopened for this branch, and bids for its construction were received. After a series of meetings of the board, various changes in the proposals and modification of the route and surveys, on Oct. 28, 1872, a contract was made with Keller & Reilly to build the road. George H. Arms was appointed engineer, and three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds were ordered to be issued to raise funds, in addition to eighty thousand dollars capital stock, to complete the road. The work of pushing it forward was accompanied with a series of difficulties, principal among which was the diversity of opinion as to the route to be taken, and the obstacles that arose to the ready raising of funds for the enterprise.

During the spring and summer of 1873 the work of construction progressed, but the financial panic of that year and other circumstances prevented the ready sale of the bonds of the company even at ninety cents. The directors had made themselves personally responsible for some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars indebtedness incurred, and the board felt compelled to suspend work on Jan. 1, 1874, until some arrangements for financial relief had been effected. On Jan. 5, 1874, the board of directors elected consisted of R. W. Shenk (president), A. H. Peacock, George W. Hensel, D. G. Swartz, W. L. Peifer, C. A. Bitner, W. H. Kemble, J. D. Skiles, Amos Hollinger, John Keller, Daniel Herr, Henry Carpenter, C. M. Hess.

About this time the financial difficulties of the corporation retarding the completion of the work, and an opening being offered by the lease of it to the Philadelphia and Reading Road to extend the system of the latter down into the city of Lancaster, negotiations were begun for an arrangement between the two companies by which a joinder of their interests could be effected. During the next few months these negotiations were consummated in a contract by which

the Philadelphia and Reading Company leased the Quarryville section and undertook its completion, indorsing some three hundred and ten thousand dollars of the bonds yet to be issued, and raising thereon the necessary funds, changing the road to a full gauge, and making a contract to lease, operate, and maintain the road. This arrangement, first secured by an executive committee consisting of Messrs. Shenk, Hensel, Peacock, and Keller, and then approved by the full board, was finally ratified at a meeting of the stockholders held on March 9, 1874. With this the history of the original company practically ends, though it has ever since maintained its corporate existence as lessor of the road.

The work of completing the road was pushed forward rapidly by the Philadelphia and Reading Company. To this corporation, lessees of the Reading and Columbia Branch, large advantage was offered in buying its line from the outside of the city down through the very heart of it, establishing a passenger and express station at West King and Water Streets, and making connections with the cotton-mills, coal-yards, furnace, and other industrial establishments in the lower part of the city. To insure safety in passing the road over Water Street from Orange several squares southward, the large sewer running through that part of the street was taken up and entirely rebuilt, an enterprise costing the company about forty thousand dollars, and of great practical benefit to the city. On July 24, 1874, the first spike in the road was driven by President Shenk, in Water Street, between Walnut and Lemon, Lancaster. After more than three months' work on the Water Street sewer, the last keystone of the inclosing section of the arch was laid on Nov. 11, 1874. Track-laying, bridge-building, and other finishing-up work of the line were steadily kept up from this time on. On December 10th a train was run over the city section of the road from Water and Lemon Streets to the gas-works, thirty-two years after the first survey of the street for a railroad line had been made.

On March 17, 1875, the last spike was driven at Quarryville by George W. Hensel, and on May 11, 1875, the formal opening of the road took place. It was signalized by the running of three excursion trains from Lancaster to Quarryville, carrying the judges, City Councils, school board, Board of Trade, and five or six hundred citizens, representing professional and mercantile life, railroad officials, journalists, and others from all parts of the State. It was notable that so large a representation of the business men of Lancaster had never before gone out of the city on a single occasion, and the demonstration at Quarryville was such as had never been seen there.

A public meeting was organized in the town, presided over by James Collins, and speeches were made by George W. Hensel, Maj. R. W. Shenk, William McComsey, George M. Steinman, W. U. Hensel, Samuel Dickey, W. W. Nevin, and W. A. Wilson.

In the more than eight years which have elapsed since then the operation of the road has more than justified all the hopes of its projectors and the expectations of its lessees. Its business in freight, passenger, and express traffic has grown steadily. Its connections with the Reading and Columbia have been of advantage alike to both, and the transfer of the central city station from its former location in Lancaster to King Street has been of great convenience to its patrons and of large advantage to the main line.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS BITNER, transporter and proprietor of the fast freight line from Lancaster to Philadelphia, is the son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Porter) Bitner, of Lancaster, and was born in that city Jan. 14, 1830. His business career began at the early age of fourteen, when he was characterized for industrious habits, self-reliance, and a disposition to mark out his own course through life. For two years he took contracts for grading and excavating for cellars in the city. At the age of sixteen, for one year, he was conductor of a freight line to Philadelphia for Robert Moderwell. In 1847, associated with his brother, John R. Bitner, they began the freight and forwarding business from Lancaster on their own account, the firm-name being John R. Bitner & Brother. Although dependent entirely upon their own resources for means to do business with, this firm gradually added to their beginning of one and two cars until they owned some thirty, and with a proportionately increasing business continued forwarding by their fast freight line from Lancaster to Philadelphia, and on other railroads in this and other States, until 1874, running their cars on the State Railroad, subsequently on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks, and making the distance in eleven hours. The partnership was dissolved in the latter year, and for five years following Mr. Bitner was a dealer in leaf tobacco in Lancaster. In 1879 he opened an office and freight-house on the Reading Railroad in Lancaster and resumed the forwarding business, running his cars on the Reading Railroad tracks. His son Charles has been a partner with him in this business since January, 1882. Mr. Bitner has been closely identified with other various interests which have contributed to build up Lancaster. He was one of the stockholders of the first cotton-mills in Lancaster; of the Lancaster Manufacturing Company; of the Millersville Horse Railroad and a director for many years; one of the originators and a director of the Quarryville Railroad; of the Stevens House Company, which built the Stevens House, completed in 1877, a palatial hotel in Lancaster; of the Lancaster Bolt Company, and of the Lancaster Watch Company, for which he donated three acres of land upon which to erect a manufactory, and he was chairman of the building committee that built the Northern Market in Lancaster. He was a member of the Select Council of

the city for two years, and of the Common Council for some five years. His life has been almost wholly devoted to business pursuits, and his main interests have been identified with enterprises that have contributed largely to the prosperity and growth of his native city. He married Rebecca Ibach, of Lancaster, who was a native of Birdsborough, Berks Co. Their children are Emma (wife of J. G. Zook, of Lancaster), Charles, Mary Margaret (deceased), Ann Rebecca, and Daisy Irene Bitner.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE MENNONITES.[1]

THAT Lancaster County, Pa., is the first agricultural county in the Union is due largely to the fact that there has dwelt within her borders for more than a century and a half the hardy descendants of the old German and Swiss Mennonites, whose quiet and unobtrusive religious belief has led them to dedicate their simple lives to that pursuit wherein they could find most congenial surroundings for their peculiar church discipline and devotional practices, which practices through all that period they have preserved with singular purity and with remarkable fidelity to the teachings of their great founder, Menno, of Friesland. A recent historian says, "The philologist who seeks to know something of the language of the primeval man of Europe finds amid the mountains of the Pyrenees the Basques, who have preserved down to the present time the tongue of these remote forefathers. The ethnologist studies the habits of prehistoric races not by the uncertain light of early legends, but by going to the islands of the South Pacific, where savage life still exists as it was before the dawn of civilization. The historian who, pursuing the same methods of investigation, would stand face to face with the Reformation need only visit the Mennonites of Lancaster County, Pa., where he can see still rigorously preserved the thought, the faith, the habits, the ways of living, and even the dress of that important epoch. The hymn-book in ordinary use by the Amish was written in the sixteenth century, and from it they still zealously sing about Felix Mantz, who was drowned at Zurich in 1526, and Michael Sattler, who had his tongue torn out and was then burned to death at Rottenburg in 1527. Whether we regard their personal history or the result of their teachings, the Mennonites were the most interesting people who came to America. There is scarcely a family among them which cannot be traced to some ancestor burned to death because of his faith. Their whole literature smacks of the fire. Beside a record like theirs the sufferings of Pilgrim and Quaker seem trivial. A hundred years before the time of Roger Williams, George Fox, and William Penn, the Dutch Reformer Menno Simons contended for the complete severance of Church and State, and the struggles for religious and political liberty which convulsed England and led to the English colonization of America in the seventeenth century were logical results of doctrines advanced by the Dutch and German Anabaptists in the one which preceded." This is a bold and sweeping claim for a place in history for the Mennonites, but let him who challenges it look well to the ground on which he stands.

The sixteenth century was a period of unrest in the Old World. Europe was at length standing at the foot of the long ascent which was to lead out of Middle Age superstition and servitude to false and degrading religious pretensions. When Luther threw down his gauntlet to the Vatican the peoples of the German blood were stirred to their depths by revolutionary impulses which had been arranging and rearranging themselves under many forms for the final conflict. In religion were the Waldenses, the Cathari, the Beghards, the Lollards, and many sects of Anabaptists. In politics existed the secret leagues of "The Poor Conrad," the "Bundschuh," the "Brothers of the Free Spirit." Of all the dreadful visitations to Europe in which this sixteenth century spirit sought expression, the Peasants' war of Germany was the worst. A hundred thousand of them fell in battle or were driven into exile, and their cause was stamped out in blood; not so, however, their ideas. The Middle Age spirit the brave peasants had challenged, and it must henceforth fight for its existence alongside of popery and whatever else men saw fit to condemn. When the smoke of the pillaged castles and ruined vineyards had ascended to heaven, and the earth had drunk up the blood from the hundred battle-fields, and the last remnant of the warlike Anabaptists had fallen under the mercenaries' heel or the headsman's axe, when the detonations of the fierce popular explosion had ceased longer to terrify, and the empire, surfeited with bloodshed, had begun to stay the hand of destruction, out of the vast chaos, the confusion of beliefs, the contempt for creed arose a new apostle with a new doctrine. And yet it was not new. The same fundamental belief had been promulgated by Waldus in the twelfth century and by Wickliffe in the fourteenth. It was Christianism in humility, and the apostle was Menno Simon.

Though his early history is somewhat wrapped in obscurity, we learn that he was born at Witmarsum, in West Friesland, about the year 1492, the same year in which Columbus discovered America, that he had been educated a priest, and installed as vicar of Pingium in 1524, when he began to be troubled in regard to the doctrine of transubstantiation, and to study the New Testament from his own stand-point. He is represented as a man of vigorous understanding, natural and persuasive eloquence, quiet and gentle de-

[1] Compiled from materials collected for a history of the sect, by E. K. Martin, Esq.

meanor, who drew to himself adherents from all classes by his probity and meekness, his uprightness and self-sacrifice, to which he added a zeal for the promotion of practical piety which made him a true and genuine leader for the scatterd sectaries whom anarchy and persecution had left without direction, and almost without impulse. In 1531, Menno renounced popery altogether, and shortly after a number of persons came to him, whom he describes as of one heart and soul with himself, and these earnestly besought him to take upon himself the ministry of the word. In this little handful of believers we have the first Mennonite congregation and the first Mennonite pastor.

They were undoubtedly Waldenses who had survived the fires of persecution and the fury of the Peasant war. There are many things besides creed and religious practices, the implications of contemporary writers, and the direct testimony of the historians Van Braght, Rooson, Mehrning, and others, that lead to this conclusion. The Waldenses had been the valley people of the Alpine fastnesses, almost the only places in Europe where the corroding influences of the church had failed to destroy the simplicity of primitive Christianity. Neander says, "They not only disapproved of oaths, but held it unchristian to shed blood," which are among the fundamental teachings of Menno. Frank, a very ancient writer, speaking of the Waldensian belief, says, "They reject infant baptism, they live a blameless Christian life, invoke no saints or any creature; they call upon God alone, they swear not at all, and maintain that no Christian is allowed to swear. They have no mendicant among them, but they help each other as brethren. These are the true Waldenses." Since they likewise opposed war and taking part in civil government, the stricter of them could not become Lutherans, Zwinglians, or Calvinists, and the inference is irresistible that they lost their identity in that sect which has preserved to our own day their practices and belief, and which here in Lancaster County, Pa., in the nineteenth century, exacts the rigid simplicity and stout self-denial which successfully resisted Roman absolutism in Europe during the fifteenth.

Of course the Mennonites inherited at the same time the terms of opprobrium with which the Papists had for centuries been pleased to stigmatize all those who differed with themselves. The followers of Menno have frequently been confounded with the Munsterites, or warlike section of the Anabaptists, among whom the enthusiasm of the Reformation led to frightful excesses. There is nothing in ecclesiastical history better authenticated than not only his lack of sympathy with, but his utter abhorrence and detestation of their practices, one of the first acts of Menno's ministry being the preparation of a work stigmatizing the Munster king and his "ungodly doctrine." With reference to the unjust confounding of these sects because they agreed in the visible act of repeating baptism, history is rapidly changing front, and the furious and fanatical are being separated from the gentle and pious, as it is being discovered and brought to light that these terms of opprobrium have been for centuries fastened upon great numbers of people whom history has dealt with unjustly and harshly, because historians were enemies or the tools of enemies, and because the learning of the period was sifted through bigotry and intolerance. A sect must be judged by its principles, not by its slanderers. Herzog's "German Encyclopædia," a high authority, thus treats of the great apostle: "The ground thought from which Menno proceeded was not, as with Luther, justification by faith, or, as with the Swiss reformers, the absolute dependence of the sinner upon God in the work of salvation. The holy Christian life in opposition to worldliness was the point whence Menno proceeded, and to which he always returned. In the Romish Church we see the ruling spirit of Peter; in the Reformed Evangelical, of Paul; in Menno we see arise again James the Just, the brother of the Lord."

Luther's conception undoubtedly was that of a State church. It was in accordance with the spirit of his times, the religious temper of his age, and grandly did the problem work itself out from the impulse he gave it. Menno Simon had a scheme equally grand, more devout, and of more exalted piety. He saw the north of Europe the home of hunted sects; he saw in these, or thought he saw, the outlines of the ancient religion, obscured and distorted, it is true, by the traditions in which it had been preserved, but consonant still with the teachings of Christ the Redeemer as He interpreted them to the multitude by the Sea of Galilee, and to the eleven on the Mount of the Ascension. To gather these sects, which under various names were becoming entangled in the dangerous heresies of the Reformation period, and unite them under one fold free alike from the plagues of Rome and the delusions of the world, was the work he set before himself. In order to accomplish this Menno insisted on the most careful attention to moral duties and exercised the severest discipline toward offenders, employing even the ban of excommunication from fellowship of the church. About Menno there grew up a large and flourishing sect. On questions of discipline after a time they became divided into the Flemings, or Flandrians, and the Waterlanders, from districts of Holland in which each resided. These divisions led to intestine discords, which were finally settled at a Synod held in Amsterdam in 1630. Their early history is a story of frightful persecutions endured with rare and heroic fortitude. Three thousand of them suffered martyrdom in Suabia, Bavaria, Austria, and the Tyrol; six thousand under the rule of Philip II. of Spain. Pennypacker says, "There were nearly as many martyrs among the Mennonites in the city of Antwerp alone as there were Protestants burned to death in England during the whole reign of Bloody Mary."

Menno himself, during the greater part of his ministry, went about with a price on his head. Malefactors were promised pardon and murderers absolution if they would deliver him up. Sometimes clad like a peasant, with an axe on his shoulder, to disarm suspicion, he would go into the depths of the forest to minister to his scanty flock assembled there; again in the caves of the earth he gathered his faithful ones, and when persecution was sorest they ofttimes held these Christian communions in the dead of the night, purposely avoiding the knowledge of each other's names, that, if apprehended and put to the rack or instrument of torture, no unguarded word in the awful extremity of the hour might escape their lips to betray one another. Of course their meetings and their practices were thus shrouded with an almost impenetrable obscurity, which was constantly taken advantage of by their enemies to proclaim them as plotters of sedition as well as practicers of heresy. They were persecuted by Catholics and Protestants alike. In Switzerland, the land of William Tell and Ulrich Zwingle, when the Reformed Church was yet but five years old and its members were themselves still the subjects of persecution, the Protestant State Church inaugurated a frightful persecution of the Mennonites, to be followed during the next century and a quarter by every appliance of vengeance, until the persecution of 1659, exceeding all its predecessors in severity, almost totally annihilated the sect.

These Swiss persecutions of the Mennonites must ever stand as a blot on the pages of the Protestant Reformation, and more especially as they were perpetrated chiefly by that church which they most closely resembled of all Protestant communions. We know there are excuses offered, but they are the excuses of cowardice. It is attempted to palliate the naked ugliness of these undertakings by saying that to have permitted their religious irregularities longer would have invoked the wrath of the powerful emperor, and perhaps subjected all the cantons to papal persecution and the destruction of their ancient liberties. The Mennonite persecutions were then a bid for political favor and protection? The extreme severity of the Swiss Protestants against the Mennonites sent a chill of horror through all Germany, and drew a memorable protest from the burgomasters and lords of Rotterdam. An ambassador went out from The Hague loaded with remonstrances, but they seem all to have been of no avail, for Swiss Mennonites, branded with the arms of the canton of Berne and chained to their seats, continued to pull galleys in the Mediterranean, to work on the fortifications of Malta, and to be sold to Barbary pirates, principally because they differed from their Protestant brethren as to whether a child should be held at the baptismal font as soon as it could be carried there by its nurse, or whether the age of discretion was the appropriate period to receive the holy ordinance.

But while the iron hold of persecution was tightening its grip at one end of the Rhine Valley, it was relaxing its hold at the other. Towards the close of the sixteenth century a grand and historic personage advanced upon the scene and became sponsor for the persecuted Mennonites. Mosheim says, "The Mennonites, after having been long in an uncertain and precarious situation, obtained a fixed and unmolested settlement in the United Provinces under the shade of a legal toleration procured for them by William Prince of Orange, the glorious founder of Belgic liberty. This illustrious chief, who acted from principle in allowing liberty of conscience and worship to Christians of different denominations, was moreover engaged by gratitude to favor the Mennonites, who had assisted him in the year 1572 with a comfortable sum of money when his coffers were almost exhausted."

He was frequently urged to persecute the Mennonites, and violently assaulted for his refusal to do so. His trusted friend, Saint Aldegonde, the distinguished patriot of the Netherlands, complained because he would not do it; and Peter Dathenus denounced him as an atheist for the same reason. Both civil magistrates and clergy made a long and obstinate opposition to his proclaimed toleration towards this people, an opposition not entirely conquered by him at the time of his death, but which on every occasion he resolutely discountenanced through his whole life.

In 1627, finding themselves studiously and persistently misrepresented and misunderstood, the Mennonites at length broke their long silence by publishing to the world their Confession of Faith at Amsterdam, which secured them absolute tranquillity in Holland ever after.

They, in common with all Holland, shared the advantages which the revocation of the Edict of Nantes brought to the Dutch nation, and grew rich and numerous. Many now became well educated, and occupied high social and commercial relations. The deft Flemish weavers, the rare lace-makers, the skillful artisans who made the Low Countries the home of superior trades found among their sect unrivaled craftsmen. The famous linens and silks of Crefeld were woven on Huguenot and Mennonite looms, and there was an entire class of fabric known at that time in the Dutch trade as Mennonite goods. Mosheim said of them at a little later period, "It is certain that the Mennonites in Holland at this day are, in their tables, their equipages, and their country-seats, the most luxurious of the Dutch nation. This is more especially true of the Mennonites of Amsterdam, who are numerous and exceedingly opulent."

We now come to where the widening influences of this people touch the rim of our own age and history.

On the 4th of March, 1681, Charles II. of England granted William Penn a great tract of land in the New World. Penn was a Quaker. The Quakers may be called the Mennonites of England. Professor Oswald

Seidensticker, an eminent German-American authority, thus treats their relationship: "The affinity between the religious principles of the Friends and the Mennonites is so obvious and in many respects so striking that an actual descent of the former from the latter has been hinted at as highly probable." "So clearly," says Barclay, "do their views (*i.e.*, those of the Mennonites) correspond with those of George Fox that we are compelled to view him as the unconscious exponent of the doctrine, practice, and discipline of the ancient and stricter parties of the Dutch Mennonites." Arguments are cumulative on this point, but cannot be indulged in here.

It is certain that the two visits of William Penn to Holland and Germany, in the years 1671 and 1677, and his contact with the Mennonites there, had much to do with preparing his philanthropic mind for erecting an asylum for the persecuted of all classes in the New World. On the first of these visits he came in contact with the poor wretches who, stripped of everything but life, were fleeing from the Calvinistic persecutions of the cantons of Berne and Zurich; on the second the monuments of Turenne's heartless warfare stared him in the face; and on both he was confronted with the impossibility of these people, who resembled his own followers, except in language, ever obtaining rest in troubled Europe.

Penn was a business man. The Quakers of England, while they might be sufficient in number to justify emigration, were not sufficiently numerous for an extended scheme of colonization; but add to them the Mennonites of Holland and Germany, and Lord Baltimore on the one side of Penn's proposed grant, and the Duke of York on the other, could well look to their European laurels in the thrift and the industry that would bloom in the Quaker colony beyond the seas. Penn had peculiar qualifications for his work among the German and Dutch Mennonites. He was a good linguist, spoke fluently both Dutch and German; he carried in his person all manly graces, so that while he appealed with the fire of enthusiast, he charmed with the finish of courtier. And is it to be wondered that, from the impression he must have made by his zeal and candor, the Mennonites responded promptly to the earnest invitation Roosen says Penn gave them in 1683 to join his colony in America?

This was the Germantown colony. The Lancaster County immigration had its impulse at a later period, and in consequence of the Swiss intolerance, the ravages of the Palatinate, and the continuing disturbances on the French and German border lands. In spite of the harryings of the Swiss, the ravages of the cruel generals of Louis XIV., and the revocation of the French edict, these poor people, diminished in numbers, still had clung to their homes. Between seasons of persecution their friends in Holland would send them slight succor. "Meantime," says Bancroft, "the news spread that William Penn, the Quaker, had opened an asylum to the good and the oppressed of every nation, and humanity went through Europe gathering the children of misfortune." Out from their hiding-places in the forest depths and the mountain valleys, which the sun scarce penetrated, they came, clad in the coarsest homespun, their dialects unintelligible, their feet shod with wood, and set their faces toward that far-off land in which some strange prophecy had told them "the Mennonites would be prosperous and happy."

About the beginning of the eighteenth century the Holland Mennonites, whom, we have seen, had become rich and powerful, determined to erect an organized system of charity to assist their brethren in distant and hostile communities. This determination culminated in the formation of "The Committee on Foreign Needs," and the step was made necessary by the utter helplessness of the many refugees on the one hand, and by the shameful impositions of the Dutch and English trading firms who gave them passage on the other. It was under the direct supervision of this committee that the greater part of the Lancaster County Mennonite immigration was made. The story of this committee and its extensive labors in behalf of the early colonization of Pennsylvania is one of the interesting chapters of our history which yet remains to be written. It existed and pursued its valuable labors for eighty years, and only ceased when persecution relaxed its rigors, and extortion was regulated by law.

The first authentic account we have of the Lancaster County settlement is that Hans Meylin, his son, Martin, and Hans Herr, John Rudolph Bundly, Martin Kendig, Jacob Miller, Martin Oberholtzer, Hans Funk, Michael Oberholtzer, Wendell Bowman, and others, with their families, came as far as the Conestoga in 1709, and there selected a tract of ten thousand acres to the north of Pequea Creek. The warrant for this was recorded, and the land surveyed to them Oct. 23, 1710. A very quaint account of them says, the sect came from a German Palatinate, at the invitation of William Penn. "The men wore long red caps on their heads. The women had neither bonnets, hats, nor caps, but merely a string passing around the head to keep the hair from the face. The dress both of female and male was domestic, quite plain, made of coarse material, after an old fashion of their own. Soon after their arrival at Philadelphia they took a westerly course, in pursuit of a location where they could all live in one vicinity. They selected a rich limestone country, beautifully adorned with sugar-maple, hickory, and black and white walnut, on the border of a delightful stream abounding in the finest trout. Here they raised their humble cabins. The water of the Pequea was clear, cold, transparent, and the grape-vines and clematis intertwining among the lofty branches of the majestic buttonwood formed a pleasant retreat from the noonbeams of a summer sun."

Rupp, who wrote in 1844, though commonplace and sometimes tiresome, alone, of all the earlier chroniclers of this people, has put us under obligations for the scanty details he has preserved in an historical form of the early colony. "On the 23d of October the land was surveyed and divided among the Meylins, Herr, Kendig, and others of the company. Having erected temporary shelters, some set about it and put up dwellings of more durableness. Martin Kendig erected one of hewed walnut logs on his tract, which withstood the storms and rain, the gnawings of the tooth of time, for more than one hundred and ten years, and might, had it not been removed in 1841, and its place taken up by one of more durable materials, have withstood the corroding elements for generations to come. They now began to build houses and add new acquisitions of lands to their first possessions. To depend upon their Indian neighbors for provisions was useless. The Indians depended mainly upon game and fish. Of course, the supplies of provisions were scanty, and what they had they were under the necessity to transport from a distant settlement for some time, till the seeds sown in a fertile soil yielded some thirty, others fortyfold. Fish and fowl were plenty in the wilds. The season of their arrival was favorable around them, they saw crowned the tall hazel with rich festoons of luscious grapes. After they had been scarce fairly seated they thought of their old homes, their country, and friends. They sighed for those whom they left for a season. They remembered them that were in bonds as bound with them, and which suffered adversity, and ere the earth began to yield a return in kindly fruits to their labors, consultations were held and measures devised to send some over to their Vaterland to bring the residue of some of their families—also their kindred and brothers in a land of trouble and oppression to their new home—into a land where peace reigned and abundance of the comforts of life could not fail. They had strong faith in the fruitfulness and natural advantages of their choice of lands; they knew these would prove to them and their children the home of plenty. Their anticipations have never failed.

"A council of the whole society was called, at which their venerable minister and pastor, Hans Herr, presided. And after fraternal and free interchange of sentiment, much consultation and serious reflection, lots, in conformity to the custom of the Mennonites, were cast to decide who should return to Europe for the families left behind and others. The lot fell upon Hans Herr, who had left five sons,—Christian, Emanuel, John, Abraham, and one whose name we have not learned. This decision was agreeable to his own mind, but to his friends and charge it was unacceptable. To be separated from their preacher could be borne with reluctance and heaviness of heart only. They were all too ardently attached to him to cheerfully acquiesce in this determination. Reluctantly they consented to his departure; after much anxiety manifested on account of this unexpected call of their pastor from them, their sorrows were alleviated by a proposal made on the part of Martin Kendig that, if approved, he would take Hans Herr's place. This was cordially assented to by all. Without unnecessary delay, Martin, the devoted friend of the colony, made ready, went to Philadelphia, and there embarked for Europe. After a prosperous voyage of five or six weeks he reached the home of his friends, where he was received with apostolic greetings and salutations of joy. Having spent some time in preliminary arrangements, he and a company of Swiss and some Germans bade a lasting adieu to their old homes, and dissolved the tender ties of friendship with those whom they left. With this company, consisting of the residue of some of those in America, and of Peter Yordea, Jacob Miller, Hans Tschantz, Henry Funk, John Houser, John Bachman, Jacob Weber, Schlegel, Venerick, Guldin, and others, he returned to the new home, where they were all cordially embraced by their fathers and friends. With this accession, the settlement was considerably augmented, and now numbered about thirty families. Though they lived in the midst of the Mingoe or Conestoga, Pequea, and Shawanese Indians, they were nevertheless safely seated, and had nothing to fear from the Indians. They mingled with them in fishing and hunting. The Indians were hospitable and respectful to the whites, and exceedingly civil. The little colony improved their lands, planted orchards, erected dwellings, and a meeting and school-house for the settlement, in which religious instruction on the Sabbath and during the week, knowledge of letters, reading and writing, were given to those who assembled to receive information." Other and more numerous groups of colonists followed these pioneers in 1711, 1717, and a large settlement was made in the more northern parts of Lancaster County and within the limits of Lebanon in 1727. Very scanty, indeed, are the details of these early Mennonite movements, but scanty as they are a little that may be regarded as authentic of the Lancaster County settlers has lately struggled into light through the labors of Professor Scheffer, of Amsterdam, among the old records of the "Dutch Committee on Foreign Needs."

"It is no wonder that half a year later the Committee on Foreign Needs cherished few hopes concerning the colony. [This evidently refers to the Germantown settlement.] They felt, however, for nine or ten families, who had come to Rotterdam, according to information from there under date of April 8, 1709, from the neighborhood of Worms and Frankenthal, in order to emigrate, and whom they earnestly sought to dissuade from making the journey. They were, said the letter from Rotterdam, 'altogether very poor men, who intended to seek a better place of abode in Pennsylvania. Much has been expended upon them hitherto freely, and these people

bring with them scarcely anything that is necessary in the way of raiment and provisions, and much less the money that must be spent for fare from here to England and from there on the great journey, before they can settle in that foreign land.' . . . The emigrants of April, 1709, accomplished their object, though, as it appears, through the assistance of others; at all events, I think they are the ones referred to by Jacob Telner, a Netherlander Mennonite, dwelling at London, who wrote, August 6th, to Amsterdam and Haarlem: 'Eight families went to Pennsylvania; the English Friends, who are called Quakers, helped them liberally.'"

Barclay, in his "Religious Societies of the Commonwealth," says, "But not only did the leaders of the early Society of Friends take great interest in the Mennonites, but the Yearly Meeting of 1709 contributed fifty pounds (a very large sum at that time) for the Mennonites of the Palatinate, who had fled from the persecution of the Calvinists in Switzerland." This required the agreement of the representatives of above four hundred churches, and shows in a strong light the sympathy which existed among the early Friends for the Mennonites.

There can be little doubt that this was the group of Mennonites who appeared in the autumn of 1709 on the banks of the Pequea. The dates correspond exactly, as does also the number and the nationality of them.

The first Lancaster County settlement of Mennonites seems to have been composed of persons who had fled from the persecutions of the Swiss Cantons in the previous century, and remained for some time settled at various points on the Rhine, particularly in the Palatinate, the Elector of which at that time seemed kindly disposed. The group of 1717, however, who settled higher up on the Conestoga, came fresh from a new Swiss outbreak. Professor Scheffer says, "Fiercer than ever became the persecution of the Mennonites in Switzerland; the prisons of Bern were filled with the unfortunates, and the inhuman treatment to which they were subjected caused many to pine away and die. The rest feared from day to day that the minority in the Council, which demanded their trial, would soon become a majority. Through the intercession, however, of the states-general, whose aid the Netherland Mennonites sought, not without success, some results were effected. The Council of Bern finally determined to send the prisoners, well watched and guarded, in order to transport them from there in an English ship to Pennsylvania. On the 18th of March, 1710, the exiles departed from Bern; on the 28th, with their vessel, they reached Manheim, and on the 6th of April, Nimeguen; and when they touched Netherland soil their sufferings came to an end at last. They were free, and their useless guards could return to Switzerland. . . . Most of them went to the Palatinate to seek their kinsmen and friends, and before long a deputation of them came back here. On the 1st of May we find three of their preachers,—Hans Burchi or Burghalter, Melchoir Zaller, and Benedict Brechtbuhl,—with Hans Rub and Peter Donens, in Amsterdam, where they gave a further account of their affairs with the Bern magistracy, and apparently consulted with the committe as to whether they should establish themselves near the Palatinate brethren or on the land in the neighborhood of Campen and Gronigen, which was to be gradually purchased by the committeee on behalf of the fugitives. The majority preferred a residence in the Palatinate, but they soon found great difficulty in accomplishing it. The Palatinate community was generally poor, so that the brethren, with the best disposition, could be of little service in insuring the means of gaining a livelihood. There was a scarcity of lands and farmhouses, and there was much to be desired in the way of religious liberty, since they were subject entirely to the humors of the Elector or, worse still, his officers.

For nearly seven years, often supported by the Netherland brethren, they waited and persevered, always hoping for better times. Then, their numbers being continually increased, they finally determined upon other measures, and at a meeting of their elders at Manheim, in February, 1717, decided to call upon the Netherlanders for help in carrying out the great plan of removing to Pennsylvania, which they had long contemplated, and which had then come to maturity." Hans Burghalter, the leader of this movement, is mentioned by Rupp in his list of early Mennonite preachers, and Pennypacker speaks of him as still preaching on the Conestoga in 1727. On the 20th of March, 1717, the Committee on Foreign Needs received information that over one hundred persons had set out, and soon afterwards they learned from Rotterdam that the number had been increased to three hundred souls.

In 1726 another movement began, and emigration started afresh and with renewed force from the Palatinate. This territory was subject to the whims and caprices of the Elector, and it seldom happened that two succeeding Electors embraced the same faith. Frederick II. was a Lutheran, Frederick III. a Roman Catholic, Ludovic again a Lutheran, his son and successor a Calvinist, who in turn was succeeded by a Catholic house. Every change of dynasty brought a change of treatment. Now the Lutherans, now the Catholics, now the Calvinists persecuted or were persecuted in turn, as the complexion of prince and court took ecclesiastical hue from the religion it practiced. The valley of the Rhine likewise lay between two powerful and belligerent rivals; for centuries it had been the path of conquest; from the days of Attila to the days of Adolphus, in almost every generation, it had shaken to the tread of marching armies.

Again, in 1726, the Elector was unfriendly, and again the clouds of impending war were gathering

behind the Vosges. "On the 12th of April, 1727, there were one hundred and fifty ready to depart, and on the 16th of May the committee were compelled to write to the Palatinate that they 'ought to be informed of the coming of those already on the way, so that they could best provide for them,' and they further inquired 'how many would arrive without means, so that the society might consider whether it would be possible for them to arrange for the many and great expenses of the passage.' Some did not need help, and could supply from their own means what was required; but on the 20th the committee learned that forty-five more needy ones had started from the Palatinate. These, with eight others, cost the society 3271 *f.* 15*st.* Before the end of July twenty-one more came to Rotterdam, and so it continued. No wonder that the committee, concerned about such an outpouring, requested the community in Pennsylvania 'to announce emphatically from the pulpit that they must no more advise their needy friends and acquaintances to come out of the Palatinate, and should encourage them with the promise that if they only remained across the sea, they would be liberally provided for in everything." If, however, they added, the Pennsylvanians wanted to pay for the passage of the poor Palatines, it would be their own affair. This the Pennsylvanians were not ready or in a condition to do. The committee also sent forbidding letter after letter to the Palatinate, but every year they had to be repeated, and sometimes, as for instance, May 6, 1733, they drew frightful pictures: 'We learn from New York that a ship from Rotterdam going to Pennsylvania with one hundred and fifty Palatines wandered twenty-four weeks at sea. When they finally arrived at port nearly all the people were dead. The rest, through want of *vivres*, were forced to subsist on rats and vermin, and all are sick and weak. The danger of such an occurrence is always so great that the most heedless do not run the risk except through extreme want.' Nevertheless, the stream of emigrants did not cease."

The struggles of this good-natured committee and their endeavors to tighten their purse-strings when their hearts were wide open is one of the finest tributes in history to the genuine Dutch benevolence and Dutch liberality. One cannot help smiling as he reads over remonstrance after remonstrance and declaration after declaration that this was the last dollar they would pay, that their funds were exhausted and their patience too, and then finds a new shipload and a fresh cargo invoiced in their name from the land of trouble and tyranny to the land of peace and plenty. God bless "The Committee on Foreign Needs" of Holland! and may the people of Lancaster County learn the value of its friendship to their stricken and persecuted ancestry.

After 1733 we lose trace of any distinct Mennonite emigrations to this country, though Mennonites came through the entire remainder of the eighteenth century, during the latter part of which especially emigration became a great commercial factor, and enlisted the keen business competition of the English and Dutch trading firms, enabling them to build up enormous fortunes by bringing indigent emigrants by tens of thousands to our shores and selling their services to whoever would pay their passage-money. Likewise the great desirability of the Germans as colonists, on account of their thrift and sturdy habits, led Queen Anne to create a bounty for them, and George I. to keep an agent at the Court of Holland, whose exclusive business it was to recruit emigrants. In the life of Conrad Weiser we are told "Good Queen Anne, of England, offered a free passage to America, the fabled land of promise." And the wily old George I. addressed the poor Mennonites, who had been harried for centuries through Europe, with these seductive words, "Since it has been observed that the Christians called Baptists or Mennonites have been denied freedom of conscience in various places in Germany and Switzerland and endure much opposition from their enemies, so that with difficulty they support themselves scattered here and there, and have been hindered in the exercise of their religion,"—purely disinterested language, with a streak of philanthropy running through it. He then tells them of the glorious homes that can be had in his colonies in Pennsylvania, where they can, "without interference, exercise their religion in meetings, just as do the Reformed and Lutherans;" how the land is well watered and magnificently timbered, the soil fertile and inexhaustible, the woods hanging thick with white and purple grapes, the country full of cattle called buffaloes and elks, and likewise bears that will hurt nobody; how deer may be had for the shooting, and "Indian cocks and hens (wild turkeys) which weigh from twenty to thirty pounds each, wild pigeons more than in any other place in the world, partridges, pheasants, wild swans, geese, all kinds of ducks, and many other small fowls and animals."

Thus it happens that the earlier colonists, who were driven out by persecution, were succeeded by the later emigrants, who were drawn hither for different and less worthy motives. This will serve to explain the historical fact so often noticed that the first settlers were the sturdier and better educated, that the work they did was loftier and more earnest in its character than that which followed. It smacked more of the church and the school-house and principle, and was less controlled by that measure men call "success."

There is an address extant (it being a memorial of the Amish Mennonites to William Penn) which breathes the fervent spirit which animated them, and at the same time illustrates their principles and aims in the land of their adoption. It is dated May 20, 1718, the month and year in which Penn died:

"*To the most worshipful and respectable Proprietor of the Province, William Penn, and his Deputy Governor:*

"We came to Pennsylvania to seek an asylum from the persecution to which we had been subjected in Europe. We knew the character of William Penn, and rejoiced God had made such a man. We had been told that the Indian right to the soil had been extinguished by purchase, to enable the conscientiously scrupulous to settle and enjoy their religious opinions without restraint. It was with primitive notions like the Patriarchs of antiquity we removed to the land of promise, but to our grief and surprise and mortification the government neither respected the conscience of the proprietary nor the faith of the Amish. We were invited to settle in this land by William Penn.

"Listen to us; if you do not, who will? We are required to obey laws in whose making we cannot participate (the Amish differing from the other Mennonites at that time in not voting). We are governed by the laws of God, you by the laws of man. Those of human authority cannot control us in opposition to His will declared in the Holy Scriptures. We do not attend elections, we enter not your Courts of Justice, we hold no offices either civil or military. We did not object to the payment of our land, because it was purchased by William Penn, and *you* are entitled to remuneration, but we hold it to be a grievance that, entertaining nearly the same opinions as the respectable Society of Friends, we should like them be subjected to Military and Civil Jurisdiction, especially when it is recollected that the head and proprietor, whom we now have the honor through you to address, is himself a member of that society. The Society of Friends at least ought to have escaped such treatment. We are not *a little people*, for our neighbors, the Mennonites and the Tunkers, are also liable to be insulted by the tyranny of authority.

"We came to Pennsylvania to enjoy freedom of mind and body, expecting no other imposition that that declared by God. As we have been taught to hurt not our neighbors, so do we expect that our neighbors will do us no injury. As we cannot contract debts, we require no law for their recovery.

"If we should be so unfortunate as to have indigent neighbors, we shall provide for their wants. The same inclination that tends to the preservation of our children prompts to the care of every member of our flock. Conscience, the voice of God, deters us from the commission of crime. As we commit no crime, hard is it for us to suffer for those of others. We ought not to be compelled to pay for the maintenance of convicts.

"We ask you for permission to pass our lives in innocence and tranquillity. Let us pursue our avocations unmolested. We respect your rights, respect our customs. We ask nothing of you but what the Word of God can justify."

Here is a little of the lofty spirit of the first emigration; it is the spirit of the Swiss mountains. It brought the answer. The Deputy Governor sent orders to the judicial officers to mitigate the civil duties imposed upon the peace sects in the valley of the Conestoga, and they have been mitigated ever since. One cause for alarm all the peace sects shared in common, namely, the danger of being dragged into war measures against their conscientious scruples. The Quakers manfully resisted every attempt of the colonial government to this end, and the Mennonites profited by their firm and unalterable course. Sometimes the Governors were prudent and moderate men like Keith, under whom all apprehensions were allayed, again they were overbearing and jealous of their power, like Thomas, under whom the peace sects trembled for their security. The Quakers and the Mennonites usually had sufficient influence to give complexion to the character of the General Assembly of the colony, but sometimes the balances were very evenly poised. In 1737 a quarrel arose between Great Britain and Spain on account of injuries committed by the Spaniards to the English, who had been cutting logwood at Campeachy and gathering salt at Tortugas, in consequence of which war was declared in 1739. But the peace sects were sufficiently powerful to prevent the measure in the Assembly, by refusing to grant money for any such purpose. "We have ever esteemed it our duty to pay tribute to Cæsar and yield obedience to the powers God has set over us, so far as our conscientious persuasion will permit, but we cannot preserve good consciences and come into levying of money, and appropriating it to the uses recommended in the Governor's speech, because it is in opposition to the religious principles professed by the greater number of the present Assembly." As an indication of the powerful peace sentiment which prevailed in Pennsylvania at that time, due chiefly to the Quakers and Mennonites, we are told that so popular was this Assembly, because of its resistance of the war party, that all its members except four were returned at the next election.

The Mennonites of Pennsylvania, nevertheless, were apprehensive and uneasy. In 1742 they broke the silence which had for some time existed between themselves and the "Committee on Foreign Needs" of Holland by addressing a letter to the latter, asking them to procure an official intercession on part of their government to Great Britain, similar to that which upon a former occasion the States General had extended on behalf of the persecuted Swiss brethren. In 1745 they wrote another letter yet more urgent, in which they say, "As the flames of war appear to mount higher, no man can tell whether the cross and persecution of the defenseless Christians will not soon come."

During the administration of Governor Thomas, however, a most important act was passed in behalf of their religious scruples, entitled "An Act for naturalizing such Protestants as are settled, or shall settle, within the province who, not being of the people called Quakers, do conscientiously refuse the taking of an oath." By the act of 13th George II. it was provided that all persons residing for the space of seven years in his Majesty's colonies, having taken an oath or, if Quakers, an affirmation of allegiance and abjuration, and professing at the time the Christian religion, as it was prescribed by the first act of William and Mary, should henceforth be considered as natural born subjects. This did not include the Mennonites and kindred sects, who were equally strenuous with the Quakers in their opposition to oaths. To remedy this difficulty the foregoing act was passed in 1742.

The Mennonites had other misfortunes to meet as well as those which threatened their scruples. The Indians, goaded by many acts of injustice and oppression on the part of irresponsible whites, who followed their trails to make what they could out of the disturbances they fomented, sought revenge, and not unfrequently the tomahawk and scalping knife found their victims among the defenseless Christians. With

the Conestogoes and the Mingoes, the Pequeas and Shawanese they lived on terms of perfect accord, but the distant tribes were fiercer and more uncivil, and in their incursions sometimes did bloody work. Thus Governor Denny, writing to the Proprietors in 1757, says, "I had a further mortification to hear of enemy Indians coming within thirty miles of the place of treaty, desolating a long tract of country, and killing and scalping many of the inhabitants. Four dead bodies, one of which was a woman with child, were brought to Lancaster from the neighboring frontiers, scalped and butchered in a most horrid manner, and laid before the door of the Court-House as a reproach to every one there, as it must give the Indians a sovereign contempt for the province. The poor Inhabitants where these daring murders were committed, being without militia or associates, and living among Mennonites, a numerous sect of German Quakers, came supplicating me for protection." In the Assembly that met in 1747 the old struggle was renewed between the peace and the anti-peace parties. The unprotected state of the Delaware attracted some of the Spanish privateers, who captured a number of English vessels. The Assembly was implored to adopt defensive measures, but they resolutely maintained the stand they had taken in the previous year. Gordon gives a very graphic description of their wranglings and the condition of public sentiment at the time: "The propriety of even a defensive war agitated and divided the people. The Quakers, the Moravians, Mennonites, and Schwenckfelders earnestly required the people to submit themselves entirely to the dispensations of the Deity, in whose hands they were, while the Episcopalians, Baptists, and Presbyterians as zealously advocated the necessity of employing those means of defense with which the Deity had already provided them. Both parties, the bellicose and the anti-bellicose, resorted to the press, which teemed with pamphlets in German and English on the subject. The clergymen from their pulpits taught the lawfulness of war and excited the people to arms. Among the ministers (shall we say of peace?) Mr. Gilbert Tennant was most distinguished for his zeal, learning, and industry. In three long sermons from Ezra xv. 5, '*The Lord is a man of war*,' he sought to demonstrate that war is approved by God, and discriminated such as received his approbation."

The peace policy was by way of derision called the Quaker policy. It was now three-quarters of a century since William Penn had inaugurated his asylum on the shores of a new world. New and powerful interests, distinct from and at variance with the gentle purposes of the founder, were making themselves felt. That bond of amity which Voltaire declared was "the only treaty which has not been sworn to and which has not been broken" had long been discarded by his successors. With intercommunication between the Indians and the Europeans came to the former all the vices of civilization and few of its virtues. The most shameful frauds were perpetrated upon the Indian, and a narrow and proscriptive policy had been inaugurated by the proprietary in all their dealings with him. Provoked and stung by the outrages to which he had been subjected, he retaliated with frightful savagery. It was at such times that the peace sects, who were all-powerful in the General Assembly of the province, stood out for their ancient privileges of conscience, and when the Governors of the proprietary reproached them for not taking arms and supporting war measures, they flung back the taunt by pointing out the bad faith which had provoked bloodshed, how the moderation and exact justice of Penn had held all these passions in abeyance, and how a return to them would make war unnecessary. Crimination and recrimination followed. In a distinguished controversy at that time it was charged upon the Quakers and their German allies of kindred belief that they were responsible for the French and Indian wars, and it was proposed on this account that the right of all Germans to vote for members of the Assembly should be suspended until they had acquired a competent knowledge of the English language and provincial constitution; that Protestant ministers and schoolmasters should be settled among them to reduce them into regular congregations, to instruct them in the nature of free government, the purity and value of the Protestant faith, and to bind them to the province by a common language and the consciousness of a common interest; that all law writings should be void unless made in the English tongue; that no newspapers, almanacs, or other periodical paper written in a foreign language should be printed or published unless accompanied by an English version, and further importations of Germans should be prohibited. Proud, who sets out at length the real causes of these Indian wars, attributes the quarrels with and alienations of the red men first to abuses committed in the Indian trade; second, their being unjustly deprived of their lands; third, to unjust punishment and imprisonment in times of peace; fourth, to instigations of the French; and then goes on not only to acquit the peace sects of any, even indirect, complicity, but to attribute to them the means by which final reconciliation was expected. "The Quakers," he says, "who had the least share in these public transactions, as to appearance, being, contrary to ancient custom, excluded from the proprietary agency, by which all public and private transactions in the province were managed, more especially respecting land affairs, which appeared to be the principal cause of the quarrel, were nevertheless in fact the prime movers of the peace. . . . They formed a society among themselves particularly for that good purpose, called the Friendly Association, for gaining and preserving peace with the Indians by pacific measures, constituted trustees, and had a treasurer, and by a voluntary contribution among themselves of many thou-

sands of pounds, to which divers well disposed *among the more religious Germans* liberally contributed, which, with the Governor's consent or approbation first had, they applied in such prudent manner, by presents and redressing grievances, together with their way of friendly behavior and sincerity, which the Indians had long experienced, that they disposed them to hearken to terms of peace and reconciliation."

In spite of all threats and menaces the German peace sects remained the firm allies of the Quakers, and lost no opportunity to second the efforts of their early protectors and friends in the line of that policy which had distinguished them from the beginning of the province, and with them offered a stern and unyielding front to all innovations that sought to sweep away the guarantees to conscience, which they had received as a common legacy from the founder. So they stood shoulder to shoulder up to the outbreak of the Revolutionary war. Then they separated, differing not in kind, however, only in degree.

The peace sects could not take part in the Revolution without stultifying the professions upon which they existed, so they largely became neutral. People who refused to raise a weapon in their own defense and went smiling to the stake for a scruple could not certainly be called cowards. Of course, we would not at this distance of time even pass censure on some of the measures resorted to for the purpose of compelling their acquiescence in the war. We would only answer the severity of those measures by pointing to the severe exigencies of our own war, almost a century later, when conscientious opposition to bearing arms was treated with kindness and forbearance, not being regarded as subversive of patriotism, and not branding those who held it as enemies of the State. So far have we come in one hundred years, from the days of George Washington to the days of Abraham Lincoln.

We remarked the Quakers and the Mennonites entered the period of that struggle differing in degree. Gordon says, "The Quakers, who were most affected by coercion to military service, addressed the Legislature, setting forth their religious faith and practice with respect to bearing arms, the persecution sustained by their ancestors for conscience' sake, and the consequent abandonment of their native country and emigration to the wilderness in search of civil and religious liberty, and claiming exemption from military service by virtue of the thirty-fifth section of the laws agreed upon in England, and the first clause of the existing charter granted by Penn. By the first, 'No person living peaceably and justly in civil society can be molested or prejudiced by his religious persuasion or practice in matters of faith or worship;' 'nor,' by the second, 'be compelled to do or suffer anything contrary to his religious persuasion.' They contended, therefore, that they could not be legally required to do aught which their consciences forbade, and that the sincerity of their scruples should be judged by the Lord of their consciences only. They asserted that they entertained a just sense of the value of their religious and civil liberties, and had ever been desirous of preserving them by all measures not inconsistent with their Christian profession and principles; and, though they believed it to be their duty to submit to the powers which in the course of Divine Providence were set over them, yet where there was oppression or cause of suffering it became them with Christian meekness and firmness to petition and remonstrate against it, and to endeavor by just reasoning and arguments to assert their rights and principles in order to obtain relief. The Mennonites and German Baptists also addressed the Assembly with prayers for exemption from military service. But their views differed essentially from those of the Quakers. The latter not only refused personal military service, but they denied the lawfulness of commuting it for pecuniary consideration; while the former (the Mennonites) declared that though not at liberty in conscience to bear arms, it was a principle with them to feed the hungry and give the thirsty drink, and that they were always ready, pursuant to Christ's command to Peter, to pay tribute, that they might offend no man, and that they were ready to pay taxes and to render unto Cæsar the things which were Cæsar's." This was in 1775. The august events which precipitated the Revolution were crowding upon the heels one of another. Feeling ran high against the non-combatant sects. Counter petitions were poured upon the Assembly denouncing the principle of non-resistance "as unfriendly to the liberties of America, destructive of all society and government, and highly reflecting on the glorious revolution which placed the present royal family on the throne." One committee denied to the Assembly that the Old or New Testament furnished a single argument in support of this plea of conscience. "The safety of the people is the supreme law of the land," said they. "He who receives an equal benefit should bear an equal burden. The doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance is incompatible with freedom and happiness." Finally the Assembly spread upon its records this enactment as a solution to the vexed question: "Resolved that all persons between the ages of sixteen and fifty, capable of bearing arms, who do not associate for the defense of the province, ought to contribute an equivalent for the time spent by the associators in acquiring military discipline, ministers of the gospel of all denominations and servants purchased *bona fide* for valuable consideration only excepted."

If the Quakers had stopped where the Mennonites did, their relation to the Revolutionary struggle would not have been productive of the bitter and adverse comment which it subsequently evoked, but they kept on defining their position, denouncing the unhallowed nature of war, asserting their pacific policy, excommunicating their members who joined

either side, until they lost the respect of both. Not so the Mennonites. They gave of their substance cheerfully and willingly whenever required so to do, and ultimately came to be looked upon as an indifferent and harmless sect who nourished a merciful but ridiculous idea of treatment for enemies. And in the darker hours of the war the provincial commissaries turned their eyes longingly towards their well-stocked farms, and it is to be feared not always preserved for them the privileges which their pecuniary contributions purchased. Col. Phillip Martseller wrote to President Reed in June, 1780:

"Your Excellency will please observe that many of the wealthy Mennonites and others who live in the neighborhood of Lancaster, Manheim, and Conestoga drive flocks of cattle over the mountains in the spring season, to the great distress of the poor inhabitants. These men undoubtedly have them to spare, otherwise they would keep them on their own farms, and therefore they ought to be taken from them; but this cannot be done without the assistance of ten or twelve men, which would be attended with extra charges. Therefore I await your Excellency's particular instructions in the premises." The different attitudes of the Mennonites and the Quakers to the Revolution is best explained by a difference in hereditary tendencies and race instincts. The German is phlegmatic and quiet; the Briton aggresive, opinionated, and self-asserting. The German peace sects had little regard as to what government protected them, so that their rights of conscience remained undisturbed and they were left unmolested to the pursuits which were congenial to their meagre wants and simple mode of life. Not so the Quaker, however. He stood as the successor of the first proprietor, maintaining his principles, defending his doctrines long after his rights had been extinguished and his exclusive privileges were curtailed. This British self-assertion and tenacity had served the purpose of wrenching from the king the original privileges: why might it not serve an equal purpose in maintaining them? But the age of William Penn was gone, the age of George Washington had come. Liberty had a new and wider significance than the mere right of unmolested religious performances. The Mennonites, more loosely wedded to civil traditions, appreciated it quickest, and consequently suffered least by the new order of things.

Rupp says, "The Mennonites never wasted money in rearing stately houses in which to dispense the word of life, or in erecting massive college edifices in which to impart useful knowledge, nor do they encourage theological seminaries. In this respect, like the Friends, the Mennonites of this country have been content to walk in the ways of their fathers, and to hear the word of life expounded by men of as simple tastes and habits as themselves. Let none, however, reproach them with hostility to useful learning,—learning for life, and not for the school. Holding peace principles, and taking little or no part in the affairs of government, they teach their young men that the first great duty of life is for each man *to mind his own business.* Practicing upon this maxim, they encourage industry by their own examples, and discourage ambition by a representation of the evils necessarily following in its train. They spurn alike the honors and emoluments of office, hence they deem an education beyond the rudiments of a very common one as superfluous among all their members of society. They have, therefore, no ministers, to use a common phrase, classically educated. This is not, however, the case in Europe." This was undoubtedly a very faithful picture when it was penned forty years ago. But the Mennonites of Lancaster County, to whom Rupp then alluded, occupy to-day a vastly different position from that of a generation or two back. Then they gave tone and color and complexion to the entire community, of which they composed the larger portion. Sheltered behind the barrier of a language which itself isolated them and their practices, they remained undoubtedly the most primitive community of all those who had sought the shores of the New World in the previous century. But conditions are changing. The owner of one farm has become the owner of several. Wealth has accumulated on their hands. The community is beginning to impinge upon them. The scale of their social life is changing, and their children demand more liberal educational advantages. The barrier of language has been broken over. While we cannot help but admire their steady adherence to their ancient belief and customs, their history in other lands tells us that important changes are likely soon to occur in this as well.

In Germany, in the very seats and ancient strongholds of the sect, to-day they have a paid ministry. Their ministers appear in the pulpit clad in sacred vestments of black, and read a service from the printed page. In Holland, at Amsterdam, they have a college nearly a century old, with a theological seminary attached, in which students receive a full ecclesiastical training, the lectures of which are delivered in Latin, and wherein are taught, besides, Hebrew, Greek, physics, ecclesiastical history, natural and moral philosophy. Some of its graduates are eminent for scholarly attainments, and rank high as theologians and teachers. "The names of Osterbann, Stinstra, and Hesselink are mentioned with pride as theologians of Holland, and not simply as Mennonite ministers, by every Dutchman." Their literature is exceedingly scanty, as they never concerned themselves about abstract religious speculations, but about moral laws and duties rather, carrying their asceticism to the extent of keeping no ordinary church records, believing public displays of such a character a vanity indicative of worldly-mindedness. One book they have, however, which is becoming famous in literature, and which they cherish next to the Bible,—it is their great historical monument, a compendium of im-

mense proportions, containing the sufferings and triumphs of their heroes and martyrs,—the quaint old "Martyrs' Mirror" of Tielman Jans Van Braght, a Mennonite theologian of Dordrecht. This ponderous work has passed through many editions, and a most interesting history is its introduction into this country. The Mennonites in America being without a copy, and being ill fitted both by lack of means and culture to undertake so momentous a task as its translation from Dutch into German, long and earnestly besought their friends in Holland to have an edition prepared for them, but their solicitations were received for some reason with a deaf ear.

At length the Ephrata monks, who, about 1745, had secured a hand printing-press, and who included among their number men of high attainments and rare culture, agreed to undertake the task for their Mennonite brethren. The agreement was a very beneficial and advantageous one for the Mennonites, since the monks undertook to translate the book and print it, and leave it to the generosity of the Mennonites to take the edition off their hands or not as they chose. To show the extent of the undertaking with the imperfect facilities they then possessed, it took fifteen brethren three years. Nine worked in the printing-office. Of these four were compositors, four pressmen, and one translator and proof-reader. The remainder worked in the paper-mill. The edition was thirteen hundred copies, and the price was twenty shillings per copy. This was the most conspicuous undertaking in book-making of the colonial period; indeed, the most conspicuous of the entire last century in America. A portion of this edition, however, had a singular accident befall it. The patriots standing greatly in need of paper to make cartridges, learned of the existence of large quantities of unbound sheets at the Ephrata cloister, and so the Ordnance Department confiscated the entire lot. One morning two wagons and six soldiers of the Continental army came and carried off the martyr books. Thus by an irony of fate the story of the defenseless Christians was made to envelop the powder and ball that was fired into the faces of the British soldiers at Brandywine and Germantown.

One characteristic of the Mennonites has exhibited itself wherever their lots have been cast,—their instinct for fine lands. They are the most patient farmers on the face of the earth, and as a community the best. Even when persecution was sorest they turned their faces towards the richer and more fertile parts of the valley of the Rhine, consecrated by nature to the husbandman's hand, and dedicated for centuries to the products of his best skill. In Germany the region in which they are most numerous to-day is the valley of the Vistula, "the garden spot of Prussia," where they are said to have supplemented a naturally rich soil with the most skillful farming in Europe. In Russia they dwell on the Dnieper, the Volga, and the Molotchna, where they have made the steppes to bloom, and the valleys to smile with fertility. Lancaster County, their principal home in the United States, is also its principal agricultural county. Half a century ago a traveler, looking in on the place of their adoption, wrote thus: "Lancaster County is chiefly indebted to the Germans for its present celebrity. This county possesses highly-cultivated and luxuriant valleys, solid and substantial stone houses and barns, large and excellent orchards, the choicest fruit, and the best cattle. Its scenery is not deficient, for it has wood and water, mountain and valley, hill and dale, all happily combining to attract the admiration of the traveler, 'come he from what delicious clime he may.'" What might this same traveler not exclaim if he chanced to visit the same scenes to-day?

The Mennonites have been gradually spreading from the parent society in Lancaster County until at this day they occupy much of the beautiful Cumberland Valley, where, already feeling crowded, their advance guards have passed the Potomac and reach far up the valley of the Shenandoah to the foot-hills of the Virginia mountains.

That this instinct for fine land is not all an instinct, but has been part of a well-defined policy among them even from their very existence, is evidenced by an historical fact. Almost as soon as William Penn threw open his province for settlement two agents, Christopher de Graffenreid and Louis Michelle, were sent out by the Mennonites of Switzerland with instructions to search for vacant lands in Pennsylvania, Virginia, or Carolina. Michelle spent much time among the Indians on the Conestoga, and is believed to have been instrumental in locating the first Mennonites in Lancaster County. Before the late Russian exodus twelve Mennonite delegates visited the best sections of the United States, and reported specifically on each to their brethren at home.

David Rittenhouse, the astronomer, was the great-grandson of the first Mennonite preacher in Pennsylvania, and many other illustrious men are numbered among their descendants. Christopher Dock, the schoolmaster of the Skippack, who died in 1771, is an historic personage. With the piety and thoroughness of Dr. Taylor, of Andover, and the gentleness and earnest purpose of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, in his limited sphere he showed an enthusiasm for culture and education that make his quaint and delightful treatises on those subjects an inspiration to every teacher who shall live after him. The doctrines of the Mennonites have had a peculiar charm for a certain class of great minds that were capable of rising above the formulæ of creeds and dogmas. Benjamin Rush, the eminent physician, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, says, in his memorable work on the "Manners of the German Inhabitants of Pennsylvania," as its closing sentence, "Perhaps those German sects of Christians among us who refuse to bear arms for the shedding of human blood may be preserved

by Divine Providence as the centre of a circle which shall gradually embrace all nations of the earth in a perpetual treaty of friendship and peace."

Thaddeus Stevens, the "great commoner," was always tender of the consciences of the Mennonites. In the Constitutional Convention of 1838, before he had made their home his home, he plead for a recognition of their scruples in the fundamental law. And again in the Congress of the United States, when it was sought to restrict their privileges and exemptions in the Conscription Act of 1863, Mr. Stevens said, "But there is one portion of this provision which I do not and cannot assent to. There are in all countries exemptions for conscience' sake, and it is right that there should be. In my own county a very large number of our best citizens, our most loyal men, are conscientiously opposed to bearing arms. They are willing to pay taxes; they would be willing to pay this amount to procure substitutes; but I do not believe that they should be forced to violate their conscientious and religious scruples, which have existed from their birth, and which have descended to them from a venerable ancestry."

Nothing can be purer and gentler than the inner motives of Mennonism. What thought so near the practices of the blessed Master, and so far from the acrimony and bitterness of men, as their scruple which makes all strife and warfare unchristian. And the iron purpose they have exhibited now for four centuries in maintaining their doctrine that the only genuine baptism could be that in which the matured consciousness of the individual took part? who dares to assail it as an inexorable prejudice? Then there is their brotherly charity, which counts it so unworthy to leave their poor to be cared for even by the public institutions which their toil most largely contributes to maintain. The trouble is, their drab clothing and peculiarly-fashioned garments have caught the eye of the gaping world. The visible peculiarities of dress, which, after all, are as harmless as they are meaningless when compared with that in them which is invisible, their strong Christian natures, earnest piety, deep devotion to principle, their unswerving fidelity to truth, their Christian conduct in secular affairs, their godliness in everyday life, and the charity that vaunteth not itself.

Hannibal is said to have complained that he made history, but the Romans wrote it. So the history of the subjects of this sketch has hitherto been written almost exclusively by their enemies. The Roman Catholics and the large Protestant denominations, the Lutherans, the Reformed, and even the Episcopalians have been characterized by jealousy towards new sects. To this day the State churches of Europe look down with disdain upon "the Separatists." In the noisy clamor for worldly recognition the Mennonites have fared ill indeed. The story of the suffering Puritans, which at most extended over a few generations and a small area of territory, has been told and retold with almost distressing particularity. There is not an event or object from the departure at Delfthaven to the chair of Carver and the pot and platter of Miles Standish that has not been held up to veneration by poet, painter, and orator. Even the German school-boy is taught to regard these Pilgrim sacrifices of a handful of Englishmen as the noblest ever laid upon the altar of conscience and humanity. Yet if he but turned to the history of his own ancestors and read there the story of sufferings, persecutions, stout abnegation through eight centuries, in which cruel selfishness and heartless bigotry assumed the wardship of conscience, he would find the trials of these Puritans, great as they are, compared with the trials of his own people, but the waters of Marah beside the plagues of Egypt. And while New England to-day laments the loss of its sons, swept into the vortex of national life setting westward, in danger of losing her distinctive characteristics by the Teutonic and Celtic influences that are clambering into their places, complaining that her stony acres must soon be tilled by an alien race or left barren and valueless, the Mennonite lands of Eastern Pennsylvania still remain in the descendants of the first hardy stock, who hold them by ancient indentures, supplemented by grant from father to son, reaching backward in one ever-strengthening chain of titles to the original patents of Penn, implanting in a glorious commonwealth a true conservatism, and adorning it continually with renewed evidences of prosperity and thrift.

The Lutherans have a well-defined literature which preserves their achievements in Church and State. The Reformed Church of Germany and Switzerland points with pardonable pride to the triumphs of Calvin, Zwingle, and Ursinus, and a literature which has preserved the almost sacred teachings of their scholars and martyrs to our own time. The Presbyterian will show you in Edinburgh the monument of Margaret Wilson, who, fastened to a stake driven in the sands where the Galway overflowed by the tide, was sustained by her lofty enthusiasm until the waves drowned her prayers and the waters choked her songs, and who tasted this death unflinchingly for the faith that was in her.

The Moravians will tell you how the ashes of Huss were borne on the bosom of the Rhine to the Schelde, and on the bosom of the Schelde to the sea, fit type of the great missionary work they were to record in the annals of every tongue and people and clime.

But the poor Mennonites, in journeyings oftener, in perils of robbers, perils by their own countrymen, in perils by the heathen, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils among false brethren, in weariness and painfulness, in watchings, in hunger and thirst, in fastings, in cold and nakedness, the thousandth part of which can never be known, who have gone through the centuries their silent and uncomplaining way, believing that the

glory of this world was but the mammon of unrighteousness, that it was enough for Him to know their deeds, by whom the hairs of the head are numbered, and without whose knowledge the sparrow falls not to the earth,—their story is yet untold.[1]

CHAPTER XXVII.

CHURCHES OF THE MENNONITES, DUNKERS, REFORMED MENNONITES, RIVER BRETHREN, AND AMISH.

THE history of the religious organizations of the sects mentioned in the title of this chapter is here made a part of the general history of the county, instead of being embraced in the histories of the boroughs or townships where their meeting-houses are located (the method pursued with regard to all other religious denominations), for the reason that their organizations are bishoprics, each covering a larger territory, extending in many cases into several townships, and embracing the congregations worshiping in several different meeting-houses, often at long distances from each other.

Mennonites.—This sect has in Lancaster about three thousand five hundred members, worshiping in forty-one meeting-houses, and served by forty-seven ministers, of whom eight are (by election) bishops, whose duties, in addition to the preaching of the gospel (in which the other ministers are their assistants) are, to preside at the communion of the Lord's Supper, and to administer the rites of baptism in the respective districts, or bishoprics, under their charge. Of the eight bishoprics in Lancaster County, the following accounts are given, embracing, as nearly as can now be ascertained, the names of bishops and ministers (former and present), with dates and other facts relating to the building of their meeting-houses.

Rohrerstown or Millersville District.—Benjamin Hershey, a bishop in a Mennonite Church in Switzerland, emigrated to this country with the colony who came over about 1708. He settled on a section of land, the homestead of which is now owned and occupied by John L. Herr, on the Lancaster and Marietta Turnpike, one mile west of the city of Lancaster. Soon after his arrival he, with others, organized a church, now known as that of Rohrerstown. He served as bishop till his death, and was succeeded by his son, Benjamin Hershey, who also served till his death.

Bishop Benjamin Hershey, Jr., was succeeded by Jacob Brubaker, of Hempfield township. He was ordained minister in 1780, and in 1783 was ordained bishop, in which office he remained and ministered till his death, Oct. 17, 1831. His son, John Brubaker, succeeded to the bishopric, and served till his death, April 30, 1842.

On the 25th of November, 1838, Henry Shenk, of Conestoga township, was ordained minister, and on the 5th of June, 1843, he was ordained bishop in place of Bishop John Brubaker, deceased. On the 8th of January, 1864, Joseph Burkholder, of Pequea township, was chosen assistant bishop, and succeeded to the bishopric upon the death of Bishop Shenk in the following year. He served till his death, July 3, 1875. On the 25th of November, in the same year, Jacob K. Brubaker, of Manor township, was ordained bishop, and served till his death, March 15, 1879. On the 10th of February, 1876, Amos Shenk, nephew of Bishop Henry Shenk, was ordained minister, and on the 25th of September, 1879, was chosen bishop to succeed Bishop Jacob K. Brubaker. He is still the bishop in charge of the district.

Benjamin Hershey, third son of the second Bishop Benjamin Hershey, was ordained as a deacon; served many years, and in 1823 removed to Ohio. David Herr, of Lancaster township, succeeded him, and served till his death, Jan. 6, 1873. Before 1780, Andrew Kauffman, of Lancaster township, was ordained minister, and officiated till his death, May 2, 1845. John Shenk, also of Lancaster township, was ordained minister in 1835, and served till his death, Nov. 2, 1857. On the 4th of September, 1842, Christian Herr, of Lancaster township, was ordained minister. He died Aug. 26, 1880, serving the church as minister till his death. At the same time (Sept. 4, 1842) and place, David Herr (fuller), of Lancaster township, was ordained deacon, and became assistant to David Herr. He served in this capacity till his death, July 28, 1850. Joseph Burkholder was ordained to the ministry March 27, 1846, and later became bishop. On the 17th of January, 1855, John K. Brubaker, of East Hempfield township, was ordained deacon, assistant to David Herr. He at present serves the church as deacon. On the 1st of January, 1858, Jacob K. Brubaker, son of Bishop John Brubaker, was ordained minister, and in 1875 was ordained bishop. Dr. John K. Brubaker was ordained a minister Nov. 8, 1879, and Benjamin Hartzler, on the 12th of May, 1881.

The names of the present houses of worship in the Rohrerstown district are Brubaker's, Millersville, Lancaster City, Habecker's, Bachman's, J. Miller's, Stone House, and Byerland. The ministers are Amos Shenk (bishop), John K. Brubaker, Benjamin Hertzler, John K. Brubaker, Abraham Witmer, Benjamin Lehman, Ephraim Rohrer, Isaac Kauffman, John Harnish, Abraham Herr, David Hess.

For several years after the organization of the district, services were held in dwelling-houses. The first meeting-house was built of logs, on land of Benjamin Hershey, about the year 1730. This was in use until 1791, at which time it was removed to lands of Peter, Christian, and Abraham Brubaker, of Hempfield township. Services were held at this place in this

[1] The author acknowledges himself indebted to Professor Oswald Seidensticker and Samuel W. Pennypacker, Esq.; also to Professor J. G. De Hoop Scheffer, of Amsterdam, for material used in the preparation of the preceding sketch.

house until 1854, when it was torn down, and the present brick building, thirty-eight by forty-eight, was erected. At this place the annual conference has been held since the erection of the first house. A school-house was also erected at this place, and a school taught therein.

About the year 1756 the log meeting-house at Millersville was erected, and also a school-house near it. This log house was used for worship until 1848, when it was taken away and a brick house thirty-five by sixty-nine feet was erected near the old site, but within the limits of Lancaster township.

The meeting-house in Lancaster City was built in 1879.

The first meeting-house at Habecker's was built of logs, and about 1830 was replaced by the present brick structure, thirty-five by forty-five feet, which is still in use.

The first meeting-house built at what is now known as Bachman's, was built of stone about one hundred years ago, and is still used.

The Miller's meeting-house, located about one mile south of Conestoga Centre, was built of logs many years ago, and later was torn down and replaced by one of stone. In 1882 a stone church forty-two by sixty feet was erected and is now in use.

About 1747 the Byerland meeting-house was erected of logs, and remained in use until about 1840, when a stone church was erected in its place. In 1879 this was taken down and the present brick building was erected, forty-two by sixty feet in dimensions.

The Stone meeting-house is about a mile from New Danville. The first building was of logs, but about 1755 a stone house was erected. It was enlarged and improved in 1855, and in 1878 was entirely rebuilt of stone, forty-two by sixty feet.

These meeting-houses and their congregations are in three sub-districts known as Rohrerstown, Conestoga and Pequea, and Manor districts, all forming the one Bishop District of Rohrerstown or Millersville, as before mentioned. The number of communicants in the district is about six hundred.

Strasburg District.—Hans Herr, one of the colony of Mennonite emigrants who came to this country in 1709, was previously a bishop of the church, and continued in the office after his settlement here. In the year 1719, Christian Herr, his son, built a substantial sandstone dwelling-house (which is still standing) near the big spring in West Lampeter township, and in this house the church held regular worship. Among the first ministers in the county before 1725 were Ulrich Brecktell, Hans Tschantz, Hans Burkholter, Christian Herr, Benedict Hershey, Martin Barr, and Johannes Bowman. In 1740, John Herr,[1] also a Mennonite preacher, built a dwelling-house about a mile southwest of Strasburg, now occupied by John Kerner, in which the upper story was arranged for public worship. In this house, and in other dwellings in the vicinity, services were held for many years. In 1804 the society built a stone meeting-house, forty by sixty feet, near the village of Strasburg, where regular service has been held to the present time. It was enlarged and improved in the year 1879.

In the year 1766 a wooden church, about twenty-five by thirty feet, was erected near Providence, and during the Revolution American soldiers were quartered there. In 1860 a brick church, forty by fifty feet, was built, which is still in use.

Herr's Church, sometimes called Willow Street, was erected of brick, forty by fifty feet, in the year 1850, near the sandstone dwelling-house of Christian Herr, built in 1719.

The house now known as Mellinger's meeting-house was built of stone in 1767, a log house standing near having been used for worship many years. An addition was made in 1855, otherwise the church remains in its primitive condition.

The Stumptown meeting-house was erected in 1846, and rebuilt of the same material (brick) in 1882.

The first meeting-house in what is known as Hershey's was erected of brick in 1837. In 1862 it was enlarged, and in 1879 it was taken down and a new brick house, forty-five by sixty-five, was erected on the site.

The meeting-house known as "Old Road" was erected of stone in 1841. Prior to that time services were held in a school-house at Springville.

At Paradise an old building was used for many years, and in 1847 a brick meeting-house, thirty-one by forty-three, was erected, which is still in use.

Bishop Hans Herr served many years, and was succeeded by his grandson, John Herr, who also served in that office for many years. After his death Bishops Benedict Hershey and Jacob Brubaker, of another district, officiated until the appointment of Peter Eby as bishop, between 1810 and 1815. He remained bishop until his death, April 6, 1843. Christian Herr, of Pequea, was ordained deacon in 1823, minister in 1835, and bishop in 1840. His death occurred in 1852. In 1848, Joseph Hershey was ordained bishop, and died April 12, 1856. Benjamin Herr, son of Christian Herr, of Pequea, was ordained to the ministry in 1838, and bishop in 1856, to succeed Bishop Joseph Hershey. He is still bishop of the district.

Isaac Eby was ordained minister Nov. 9, 1876, and assistant bishop June 6, 1878. Jacob Dentling was ordained to the ministry in 1847. Amos Herr was ordained minister in 1850. He was the first of the Mennonite ministers in Lancaster County, who conducted religious services in the English language.

[1] John Herr was the father of Francis Herr, who, for conduct inconsistent with the precepts of the church, fell under its censure and never again become reconciled to it. He, with his son, John Herr (though he never was a member of the old church), soon after began the formation of the sect now known as Reformed Mennonites.

Several of their ministers in this county now preach in English.

Elias Groff was ordained to the ministry in 1869, and Abraham Brubaker in 1874. The following-named ministers are at present serving in the Strasburg district, viz.: Benjamin Herr (bishop), Amos Herr, Elias Groff, Abraham Brubaker, J. Dentlinger, David Buckwalter, John L. Landis, Henry Heller, Isaac Eby, Jacob Hershey, Sr., Jacob R. Hershey, John Rank, Jonas Wenger.

The number of communicants in the Bishop District of Strasburg is one thousand and seventy-five. The meeting-houses in the district are Strasburg, Providence, Herr's, Mellinger's, Stumptown, Hershey's Old Road, Paradise.

The Hammer Creek District, now presided over by Bishop Christian Bomberger, was first formed about 1838. In that year Christian Bomberger (father of the present bishop) was ordained bishop, he having been ordained a minister Feb. 20, 1831. He served as bishop until April, 1849, when he removed to Cumberland County. From that time to 1860 the churches were supplied by the bishops from the other districts. On the 12th of June in that year Christian Bomberger (third of the name) was ordained bishop of the district, and has presided until the present time.

In the year 1733, Christian Bomberger, a member of the Mennonite congregation, came to this country. His son Christian became the first minister in what is now known as the Hammer Creek District. John Bear, Jacob Myer, and Christian Frantz were appointed ministers before the present century; the latter served till his death in January, 1828. Abraham Brubaker was appointed assistant to John Bear. About 1800, Christian Risser and John Hess were ordained ministers, and served during their lives. The former died Aug. 18, 1826; the latter, Nov. 27, 1830. Abraham Brubaker (2d), son of Abraham Brubaker, was ordained minister in 1810, and served till Sept. 15, 1850, when he died. Andrew Miller was ordained minister in 1820, and died in 1832. Martin Myer was ordained to the ministry in January, 1832, as successor of Christian Frantz. He served till failing health compelled him to retire, and died Oct. 4, 1873. In 1833, Benjamin Eby was ordained minister. He officiated till March, 1866, when he removed to Maryland.

On the 21st of December, 1848, Christian Bomberger (3d) was ordained a minister, and in 1860 was chosen bishop. Charles Hostetter was appointed to the ministry June 4, 1852, as assistant to Martin Myer, and he is still in service. On the 21st of April, 1851, John Risser was ordained to the ministry, and served till his death, Nov. 20, 1873. John Hess, a grandson of John Hess (1st), was ordained Jan. 28, 1866, and is now in the service. He was appointed as successor to Benjamin Eby, and assistant to Bishop Bomberger and John Risser. In November, 1868, Jacob Zimmerman was ordained as assistant to Charles Hostetter, and is still a minister. On the 6th of April, 1874, Christian Risser was ordained, and is now serving. Following are the names of the present ministers of the district, viz.: Christian Bomberger (bishop), John Hess, Christian Risser, Jonas W. Bucher, David Brubaker, Jacob Zimmerman, Charles Hostetter, David Lehman.

The meetings for religious worship, within what is now the Hammer Creek Bishop District, were first held at the houses of the members. The first of which anything can be obtained was about the year 1740, when services were held at the house of Kaspar Sherks, on the farm now owned by Daniel S. Steametz, a short distance east of the hamlet of Schoeneck. A little later meetings were held at the houses of Christian Wenger (now Adam Royer), near Union Station, and Henry Hershberger (now Christian Martin). Early in the nineteenth century, meetings were held alternately at the houses of Daniel Brubaker (now Edwin Brubaker), Moses Bomberger (now John B. Erb), Christian Eby (now Henry H. Brubaker), Jacob Wissler (now Levi Wissler), Daniel Burkholder (now John Gibble), and at Oberholtzer's (now Jacob Bollenger). The church increased in numbers, and in a few years after 1800 a log house was built in the Oberholtzer woods for a place of worship and for school purposes. In the spring of 1819 a tract of land was purchased from Martin Bolmer, on the road leading from Brunnersville to Claysville, where they erected a brick house that is known as the Hammer Creek meeting-house. In the latter part of the same year a tract of land was bought lying on the road leading from Claysville to the Indian Creek. Near the latter place a small stone church was erected and called the Indiantown meeting-house; this was used till 1879, when a larger frame house was built.

In 1856 a small lot of land was purchased of John Hess, near the road leading from Warwick to Rothville, and on this lot a brick house was erected that is known as the Hess meeting-house. From this time the people who had been worshiping in the little church near Rothville, worshiped in this Hess meeting-house.

About the year 1862 a Union meeting-house was erected by several denominations at Schoeneck.

In the Reading Road District, in the early part of the present century, three log houses were erected for worship and for school purposes. One was near Roseville, one a half-mile south of Oregon village, and one a mile west of Millport.

In 1847 the Reading Road Church was erected of brick, thirty-two by forty-two feet, and is still in use. The meeting-houses of the Hammer Creek District are Hammer Creek, Hess', Indiantown, Swamp, Reading Road.

The Brubaker District.—The bishops who have served the district now presided over by Bishop Jacob N. Brubaker, as near as can be ascertained, are as follows:

John Lehman.
Samuel Nissly.
Jacob Hostetter.
John Brubaker.
Jacob N. Brubaker.

The ministers who served the church in times past were as named below, viz.: Samuel Hershey, Jacob Hershey, John B. Landis, Tobias Shenk, Christian Becker, Abraham Horst, Jacob H. Snavely, Benjamin Hershey, Christian Nissly, John Nissly, Peter Risser.

The present ministers of the district are Jacob N. Brubaker (bishop), Abraham Horst, Samuel Hershey, Jacob H. Snavely, David Hershey, John B. Landis, Tobias Shenk, Jacob Harnish, Henry E. Longenecker, Christian Newcomer, Jacob N. Brubaker, John B. Landis, Tobias Shenk.

Erisman's, Hernly's, and Gantz meeting-houses are in Rapho township; Erb's and Kauffman's are in Penn township; Petersburg and Landisville in East Hempfield township, and Chestnut Hill meeting-house in West Hempfield township. The meeting-house at Erisman was built in 1798; at Hernly's about 1769. The house at Gantz was purchased of the Reformed Church in 1880. The Kauffman house was erected in 1860. The house at Petersburg was built in 1868, the people prior to that time worshiping in a Union meeting-house in Petersburg. About 1790 a meeting-house was built at Chestnut Hill, which was in use until the erection of the present house in 1874. About the same time (1790) a house was erected at what is now Landisville, which was also used till the present one was erected in 1855.

Weaverland District.—The first bishop of this district was Christian Burkholder, who held that office here as early as 1750. He was succeeded by Henry Martin, prior to 1790. Martin served as bishop during the remainder of his life. He died April 27, 1825, at the age of eighty-four years. His successor was Jacob Zimmerman, who had been an assistant for a few years. Zimmerman served till his death, Sept. 14, 1856, and was succeeded by George Weaver, elected in 1854. Weaver died Jan. 22, 1883, having been twenty-nine years a bishop. His successor is Jonas H. Martin, the present bishop, was ordained May 31, 1881. The present (1883) ministers of the district are Jonas H. Martin (bishop), Tobias Wanner, Samuel Good, Emanuel Newswanger, Daniel Burkholder, John Hollinger, Benjamin Horning, Christian Stauffer, Abraham Gehman, Joseph Gehman, Noah Bowman, Abraham Martin, Joseph Wenger, Elias Nolt, John H. Martin.

The number of members in the Weaverland District is one thousand and fifty. The meeting-houses are Weaverland, Lichty's, Zimmerman's, Churchtown, Bowmansville, Groffsdale, and Metzler's. The first meeting-house at Weaverland was a stone building erected about 1776. It was repaired several times and enlarged, and now (1883) is being rebuilt of stone. The first Bowmansville house of worship was of sandstone, built in 1794. In 1874 the present frame structure was erected. At Groffsdale the first house was built of logs in 1755. The present meeting-house is of stone, and was built in 1823.

Lichty's meeting-house was erected of stone in 1840, and that of Churchtown (a frame building) was built in 1878.

The meeting-house at Metzler's (a frame building) was built in 1827, and enlarged in 1864 to its present size.

The Zimmerman meeting-house (stone) was built in 1854.

The Root District, now under charge of Bishop Martin Root, was under the charge of Bishop Peter Risser, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Jacob Hershey was bishop here from about the year 1800 till his death, in 1819, at the age of seventy-two years. He was succeeded by Christian Nissley, of Mount Joy township, who died in 1831. The bishops who have served from that time have been John Mumma, Peter Ebersole, Nathaniel Shope, and Martin Root, the present bishop.

John Lehman, John Risser, and Benjamin Lehman were ministers in the early part of the present century. Christian Nissley, of Rapho, was ordained minister in 1831, and died in 1882, at the age of eighty-seven years, having been pastor fifty years. Peter Nissley was ordained to the ministry in 1836, and is still living, at the age of eighty-one years. Jacob, Peter, and David Ebersole were ministers. In 1869 Peter Ebersole, Jr., was ordained to the ministry, and in 1874 Levi Ebersole was ordained. The meeting-houses under the jurisdiction of Martin Root are as follows: Krabill's, East Donegal; Bassler's, West Donegal; Good's, Conoy; Risser's, Mount Joy; Overholtzer's, Dauphin County; Strickler's, Swatara, Dauphin Co.; Mumma's, Shopes, Dauphin Co.

The ministers of the district are Levi Ebersole, Peter Ebersole, Abraham Martin, Martin Root (bishop), Peter Nissly, Ephraim N. Nissly, John Nissly, Henry S. Nissly, J. Longenecker, Martin Root, John Stauffer, Benjamin Lehman, Jacob Risser.

The first services of this church were held in the houses of Frederick Mumma's, Hershey's, and at Krabill's Mill. The first meeting-house (stone) was erected at Risser's (Mount Joy township) in 1760, and enlarged in 1865. In 1811 a house (brick) was erected at Bassler's; this was used till 1881, when it was rebuilt. At Good's a meeting-house (frame) was built in 1814, and rebuilt in 1879. In 1812 a log house was erected on the farm of Peter Krabill. After being enlarged several times, it was torn down in 1869, and the present brick edifice, forty by sixty feet, was erected.

The Dunkers.—This sect had its beginning in Germany, under the leadership of Alexander Mack, in the year 1708. In 1719 twenty families of them came to Pennsylvania, where most of them settled at Germantown, Skippack, Montgomery Co., Oley, in

Berks, and Conestoga, in what is now Lancaster County. Their religious leader was Peter Becker, who had been a minister under Alexander Mack at Schwartzenau, Germany. In 1723, Becker made a missionary tour through the upper settlements, and organized a church at Conestoga with thirty-six members. In the next year, as is learned from an old manuscript record, "The church agreed to hold an election for an assistant to Peter Becker. The choice fell on Conrad Beisel for minister and John Hildebrand for deacon, both to serve at Conestogoe, . . . but Beisel, being wise in his own conceit, soon caused a trouble in the church in regard to the Sabbath. He had an idea that Saturday was the Lord's day, so he and some of the members held Saturday for the Sabbath, and did work on Sunday." The result was that in 1729, when Alexander Mack came here from Germany, the question of the Sabbath was put to vote in the Conestoga Church, and being decided against Becker's ideas by a large majority, he, with a few others, withdrew from the Conestoga Church, and "did organize at Ephrata as Seventh-Day Baptists."

The Conestoga Church at its organization embraced the settlements within the present territory of Lancaster, Dauphin, Lebanon, and Berks Counties, over all of which Peter Becker had charge until the arrival of Alexander Mack, who then assumed the office of bishop, with Becker as his assistant. Becker served until his death in 1734. Mack died in the following year.

Michael Frantz, a minister, was elected successor of Bishop Mack in 1736, and served until 1747, when he removed to Virginia and organized a church in that State. After his departure Michael Pfautz was ordained bishop, and served till his death, May 14, 1769, at the age of sixty years. Ten days before his death he assisted at the laying of hands on Christian Longenecker at his ordination as bishop. The Conestoga Church increased in numbers, and was served by ministers appointed for that purpose. In 1772 it was agreed to divide the territory of the Conestoga Church into three church districts, viz., Conestoga, White Oak, and Swatara. At this time the ministers resident within the district of the new Conestoga Church were Peter Eizelberger and Jacob Stall. The latter died in 1822, aged ninety-two years.

In 1823, Abraham Zug and Jacob Pfautz were ordained bishops. Jacob Pfautz served until his death, in 1864, aged eighty-seven years, five months, and twenty-five days, having served the church forty-nine years. During his labors six hundred and forty persons were baptized. Abraham Zug remained as bishop over this church for several years, when he moved to Swatara, Lebanon Co., and lived there till his death, July 18, 1841.

On the 5th of October, 1841, the churches of Conestoga and White Oak agreed to establish a church in Lebanon County. At a council held in 1842 it was decided to set off all the members of Conestoga, White Oak, and part of Swatara Churches who resided in Lebanon County, to a new church to be formed at Tulpehocken, and that John Zug should be the minister.

On the 4th of June, 1831, Christian Bomberger was ordained minister, and was ordained bishop June 4, 1862. In 1864, Conestoga Church was divided into three districts, viz., East Conestoga, West Conestoga, and Ephrata. At this time the ministers of West Conestoga Church were Christian Bomberger, Jacob Reinhold, and Christian Brubaker.

Christian Bomberger took charge of this church as bishop. He served until his death, May 21, 1880, at the age of seventy-nine. Jacob Hockman was ordained bishop in 1879, and assisted Bishop Bomberger till his death, when he assumed entire charge, and is still the bishop. The present number of members in the different churches of the district is about two hundred.

The White Oak Church at the time of the division in 1772 was ministered to by John Zug and Christian Bomberger. The latter was chosen bishop, and served as such till his death. He was succeeded by Abraham Zug, who officiated during his life, after which, in 1841, Daniel Fretz and Jacob Haller were chosen bishops. They were succeeded by Christian Longenecker, grandson of Bishop Longenecker. He had been for several years assistant to Bishops Fretz and Haller. He served till 1855, when he died, at the age of sixty-three years. His successor was David Gerlach, who served till his death in July, 1879. J. S. Newcomer, the present bishop of the Mountville Church, succeeded him, and is now in charge of both the White Oak and Mountville Churches. They have a membership of about two hundred and fifty.

The Mountville Church was set off from White Oak in the fall of 1882, in charge of Bishop J. S. Newcomer. The church has a membership of one hundred and forty.

The East Conestoga Church was set off in the division of Conestoga Church in 1864, with about one hundred and seventy-five members, under the charge of Christian Rupp, who was at that time a minister. The territory was embraced in the district of Bishop Bomberger until 1874, when Christian Rupp was chosen bishop, and is now in charge. The church has a present membership of about two hundred.

The Church of Ephrata was set off from Conestoga Church at the division in 1864, with about two hundred members, and placed under the care of Israel Meyers, who was the resident minister. Samuel Harley was soon after chosen bishop, and still presides. The church has a membership of about three hundred.

The Chikis Creek Church was set off from the White Oak Church in 1868. The resident ministers at that time were Philip Ziegler, Jacob Rider, and Samuel R. Zug. The former was chosen bishop, and served until his labors were closed by death in 1874.

He was succeeded by Jacob Ryder, who is the present bishop. This church has at present three houses of worship,—at Chikis Creek, Elizabethtown, and Green Tree,—which embrace a membership of about two hundred.

The first meeting-house built in this district was the Chikis, in Rapho township, in 1855, and rebuilt in 1882. The next was at Green Tree, in Mount Joy township, in 1869, and in 1875 a school-house was purchased in Elizabethtown and fitted up for a meeting-house.

The meeting-houses at Ephrata, West Conestoga, and Chikis Creek are built fifty by eighty feet, with basement and altar for purposes of annual love feasts of their districts. Love feasts are held in all the districts, in some annually and in others semi-annually. A list of the meeting-houses of this sect in Lancaster County is here given, showing the number and location of houses of worship in each district, viz.:

1. Chikis has three meeting-houses: Chikis, in Rapho township; Green Tree, in Mount Joy township; and Elizabethtown, in Elizabethtown borough.

2. White Oak has four meeting-houses: Kreider's, Longenecker's, Grabill's, and White Oak, all in Penn township.

3. Mountville has four meeting-houses: Mountville, West Hempfield township; Petersburg, East Hempfield; Neffsville, in Manheim township; and Manor, in Manor township.

4. Conestoga has six meeting-houses: Voganville, in Earl township; Bareville, in Upper Leacock township; Eby's, in Upper Leacock township; Earlville, in West Earl township; Blue Ball, in East Earl township; Kemper's, in Ephrata township.

5. West Conestoga has six meeting-houses: Lexington and Millport, both in Warwick township; Middle Creek, in Ephrata township; Manheim, in Manheim township; Eden, in Manheim township; and Lancaster, corner of West Grant and North Mulbery Streets, Lancaster City.

6. Ephrata has five meeting-houses: Brick, Springville, and Mohler's, all in Ephrata township; Schoeneck and Reinhold, both in West Cocalico township; also a right, with others, to four other houses, —Union and Bucher's, both in East Cocalico township, and Flickinger's and Miller's, in Clay township.

The ministers in the several districts are as follows:

1. Chikis.—Samuel R. Zug, Mastersonville; assisted by Jacob L. Eshelman, Milton Grove; Abraham L. Eshelman, Elizabethtown.

2. White Oak.—Benjamin Z. Eby, Manheim; assisted by Hiram E. Gibble, White Oak; George H. Bingaman, Lititz.

3. Mountville.—John S. Newcomer, Mountville; assisted by H. E. Light, Mountville.

4. Conestoga.—Christian Rupp, Bareville; assisted by Joseph Myers, Bareville; Rudolph Reidenbach, Hinkletown; John Grabill, Bareville.

5. West Conestoga.—Jacob Hackman, Oregon; assisted by John B. Gibble, Lititz; Isaac W. Shirk, Akron; John Myers, Lincoln.

6. Ephrata.—Samuel Harley, Ephrata; assisted by William Price, Cocalico; Israel Wenger, Lincoln; Isaac B. Keller, Lincoln.

The Reformed Mennonites.—The causes that brought this church into existence lie far back in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and have been the subject of considerable bitter discussion. Suffice it to say that a few years after Francis Herr withdrew from the Mennonite Church he held public meetings at his house, at which he freely exhorted and instructed those who assembled. He did not assume to be a minister of the gospel, and always remained seated during his exhortations. Many of his neighbors who sympathized with his views had belonged to the Mennonite Church, and withdrew to associate themselves with him. Among them were Abraham Landis and Abraham Groff. John Herr, the son of Francis Herr, followed in the footsteps of his father, and carried on the work begun by him. In 1812 the little flock who were gathered together unanimously elected John Herr to be their pastor and bishop, and agreed in the appointment of Abraham Landis to administer to him the rite of baptism.

On the 30th of May in that year, Abraham Landis baptized John Herr, after which Herr baptized Abraham Landis and Abraham Groff. The former was soon after elected deacon, and later became a minister. On the 10th of October, in the same year, John Landis was appointed to the ministry, and preached his first sermon October 31st. The meeting at which the organization was perfected and first baptism administered was held at the house of John Herr, in Strasburg township. Soon after the organization twenty-five persons were baptized at the house of David Buckwalter, now in East Lampeter township. A little later sixteen persons were baptized at Jacob Weaver's, in West Lampeter township.

Meetings were first held in private houses, but in the fall of the year 1812 a meeting-house was built on the road leading from Strasburg to Lancaster, near John Longenecker's. It is still known as the Longenecker meeting-house. John Herr, in his notes, says, "November 7th the first meeting was held in the new meeting-house at John Longenecker's."

Christian Frantz, of Norwich township, was chosen assistant bishop, and later removed to Franklin County, Pa., where he gathered a congregation who have since been known as Frantzites. After his removal (about 1830) Henry Bowman was appointed assistant bishop, who, after the death of John Herr,[1] became bishop.

John Kohr was elected to the ministry in 1845, and

[1] John Herr died in May, 1850, in Humberstone township, Welland, Canada West, while on a visit to the churches in Western New York and Canada.

to the bishopric in the spring of 1853, and is at present bishop of the churches of Lancaster County. Daniel Musser was chosen assistant bishop in 1863, and died in 1877. John Harnish, of Hempfield, was appointed to the ministry about 1832, and subsequently removed to Clark County, Ohio, where he was soon after appointed bishop, and where he died in 1870. The ministers who served the church and passed away were Abraham Landis and John Landis, Christian Resh, and Christian N. Witmer, of East Lampeter; Abraham Snavely, of Pequea; and Jacob Bowman, of Strasburg township.

The meeting-houses of this church in the county of Lancaster are known by the following names: Longenecker's, West Lampeter; Strasburg, Strasburg borough; Bowman's, Providence township; Lampeter, Lampeter Square; Stumptown, New Danville; Pequea Manor, Manor township; Lancaster, Lancaster City; Landisville, East Hempfield; Mount Joy, Mount Joy township; Schoeneck, West Cocalico.

The church in this county numbers about seven hundred members. Their ministers are John Kohr (bishop), Manheim; Samuel Hershey, Mount Joy borough; Abraham Horst, Mount Joy borough; Henry Weaver, Strasburg; Elias H. Hershey, East Lampeter; Henry Fisher, East Lampeter; Christian K. Howry, Willow Street, West Lampeter; John Kohr, Jr., Manheim; Isaac Brubaker, Schoeneck, West Cocalico; Abraham S. Kurtz, Ephrata; Levi H. Shenk, Chikis, Rapho; Martin Musser, Salunga, East Hempfield.

River Brethren[1]—(also known as "Brethren in Christ").—A little more than a century since Jacob Engle, who came in his infancy from Switzerland, and who lived in Conoy township, near Bainbridge, was a member of the old Mennonite Church. He became convinced that the members of that denomination lacked religious vitality, and, in connection with his brother John and several others, established a stated prayer-meeting for their mutual benefit. This little flock gradually increased in numbers, and after a time enjoyed the ministrations of a clergyman. The first place of worship was the house of the founder of the sect, now the residence of his grandson, Jacob M. Engle.

At first they had no design of organizing a separate sect, but as time went on other societies sprang up in their vicinity, and about 1776 a regular organization was effected.

It is not necessary to speak here of the peculiar doctrines or practices of this sect. From their similarity in many respects they are popularly supposed to be a branch of the sect commonly known as "Dunkers," but they are rather an offshoot from the Mennonites, if from any sect. The name "River Brethren" was given to them because the place of their origin was near the Susquehanna River, and here they are more numerous than elsewhere. The number in Lancaster County is about five hundred, and in the neighboring counties they are quite numerous.

The first bishop of the River Brethren was Jacob Engle, the founder of the sect. When they became more numerous Abraham Brubaker was elected an additional bishop. After the death of the founder, his son, Jacob Engle, Jacob Hershey, and John Shitz were elected, Bishop Brubaker having become infirm by reason of age, and the sect having still further increased. None of these lived to a great age. At about the time of their death the increase in the number of the Brethren, and the greater area over which they were spread, necessitated the division of this area into different fields of labor or bishoprics, and the three districts, now known as Donegal District, including Conoy and the Donegals; the Rapho District, consisting of Rapho and Mount Joy; and the Conestoga District, embracing the southern townships in the county, were formed. At that time John Gish, in Donegal, and Jacob Hostetter, in Conestoga District, were chosen, and subsequently the present bishops, John M. Engle, in Donegal; Jacob M. Graybill, in Conestoga; and Benjamin Shelly, in Rapho District, were elected. Bishop Hostetter is still living at a very advanced age.

The bishops are elected by a general vote, but they exercise their functions mainly in their respective districts. The lower orders of the clergy, preachers and deacons, are chosen within their respective districts. All are elected for life or during good behavior.

The fundamental doctrines of Christianity are held by these Brethren. They are strictly non-resistant, and quiet lives are inculcated by them.

The preachers in the Donegal District are David Engle, John Wolgamuth, John Longnecker, Jacob S. Engle; in the Rapho District, Abraham Hostetter, Joseph Wolgamuth, David Wolgamuth, Daniel Wolgamuth; in the Conestoga District, Henry Engle, John Breneman, Simon Graybill, Henry Heisey.

The Amish are Mennonites, being really a sect within the sect. They take their name from Jacob Amen, a Swiss Mennonite, who settled in Alsace about the year 1673, and there originated a community who followed with greater strictness the doctrines of the old Flemings. Their descendants are still to be found in France and on the borders of Switzerland. The main differences between themselves and other Mennonites relate to dress and discipline. They still rigidly adhere in common with all Mennonites to the confession of faith which was adopted by the Synod of Dordrecht in 1632.

Some authorities fix their earliest arrivals in this country at about 1717, others contend that they did not begin to come until 1737. The first is, however, generally accepted as the time of their appearance in

[1] Information furnished by Bishop Engle.

Pennsylvania, and this is corroborated by a declaration of grievances published in 1718, and addressed to William Penn himself. Their increase in this country, owing to the rigidity of their discipline, has been very slow. Their worship has usually been in private houses, and without a regular minister. They have, however, bishops. At present there are in Lancaster County about one thousand of the sect. These are in ten congregations in the townships of Earl, East Earl, West Earl, Upper Leacock, Leacock, East Lampeter, West Lampeter, Paradise, Salisbury, and Caernarvon. They are under charge of four bishops, viz.: Eli Zook, West Lampeter; Christian King, Leacock; John K. Stoltzfus, Earl; and Christian Umble, of Salisbury, each of whom has charge of two districts. The only meeting-houses in the county are in the townships of Caernarvon and Salisbury. They are a very exemplary and thrifty people.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

AGRICULTURE[1]—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES — TOBACCO CULTURE IN LANCASTER COUNTY—POPULATION OF THE COUNTY.

THE ground or soil forms the foundation for all agricultural operations, as agriculture itself is the foundation of all other pursuits. Loudon calls it the parent of manufactures and commerce, and truly says that without it there could be neither civilization nor population. To the soil, therefore, farmer-like, we must turn briefly for a proper and intelligent beginning of our subject.

The soils of the county are principally four kinds, named after the rocks which underlie them. That covering the mica-schist and gneiss belt, comprising, according to a recent geological survey, the greater portion of the six southern townships, is considered by geologists to be the oldest formation of the county. Gneiss is a stratified granite that admits of being split and crumbled. Mica-schist is a gneiss rock consisting largely of mica in small particles. The soil being formed partly by the crumbling of these rocks, brought about by the action of frost and heat, aided by cultivation, is filled with sparkling fragments of mica. A chance observer might pronounce it sandy, and yet it differs materially from the hard round flinty sand that composes the tops of some of the higher ridges and the sandstone belt along the northern boundary. The surface is very rolling; not in long, regular ridges, but made up of hills and dales placed promiscuously, without regard to size or direction.

The soil is inferior to limestone in its producing capacity, and has hitherto received less thorough cultivation, more of it having remained under timber or been used for grazing purposes. Recently greater attention has been given to the raising of grain and tobacco, with encouraging success. The average rainfall, since a record was kept of it, has been greater here than in the central portion of the county.[2]

The limestone soil, which lies immediately north of the gneiss belt, occupies the central basin or basins between the interior ridges, and contains three hundred square miles. The rocks underlying it are considered the second oldest formation of the county, while the soil itself is supposed to be a deposit formed while this part of the county was under water. It is the most valuable for agricultural purposes on account of its great producing and sustaining capacity, and is generally level, except where the rocks underneath have been thrust upward, forming abrupt, detached ridges, and outcropping or low, rolling surfaces. Brick-clay is found in this soil, and formerly there were many small ponds in the woodlands filled with water in all seasons. Sink-holes abound, and in several localities the brooks that come down from the shale ridges lose themselves in these, and pursue their underground courses for considerable distances.

Here the ash-tree, elm, shellbark, and black-walnut, contending with the oaks for the richness of the soil, send their roots deep among the limestones, and rear correspondingly massive trunks and lofty coronals. Here, too, the fountains, fewer in number than on the more elevated lands, well up through clefts in the rocks their deeper and darker waters from subterranean reservoirs.

Next we have the shale soil, commonly called slate, and sometimes improperly termed gravel. It is the soil, with few exceptions, of the interior ridges, and is composed of crumbled shale rock, which it overlies, mixed with clay and a vegetable mould, the deposits of forests that at one time flourished here. It is lighter and more easily worked than any of the other soils, yet has a compact and retentive subsoil, and can be made profitable and productive by proper tillage and manuring. It seems to be particularly adapted for fruit culture, and is the native place of the chestnut and the adopted home of the cherry,[3] while the raspberry, blackberry, and other small fruits grow wild everywhere, often to the annoyance of the tidy farmer. Forest trees do not attain to the same size as in the limestone bottoms, but comprise more varieties and form finer grained and tougher wood.

These shale belts are lifted somewhat above the

[1] Contributed by Simon P. Eby.

[2] The greater average rainfall in this region has been attributed by some to the fact that it lies nearer to the river and bay, and because it had more timber-land. Since the forests have been more extensively cleared greater droughts have been experienced, followed by hail-storms, such as were unusual in that section before.

[3] The cherry was originally found in Asia, and from thence introduced into Europe. The seeds of the cultivated cherry were brought to this country very early after its settlement both from England and Holland. —*Downing.*

adjacent country into a wholesome and exceedingly pleasant atmosphere. They present a diversified surface, varying from one to three miles in width and extending in some places many miles in length. Among the little hills and valleys issue delightful springs of the purest water, forming small brooks that in earlier days watered native meadows of sweet-scented grasses, while varied tree, plant, and bush upon the hillside kept the air fragrant from early spring till late in autumn.

The sandstone soil is spread over the mountain that forms the northern barrier of the county, and extends in a belt, generally of a mile or more in width along its base, the entire length east and west. It is not of uniform depth, but is crowded in some places between the piled up rocks, and in others fails to cover the naked bowlder on the hillside.

It is principally composed of a hard, round-grained sand of various shades of color from a deep red to a pale yellow and cream-white. The farmer has found it a rather stubborn subject to deal with, being full of rocks, heavy to work, and wanting in the clay or loamy subsoil necessary to hold fertilizers. Still, by dint of hard work and patient cultivation, with the application of lime and the raising and plowing down of red clover, good crops have been obtained. And it is worthy of notice that while the yield was less per acre, the grain was heavier than that grown on limestone land, owing, no doubt, to the very siliceous nature of the soil.

As a general rule, however, the farmer left the greater part of this kind of land in the ownership and control of the iron-master, who obtained from its forests the charcoal needed to supply his furnaces and forges, which roared and hammered in the near vicinity during the pre-anthracite period.

There remains yet to be noticed the presence of trap rock and iron ore, which in some localities serve to color the soil, but do not seem to have any perceptible effect one way or another upon its fertility.

The earliest farming in the county was done by the Indian squaws in a very primitive manner. They cleared patches of land by girdling and burning down the trees, scratched the ground with crooked sticks, and hoed it with shells and sharp stones. They raised corn and beans; and in the fall, when their scanty crops were gathered and the cornstalks sufficiently dry, they were set on fire and burned to the ground, together with the weeds that had sprung up with them.

In this way the corn-patches were kept clear of all the forest trees except one kind of scrub-oak which the fires did not kill. These, by the alternate burning and sprouting, formed thick, knotted clumps at the surface of the ground, which the white settlers afterwards grubbed out when they began to till the land. The portions not taken into cultivation after the burning stopped were soon overrun by young forests. These places received the name of "Grubenland," from the word "grub," signifying, in the German, "a small tree."

There were a number of such Indian fields in the county, one immediately west of Litiz, and another, the largest of any, in Ephrata township, between the Middle Creek and Cocalico. On these the young forests afterwards became so dense that cattle straying into them were very hard to find; hence it became the custom of that time to put bells on some of the herd to tell their whereabouts. Even horses had to wear these musical appendages about their necks when turned to pasture over night for the same reason.

There also existed natural meadows, where the grasses, in all probability, had at an early day matted themselves into a sod too close for the seeds of trees to find lodgment. These were the deer pastures of the Indians, subsequently enlarged and turned into irrigated meadows by the whites.

Such, according to the most reliable accounts, was the condition of the county at the time the first settlers came,—heavy timber upon most of the limestone land, with occasional meadows and swamps; lighter woods covering the southern belt, shale and sandstone ridges, while some few exposed places may have been entirely barren of trees and verdure.

The honor of breaking ground for the first farms in Lancaster County, we believe, belongs to the Swiss Mennonites, a small colony of whom came about the year 1706 or 1707,[1] soon to be followed by more of their own countrymen, and by Scotch-Irish, Germans, English, and people of other nationalities.

The Scotch-Irish, so called because they had removed from Scotland to the north of Ireland some time before they came to America, it is said, selected their homes in the hill country, because it was easier cleared of the lighter forest, and because it reminded them somewhat of their native land.

The Swiss and Germans, who had felt the scarcity of wood and the severity of the forest laws in Europe, on the contrary, marked off their future farms among the heavy timber and upon the richest meadows in the limestone basins, "because," said they, "where the wood grows heaviest the soil must be best."

The Swiss Mennonites, or, as they were called, the Palatinates, like their Scotch-Irish contemporaries, had many of them left their native country on account of religious troubles, and lived for some time in the Palatinate and at other places along the Rhine before they finally came to America. Here they were brought in contact with the German and French farmers, and saw and no doubt worked on some of the best-conducted farms in that agricultural region. They afterwards drifted down the Rhine into

[1] See Benjamin Eby's "Geschichten der Mennoniten"; Rupp's History of Lancaster County, p. 74.

Holland, and took passage with their families in some of the English vessels that sailed from the Dutch ports for America. They had in this journey opportunity to see and learn much that was useful in farming and housekeeping, and with the knowledge and experience already acquired in their native Switzerland, at that early day noted for the thrift and industry of its inhabitants, they came all the better prepared to grapple with the difficulties and hardships of establishing homes in a new country.

Friendly counsels, kind words of encouragement, and seeds for their new farms and gardens were brought with them from many of the people they passed on the way. Attachments also were formed between some of the young who thus met that ripened into promises, sometimes fulfilled before the vessel sailed, or which afterwards brought over a German or Huguenot wife or husband for an adventurous Swiss youth or maiden who had come before.

Landed on this side, there was a brief stay in one of the settlements already existing in and around Philadelphia and Germantown. Here were got together such outfits and supplies as might be needed or could be had. Meanwhile a few of the most prudent of their number were sent to examine the country, and if found satisfactory to select places for their future homes. Upon their return with favorable reports, application would be made to the proprietary government to have the tracts selected surveyed off for them, but as this could not always be done immediately, and time was precious, the parties pushed forward with their families to the destined places in the interior.

Let us attempt a brief sketch of one of these early movings. Two or more families generally started out together on what was then a journey of several days. Their household goods, prominent among which were large iron-bound chests filled with stuffs spun and woven in their homes across the water, farming implements, feed, and provisions, all packed and loaded in covered wagons, generally drawn by a team of horses, some of them the joint property of the parties, others hired for the trip. Occasionally only an ox-team formed part of the train, for, as a general rule, the German people of this county always preferred heavy horses for draught.

The small children were placed in the wagons, while the grown and half-grown went on foot. Several of the most active marched in advance with axes, piloting the train along the best route and clearing away obstructions. There were fallen trees and hanging vines to be removed, streams to ford, marshes to be avoided or crossed, so that stoppages were frequent and progress slow. With all these precautions, team and wagon sometimes sank into morasses and became stalled. In such event the horses would be removed, chains and ropes attached to the wagon so as to reach solid ground, the team hitched to the far end, and the wagon pulled out.

After arriving at the place selected, which was always convenient to some spring, because springs were plenty and there was no time to dig wells, the covered wagons served as a home for the children and females, while the men and boys put up temporary shelters for themselves until a log cabin could be built. To do this the men at once went busily to work.

> "Then was heard the sound of the settler's axe,
> Signal of a mighty change."

Plainly-dressed men, with coats off, bare arms, and sweated brows, swung old-fashioned axes, and dealt blow after blow into the trunks of the century-old forest trees until they trembled and tottered and came down with great crashes that frightened the wild fowls from the neighboring stream and startled the Indian squaw upon its banks who had come to gather willow twigs to be made into baskets.

The trunks of the fallen trees were cut into the required lengths, split into proper thickness, and dragged by the teams to the place wanted. Here they were notched and built into a log house, a primitive but solid structure, subsequently to be chinked and daubed and covered with oaken shingles.

Meanwhile the women, in their homespun dresses and plain white caps, were not idle. The open air was their kitchen. A wall of hastily-collected stones served for a hearth. Pots and kettles were strung by chains and iron hooks to cross-poles, gipsy fashion. Perhaps a temporary roof of poles and branches was put up to cover the heads of those that did the cooking, and to prevent the rain putting out the fire. Here the meals were prepared and served on a table consisting of the end-gate of the wagon nailed upon the stump of a tree cut at the proper height.

At meal-times the men ate first, the women and children afterwards. Grace was said silently; there was but little levity and no profanity. The forest air was invigorating, labor sharpened the appetites, and the simple fare was without doubt enjoyed.

Busy children foraged the woods for whatever could be found new or attractive, and brought water from the spring, always receiving the admonition of their elders not to venture far into the forest for fear of the Indians or other unknown dangers. A chance shot by some of the boys added an occasional wild fowl or squirrel to the larder, or a visit to the neighboring stream brought in a string of fish.

Before the men had the roof on the house the women had started a vegetable garden, and the seeds and bulbs brought from across the ocean were showing green sprouts in the beds prepared by them with spade and hoe.

The logs not needed for the house, and if not enough others added, were split into rails, and a worm-fence built around the cleared ground. The underwood was grubbed up, and, together with branches and tree-tops not fit for firewood, were rolled and dragged into heaps and fired. The season

was pressing, and before the smouldering ashes had time to cool, the old-fashioned wooden plow, drawn by the heavy team, tore deep furrows through the blackened mould. There were many and strong roots to encounter and immovable stumps in the way, and the labor was hard, but the men were in earnest; early and late the work went on until the ground was ready for the first seeding. They may have had no harrow, so a bundle of brushwood chained together served instead, and the grain suitable for the season was harrowed in, the ground smoothed over, and the party moved off to begin similar work for the next neighbor, because it was found advantageous for them to work together instead of singly and alone.

By midsummer most of the log cabins would be up and the families moved in. These houses were still without cellars or floors, the windows had no glass, and the doors swung on wooden hinges, and were fastened by wooden bars. These wants could be supplied in due time. A more pressing need was to secure in time a sufficient store of provender for their horses for the coming winter. The natural meadows and deer-parks already mentioned served them to good purpose in this respect. On many of these they made their first crop of hay, and continued to mow them in subsequent years.[1]

While the summer crops were growing, the time was well employed in putting up temporary stabling for the horses. The building of the Swisser barn, which was considered the most important structure on the farm, had to be postponed for a more convenient season, when due preparation could be made. Lesser improvements were added, generally a turf-covered cellar was built into the hillside, and a bake-oven put up. The acre from which the timber was taken to build the stable was also cleared of the undergrowth and got ready for fall seeding.

It was noticed that in the forest there would be plenty of acorns by the time frosts came, so orders were sent to the eastern settlements for pigs. It may be presumed that these came in due time, and increased rapidly, from the fact that our ancestors soon became great pork eaters.[2]

The question of introducing cows by the early farmers depended upon the possibility of their procuring the needed supply of grass and hay. To this end their attention was at once directed to the enlargement of such patches of natural meadows as they possessed. Ditches were dug, and through these the water of the brooks was diverted from the original channel and distributed over larger spaces of ground, generally along the hill-sides. By such irrigation the growth of the grasses was greatly increased.

These meadows (*wässer wiesen*) soon became very valuable appurtenances to the farms, and when the original tracts came to be divided, the rights thereto were carefully set forth in the title-deeds, generally giving the use and control of the stream to the owners of the several tracts a certain number of days in each week alternately.

Early in the summer the children had found wild strawberries along the edges of the meadows, and later in the season they were bringing baskets full of blackberries and huckleberries from the neighboring uplands to be dried for winter use.

The trio of fowls had by careful management of housewife and children increased to a little flock. The woods seemed an excellent place for them to scratch for insects and to roost. And the barking of the house-dog frightened away the foxes and opossums.

Oats, corn, spelt, and buckwheat comprised the summer crop of grain. The former could be fed to the horses in the straw. The corn was husked and the ears hung up or laid away to dry, the tops and blades carefully gathered and stored for winter use; spelt and buckwheat was cut and left to dry on shocks, then threshed and winnowed by hand on sheets spread upon the ground. There was a crop of late turnips between the corn-rows to be added to the vegetables in the garden.

Of fall work there was more than enough. A second crop of hay was to be made, more ditches to be dug, stones to be quarried, fire-wood to be cut, the fall seeding to be finished, acorns to be gathered, and ever and always (between times) trees to be felled, rails split, and logs to be hewed for the barn that was soon to be built.

Trips had also to be made to the eastern stores for supplies, and to the mills for flour, or to have grists ground. These would take several days, as the nearest mills were then on the Schuylkill and Brandywine. Several of the men would go together, each carrying a bag of grain on horseback, and return with the flour or meal in the same manner.[3]

Thus passed in quick succession spring, summer, and autumn of the first year with our first settlers. Too busy with the present to think much of the past,

[1] It is said that even at a later day the Hostetters, who lived in Manor township, where the land was then covered with timber, would go a distance of some ten miles to make hay on the natural meadows in the vicinity where Manheim borough is now located; that subsequently one of them moved up near to the place where some of his descendants still reside.

[2] There are at least eight different ways in which pig can be served up at a Lancaster County table, while there is hardly a pie, dumpling, or cake that goes on it, baked or fried, in the preparation of which *lard* is not used.

[3] An interesting account of one of these trips is given by a Mr. Hoernley, in which his grandfather participated. Some eight or ten of the neighbors started together from what is now Penn township, each with his bag of wheat or rye on horseback for the mills at Downingtown, a distance of about forty-five miles. Their route was a bridle-path leading through forests and dense growths of young timber, so that they had to ride in single file most of the way.

These inconveniences fortunately did not continue long; both grist-mills and saw-mills were at an early day built in the interior of the county, and so multiplied did they become in numbers that the second and third generations saw a mill or factory of some kind for every mile or two along all the streams of the county wherever there was water enough to turn a wheel.

too resolute to give way to homesickness, or to despair of the future. Their lot was cast, their hands had literally been put to the plow, and they would not look back. A wide ocean separated them from a fatherland, to which they might only return and live by yielding up what to them was more precious than life itself, the privilege of worshiping God according to their own faith and belief.

It was when winter had set in, out-door employments were fewer, the household crowded within the narrow limits of the primitive log house, and many of the comforts not to say necessaries of life wanting, that their isolated condition began to be keenly felt and the ordeal became more trying. In these extremities they turned for encouragement and consolation to their Bible and the promises it contained.

No one can write a truthful history of these people and overlook the serious religious spirit that pervaded their lives and governed and guided their every thought and action. Through it they resisted successfully the allurements and blandishments of office and worldly honors that might have awaited them in other pursuits, and kept themselves and their descendants down to the humbler occupation of farmers. They were by no means insensible to what was pleasant and enjoyable in life and beautiful and attractive in art and nature, some of the older people being well educated; but as they considered these things too closely connected with the lusts of the eye and sinful pride, they discarded them. Music and the dance, purple and fine linen, found neither place nor encouragement in their homes.

During the winter preparations were made for the coming spring. More land was cleared, a barn-yard fenced in, farming implements put in order, and new ones added. The horse and pigs amply bedded in leaves brought from the woods were being safely carried through the cold weather with fodder to spare. The only events interrupting the quiet of the household were occasional vague rumors of impending danger from the Indians, which fortunately proved unfounded, or the unexpected appearance of a few wild deer in the newly-fenced grain-field and their sudden departure. Several coon and musk-rat skins nailed up against the stable showed the doings of the young; the elders did not encourage hunting or trapping, however.[1]

On the second and subsequent years some Swisser barns were built. By that time saw-mills had been erected on the neighboring streams, where logs could be converted into plank and sawed timber needed for their construction. Whether these buildings were patterned after the barns that stood against the hillsides of Switzerland, as their name would indicate, or whether, as has been suggested, the plan of the original was changed to admit of improvements which the builders saw during their sojourn in the Palatinate and Holland, has not been definitely settled. The fact remains that the English and Scotch-Irish, as well as the German farmers in the county, soon adopted it as the plan for all their barns.

These well-known structures, which form such prominent objects in the landscape of the county, are two stories high, with pitched roof, built sufficiently large and strong to enable heavy farm-teams to drive into the upper story to load or unload grain. During the first period they were mostly built of logs, afterwards of stone, frame, or brick, from sixty to one hundred and twenty feet long, and from fifty to sixty feet wide; the lower story containing the stables, with feeding passages opening on the front. The upper story was made to project eight or ten feet over the lower in front, or with a forebay attached, to shelter the entries to the stables and passageways. It contained the threshing floors, mows, and lofts for the storing of hay and grain. The most complete barns of the present day have in addition a granary on the upper floor, a cellar under the driving-way, a wagon-shed, with corn-crib and horse-power shed all attached.

The early farmers cultivated spelt, barley, oats, and buckwheat for summer crops, and rye for a winter crop. Wheat was not then extensively raised: it was considered of too delicate a growth and uncertain yield, except in some few favored localities. The wheaten loaf was only served on Sundays and special occasions. Rye, or mixed rye and spelt, formed the daily bread.[2]

Besides this, the straw of rye was used for many purposes. Beehives, bread-baskets, cask-lids, and the roofs of barns and other farm buildings were made of it. To make a good thatch roof was in that day quite an art. The long, flail-threshed rye straw was first tied into small bunches, neatly trimmed, called "fackels," and these were firmly fastened to the laths with bands of twisted straw, in consecutive rows overlapping each other from eave to peak, after the manner of a shingle roof. The comb or peak was closed by a row of untied straw laid crossways, and held in place by poles fastened with wooden hooks.

A well-made, neatly-kept straw roof lasted many years, and was not an unsightly object. Cool in summer, warm in winter, it gave a modest, comfortable air to the old barns that is wanting in many of our

[1] They had a saying which they would repeat for the benefit of such as showed any undue tendency to becoming hunters or trappers, which ran as follows:

"Wer sich ernähret mit fischen und jagen,
Der musz zerrissene kleider tragen."

Who by fishing and hunting would earn his fare,
Tattered clothing is forced to wear.

Notwithstanding this, many of the young farmers became expert marksmen.

[2] Spelt-wheat is much grown in Suabia and the north of Switzerland. The grain is light, and the chaff adheres closely to it, so that the old mills in this county had machinery for hulling it before it was ground.

modern slate-covered structures. Straw-roofed barns held their place with some of our well-to-do farmers as late as 1850.

Flax and hemp were also cultivated, and manufactured into linen and wearing apparel for home use, the strength and durability of which became proverbial. The seed was sold to the oil-miller.

By the second and subsequent years cows and sheep were added to the live stock. The former supplied the much-needed articles of the dairy, while the latter were kept almost exclusively for their fleece. Our German ancestors were no great mutton eaters.

The favored breed of cows was a large-sized, clean-limbed animal, with smooth, thin but rather long horns hooked backward; many of them brindled in color, with white breasts and udders. They were good milkers and excellent foragers.

Short horns were introduced about 1825–30, Devons after them, and the Jerseys still later (about 1860).

The sheep were of the long-wooled kind, some of the males having immense horns. Merino rams were imported from Spain as early as 1810, by which no doubt the home-breed was improved, but the purely fine-wooled never came into general favor, because their short fleece was less serviceable and more difficult to work.

The raising of heavy draft-horses received early attention in the county. Numerous stallions were kept for breeding purposes, and the walls of the roadside taverns and blacksmith-shops were at certain seasons profusely placarded with horse-bills, setting forth pedigree and desirable points of the animal, and illustrated with spirited wood-cuts, supposed to represent the different candidates for patronage among the neighboring farmers.

After having provided himself with a barn, the farmer set about the erection of a suitable house to take the place of the first log cabin. The preparation for this took several years. Stones had to be quarried, lumber sawed and allowed to season, so that the second generation assisted in the erection, and oftentimes were married, and some of them moved into the new mansion along with the parents.

These houses were generally built of stone, some of them with dressed corners, two stories high, with pitched roof, and with cornices run across the gables and around the first story. A large chimney in the middle, if modeled after the German pattern, and with a chimney at either gable-end if built after the English or Scotch idea. Many of them were imposing structures, having arched cellars underneath, spacious hallways, with easy stairs, open fireplaces in most of the rooms, oak-paneled partitions, and windows hung in weights. Some of these houses are still standing, greatly disfigured, it is true, by unsuitable modern alterations, but with walls still as solid as they were on the day when the masons put the finishing touches to them.

The old builders of these houses greatly honored themselves by giving due honor to their wives, partners and helpmates in the work. High and conspicuous in the front wall, or gable, they caused to be placed a stone into which was cut, in lasting letters, their names and the names of their wives, with date of the building.

This may be considered the age of the sickle, German scythe, and flail, those being the harvesting implements of the period.

The fields were plowed in lands, a certain number of furrows being thrown together, leaving two uncovered furrows between the lands, as is still done in wet soils. In harvesting, two reapers would take a land. Young women who could be spared in the house helped, many of whom did a full day's work. Generally they were placed on a land with a strong and skillful male harvester, who would gallantly take a little more than his half, and lighten the labors of his female partner. They would reap through, laying the handfuls of grain into sheaves and bind them returning.

The German scythe, being shorter and broader in blade than the English, was better suited for mowing the meadows. It was malleable, and sharpened by hammering the edge on a small anvil, and the whetstone used was carried by the mower with a horn containing water, sometimes mixed with vinegar.

The meadows were mowed earlier than the uplands, and the hay dried by spreading and turning it in the field during fair weather, and by putting it on weather-cocks over night or at the approach of rain. The men did the mowing, but boys and girls joined in the lighter work of drying and housing it. Often on these occasions, as well as in harvest-time and apple-gatherings, there were merry parties of young people at work among their staid and grave seniors.

Corn was in that day, and even in later years, often topped and bladed, leaving the ears to ripen on the stalk. This was supposed to improve the grain, and made the fodder better and easier to handle. Threshing was done with the flail or by tramping it out by horses,—a labor that lasted through the greater part of winter, and was cold and tedious work.

About the year 1800 the grain-cradle was introduced. This consisted of a broad scythe, with a light frame of four wooden fingers attached corresponding in shape and nearly of the same length. With this the grain could be cut and at the same time gathered, and by a dexterous turn to the left the reaper could throw it in a swath, ready to be raked and bound into sheaves.

The sickle thenceforth continued to be used only occasionally in badly-lodged grain, and was finally altogether laid aside.

About this time, or soon after, red-clover and timothy began to be sowed. These could be grown on the uplands, and were mowed with the English

scythe,—also about that time first introduced. The farmer was now no longer altogether dependent on his irrigated meadows for hay, and the German scythe found a place of past usefulness in the loft of the old log cabin along-side of the sickle. The flail held its position for a while longer, and its not unmusical rat-tat-tat continued to be heard on the barn-floor.

The raising of spelt and barley was gradually superseded by the old red, and later (in about 1818–20) by the red- and blue-stem wheat, which it was found could be successfully grown. The wheaten loaf, mixed only with a little rye, became the daily bread.

Acres of cleared land had by this time been added each year to the farm. The herds had increased, and by dint of unceasing industry of the housewife and her busy maidens the fleece of the flocks had been carded, and spun and woven and knitted into woolens that defied the cold of winter; and the oaken chests and closets became filled with treasures manufactured out of the flax and hemp grown during the preceding years.

The orchards planted were beginning to yield fruit. There were barrels of cider on the shady side of the house, red and russet apples in the cellar, fragrant dried fruit, gathered seeds, and sweet herbs in the garret. The granary and the mows in the barn did not get altogether empty between harvests. The manure pile grew large and fat; and still there remained stacks of hay over from last year. As the substantial comforts of the farmer thus multiplied other and new cravings and wants began to be felt, and he and his household needed more than ever the stern warnings from their ministers against the lusts of the eye and the pride of life,—more the earnest supplications for deliverance in their prosperity than in the day of their adversity.

The well-cultivated soil yielded more than the live-stock could reasonably consume; the market was distant, and the prices comparatively low; so the farmer sold his surplus grain to the miller, who ground and sold it, to be distilled into whiskey. This was less bulky, easier transported, and found a ready market and consumption. Still-houses became numerous; the coarser grains of rye, corn, and barley were converted into liquor. Upon one or two occasions did an audacious distiller make whiskey out of the more precious wheat, to the great horror and outcry of all right-minded people.

The wheat was made into flour, and like the whiskey, hauled by the farm-teams to the eastern markets at Newport and Philadelphia, bringing in return store-goods, salt, and land-plaster. The hauling was mostly done in the winter, when the horses were not needed on the farm. Some farmers had teams on the road all the year, hauling goods between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. These were the famed "Conestoga Teams," known far and wide, sometimes called "The Ships of Inland Commerce." They were stately objects in those times, in which owner and driver alike took pride and kept neat and trim.

The team consisted of either five or six heavy horses, well fed and curried, wearing good harness, and sometimes adorned with bows of bells fitted so as to form an arch above the collars. These bells were carefully selected to harmonize or chime, from the small trebles on the leaders to the larger bass upon the wheel-horses.

The wagon and body was necessarily built stanch and strong, but by no means clumsy. Upon them the wheelwright and blacksmith expended their utmost skill and good taste, and oftentimes produced masterpieces of work, both in shape and durability. The wagon was invariably painted red and the body blue. The cover was of stout white linen or hempen material, drawn tightly over shapely bows fitted to the body, lower near the middle and projecting like a bonnet in front and at the back, the whole having a graceful and sightly outline. It was said that the best wagons and finest traces were made at Loudon, Pa.[1]

Taverns sprung up thickly along all the main roads to accommodate the many teams. There was scarcely a miller or distiller that had not also his farm. Whiskey was plenty and freely drank. The bottle was in the field during haymaking and harvest, and set out three times a day for the workmen all the year round. Fortunately, the liquor for home consumption was all rectified and reduced in strength, so that its excessive use was less injurious on that account. There was then no accurate mode of testing its strength, and it is said many distillers profited by mixing water with that sent to market.

Times seemed prosperous. But not satisfied to let well enough alone, the Legislature in 1814 chartered forty State banks at one session, five of them in Lancaster County. The German Governor, Simon Sny-

[1] Some rather tough stories used to be told by the old wagoners of the performances of their teams, and their personal encounters with each other and with the railroad men engaged in building the public works between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

There was then considerable prejudice against railroads entertained even by the more sober-minded. They believed after the roads were built there would be no longer a market for horses, whereas the contrary has proved to be the case, horses now selling for three times their former prices.

Some of the old ballads which used to be popular with the teamsters, express these sentiments in language more forcible than elegant. The concluding verses of one ran as follows:

"May the d——l get the man that first invented the plan
To make a railroad or dig a canal;
For they ruin our plantations wherever they do cross,
And they spoil our markets that you can't sell a horse."
(Chorus).—"Can't sell a horse."

"Now come all you bold wagoners that have got good wives,
Go home to your farms and there spend your lives;
When your harvest is over and your corn in the crib,
You have nothing else to do but to curse the railroad.
(Chorus).—"Curse the railroad."

The reader may well picture to himself the scene when a chorus of teamsters were singing this ballad to an old air similar to "Wearing of the Green," in the bar-room of a wayside tavern where they were stopping over night.

der, vetoed the bill, but the two Houses passed it over his objections, and speculation in everything soon went wild. Farm-land rose in price to two hundred dollars an acre and over. Five hundred dollars an acre was refused for timber-land, and a cord of hickory wood brought ten dollars in Lancaster City.

A few years' time fully vindicated the foresight of Governor Snyder, and showed the danger of rashly interfering with the finances of a State. Many of the banks failed, a panic ensued, farm-land fell in price to fifty dollars an acre, and other things came down at corresponding rates.

Such as had purchased or accepted farms at the high rates without the means to pay for them became bankrupt. The sheriff gathered a rich harvest, and the jail was filled with debtors. Only those who refused to be drawn into the vortex of speculation and pursued the even tenor of their farm-life weathered the storm.

There should be noticed a different kind of farming carried on by a few during this and previous years. New lands were taken up or purchased by them, the timber cut and put into market or sold to the iron-master, to be converted into charcoal. The land cultivated for several years, until exhausted, and then abandoned. A number of such barren tracts existed in the county, and were by many supposed in later years never to have had any timber upon them. The plow of those who afterwards reclaimed these lands, however, turned up the dark mould, showing conclusively not only that forests once covered them, but also the places where the timber was coaled.

During this period land-plaster was most extensively used, sown broadcast on the grass fields in early spring and sprinkled on the young corn and garden vegetables.

From the best accounts attainable lime, which superseded plaster, was begun to be used on land about 1820. Joseph Brubaker, Sr., and Frederick Keller, near Lititz, Andrew Hoerner, above Manheim, and Samuel Pfautz, near Middle Creek, are said to have been some of the first who practiced extensive and systematic liming of their lands in the northern part of the county.[1] The visible good effects which attended their experiments soon induced many others to follow their example, and the use of lime as a manure was rapidly introduced throughout the county. Nowhere could the good effects so plainly be seen as on light, sour, or worn-out lands. Many such were reclaimed principally by its judicious application. It sweetened the sour and stale soils, and formed a starting-point for the production of red clover, to be succeeded by corn and wheat. Still, above every other fertilizer the Lancaster County farmer valued good barnyard manure. A fat manure pile and large straw stack in the barnyard are still considered some of the best evidences of good farming, particularly if the former is enriched by the fattening of cattle.

The rotation of crops, finally adopted about this time, and with few exceptions still adhered to, is as follows: Two years in grass, of mixed clover and timothy, one year in corn, one year in oats, then a heavy coat of barnyard manure plowed down, and two years in wheat, to be followed again by grass. Accordingly many farms were divided into six fields, receiving a coat of manure once every sixth year, and an application of lime once in the same time, generally on the corn land, from fifty to one hundred bushels per acre, slacked and evenly spread on the land after it was plowed and shovel-harrowed in. Since tobacco is being more extensively cultivated, this rotation is somewhat interfered with.

In 1832 or 1833, William Kirkpatrick began the manufacture of portable threshing machines in the county. A few stationary machines had been in use a short time before, one of them at Pool Forge. There were also some portable machines brought about this time from Milton, Northumberland Co., made by a Mr. Meixel. All these had spiked cylinders, working into spiked concaves, connected by strap and pulley with a horizontal cast-iron geared horse-power, to which four or more horses could be attached. Straw carrying and separating attachments were subsequently added.

There was also introduced at one time a beater machine from Maine, having a cylinder and concaves of iron bars in place of spikes. These could not successfully compete with the spike machines, and never came much into use.

Threshing machines were a great innovation of the old methods, doing in a few days what used to be half a winter's work for the farmer and his hired men. Several conscientious farmers at first declined to use them, saying, it would be virtually taking the bread out of the poor man's mouth. It was not long, however, until the laboring man himself spoke in favor of their introduction. This has proved to be the case with most of the labor-saving implements since that time introduced. By shortening the time required to do the work, the wages could be increased.

The left-handed plow has held his place in fields of the county up to the present time without a successful rival. It has from time to time been greatly improved, until now we have a light, easy-running implement, with smooth-ground, chilled-iron, and steel-working parts, instead of the cumbersome drag with wooden mould-board and heavy coulter of our ancestors.

The double-toothed tumbling grain-rake in use between 1830 and 1850 was a great improvement on the

[1] In 1824, John Groff, of Earl township, began to use lime on his land, putting from fifty to sixty bushels on the acre. As this did not seem to do much good, and public opinion being against it, he abandoned the use of lime until 1829, when he again commenced with better success, and some of his neighbors soon followed his example.

simple horse-rake, and the immediate predecessor of the modern wire-toothed sulky-rake, with which one man and a horse can pleasantly do the work it took six men to do the old way in the same time.

Wheat-ground used to be twice plowed, the second time not very deep. It was then seeded broadcast, and harrowed the same direction as plowed the last time. This would bring the grain in rows, and made it less liable to freeze out.

About 1842–43 the grain-drill was introduced, which answered the same purpose even better, and second plowing was no longer practiced. The ground being put in order for seeding by repeated working with improved cultivators, harrows, and rollers.

One of the latest and greatest triumphs in agricultural labor-saving machinery undoubtedly is the reaper and mower. In 1851 the first McCormick reapers were brought into the county, and John B. Erb, Esq., then of Clay township, became the agent for their introduction and sale. There was a different patterned machine, an odd-looking concern, here a few years previous, but it met with no success. From the time of the introduction of the McCormick, the use of reapers and mowers became an established fact in the county. Farmers did not like to do without them, and laboring men found no objection to their use in place of the old-fashioned cradle. Other machines soon appeared to compete with the original McCormick for possession of the harvest-fields. Improvements upon all of them were speedily made; the wooden cutter-bar was replaced by one of iron; self-rakers of all imaginable devices were added; and, as though not yet satisfied, the fertile brain of the inventor has at last, as it were, infused a portion of his own intellect into wood and iron, and crowned the already admirable machine with an attachment that gathers and binds the cut grain into equal-sized sheaves, and lays them at the feet of the farmer with a dexterity and precision amounting to almost human intelligence.

Looking on what has already been done by way of the improved implements mentioned, to which may be added patent hay-forks, steam thresher and separators, by which the crops can now be seeded, harvested, threshed, cleaned, and placed in bags ready for market, there is no telling what may not be accomplished in the future, if we are not overtaken by unforeseen calamities, or sink under political corruption and individual extravagance.

Above all, however, there was and always will be needed that watchful care and personal direction of the work by the farmer himself which no machinery can supply. "*Eternal vigilance is the only price of success.*" In this respect, fortunately, the farmers of Lancaster County have not been found wanting. Neither visionary nor widely experimental in their ways, they are yet quick to perceive and ready to try any improvement that promises success. Industrious and persevering, they never hesitated to battle with the obstacles they encountered, and never despaired of finding some way out of the difficulties which beset them. These were not a few. After their farms had been cleared of trees and stumps, there were weeds and insects without number to combat.

To give only a few instances: At one time the granary weevil (*Sitophilus granarius*) became very numerous and destructive in many barns, eating out the grain after it was housed. There was no remedy except to starve them. To accomplish this the farmers stacked their wheat in the fields for a number of years, keeping the barns empty until entirely rid of the pests. In later times the potato-beetle was met with an equally decided resistance by oft-repeated doses of Paris green. When one kind of grain or vegetable seemed to have run out, others were tried until the proper one was found. In like manner with fruits. When the apple and plum became a partial failure, the strawberry, pear, and improved native grape supplied their place. Western wheat being brought into competition with that raised at home, tobacco is extensively and successfully cultivated, and the profits of the farm are further increased by the products of the dairy, poultry-yard, and truck-patch. These products are carried to our home markets in cities and towns, some of them a distance of over ten miles, once and twice a week, a work in which the wives and daughters of the farmer assist, often leaving home several hours before daylight and returning by noon.

Light, easy-running, one-horse, spring market-wagons, with oil-cloth tops, drawn by active, well-fed trotting-horses, have now taken the place of the heavy, white-covered, four-horse wagons that used to come to market once and twice a year in the olden time.

Briers and weeds still continue an abomination in the eyes of our farmers, and find neither peace nor rest. Plow and harrow turn them under and tear them; fire and the scythe follow them relentlessly wherever they lift their heads.

It must be noticed, however, that since the labor of farmers has been lightened, they and their families seem less inclined to hard work. On this account more farms have passed into the hands of tenants, so that the eye and hand of the master are no longer constantly present, and many seeming trifling things, which in the aggregate amount to a great deal, remain unattended to, and the farms, while rented, assume a less tidy appearance.

Prior to 1830 very few farmers enjoyed the luxury of a pleasure carriage. Only grand persons rode in old-fashioned gigs. Common well-to-do people went on business, or visited their friends, on horseback. Children would be taken along in front of them on a pillow, and infants were carried on the arm, tightly wrapped in a shawl or quilt.

Women became skillful and daring riders, so that

it was not unusual for a mother to undertake a journey of ten and fifteen miles alone on horseback, with an infant on her arm. Boys and girls became accustomed at an early age to be about horses. Maidens of sixteen and seventeen would take butter and eggs to the country stores, and canter home with goods received in exchange.

When a farmer's daughter became of an age to go into company, she received a handsome saddle and bridle, and was allowed the use of a farm-horse to go to church-meeting or singing-school. Girls wore close-fitting riding-coats and scoop-bonnets or beaver hats.

The representative farmer may be thus described: At first a shy, rosy-faced lad, driving the cows, carrying water to the men in the fields, hunting the eggs, taking the horses to the smith-shop, and doing errands about the farm. Secondly, a youth, splitting firewood, cleaning the stables, beginning to plow, and learning to do the lighter farm-work during summer; in winter feeding the stock and going to school; during school-hours busy with his arithmetic, on the play-ground allowing others to outshine him in jest and repartee, but sending his balls straight to the mark with a force that made them felt. He studied to learn and played to win. At seventeen or eighteen the recipient of a new saddle and bridle, at nineteen and twenty he had charge of the farm-team, led the men in harvest, and selected the finest and best-groomed colt to carry him "a-courting."

Generally marrying young, on the day of the wedding he brought home his wife, riding by her side at the head of a company of merry friends, followed by the teams loaded with her goods and house-furniture, while the cows she got from home, with a noisy party of drivers, brought up the rear.

"The boy was father to the man." At the head of his own household, he applied himself to his newly-assumed duties with renewed energy, he and his patient, industrious partner living plainly, working early and late, and saving all that was possible to pay for their farm.

At the birth of a child they rejoiced as so much help added to the family. If a boy, they considered themselves a hundred pounds richer; if a girl, fifty pounds.

Settling down soon after marriage to thoughtful manhood and womanhood, they usually became members of their church, attended to their own business, refrained from meddling in the affairs of others, accumulated enough to assist their children materially in their start in life, avoided display, shunned worldly honors, and lived and died useful, worthy, and respected people.

Such, briefly and imperfectly summed up, were the representative farmer and his wife, who helped to make Lancaster County what it is. Long be their memories revered and their examples imitated!

Agricultural Societies.—In the old files of the newspapers published at Lancaster there appears a call for a meeting of an agricultural society as early as 1787. And a premium was offered by another society, of which Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg was president and J. McKissick, secretary, in 1800, for the best sample of flax raised in the county.

From 1848 to 1856 there was a society that held annual and semi-annual meetings in Lancaster, at which addresses were delivered and questions discussed pertaining to agriculture. The veteran farmers, Jacob B. Garber and John Miller, were among its active members, and Judge Patterson acted as secretary. This society never ventured to hold an exhibition.

In October, 1852, the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society held its annual exhibition on grounds in the eastern part of the city, which proved a grand success. The committee of arrangements were D. W. Patterson, John Miller, Benjamin Eshleman, Jacob B. Garber, Robert C. Walker, Christian B. Herr, Lightner Sharp, and Joseph Konigmacher.

Subsequently there was organized the Lancaster County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, of which Joseph Konigmacher and Judge Ferree Brinton were respectively the presiding officers, and D. G. Eshleman, Esq., secretary. This society held four successful annual exhibitions upon its grounds in the western part of the city in 1857, '58, '59, and '60. When the civil war broke out the society gave its ground as a camping-place for the volunteer soldiers; the buildings and sheds were partly destroyed and the association passed out of existence.

After the war the present existing Lancaster County Agricultural and Horticultural Society was organized, and at a later day the Lancaster Park Association was formed, and held several creditable fairs, at which there was a department allotted to agricultural exhibits.

Lancaster County Agricultural and Horticultural Society.—No one of the agricultural or horticultural predecessors of this society has uninterruptedly continued its organization longer than the present one.

A short period after the downfall of the Southern Rebellion, in September, 1867, this society was instituted by a number of the most progressive and intelligent farmers and fruit-growers of the county, and it has continued its organization, without interruption, down to the present time, a period of sixteen years.

Its successive presiding officers have been L. S. Reist, H. M. Engle, Johnston Miller, Calvin Cooper, Joseph F. Whitmer, and Henry G. Rush (the present incumbent). Owing to the fact that a *quasi* agricultural organization already existed in the county of Lancaster, it confined its specialties mainly to horticulture, but some years later agriculture was superadded.

The society was incorporated by the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County. It holds its meetings on the first Monday of each month, on the third floor

of the City Hall, Lancaster, but has the power, under its constitution, of meeting elsewhere a certain number of times each year.

The present officers are: President, Henry G. Rush; Vice-Presidents, H. M. Engle and J. B. Garber; Recording Secretary, John C. Linville; Corresponding Secretary, Calvin Cooper; Treasurer, M. D. Kendig; Managers, W. H. Brosius, Calvin Cooper, E. H. Weaver, Casper Hiller, and Cyrus Neff; Librarian, S. P. Eby, Esq.; Chemist, Dr. J. H. Musser; Entomologist, S. S. Rathvon; Botanist (vacant).

Mr. H. M. Engle represents the society as its delegate in the State Board of Agriculture, and it usually is represented by a large delegation in the State Horticultural Society (formerly the Pennsylvania Fruit-Growers' Society), and also in the State Agricultural Society.

From the early history of this society it has, at irregular periods, held public exhibitions, and so far as relates to special fruits, vegetables, and flowers, they have been creditable and reasonably successful; but it never has attempted a general exhibition of all the agricultural and collateral interests of the county, mainly through a conflict in views as to what should be encouraged and what prohibited. There is, for instance, a largely predominating religious element among the farming portion of the county which seems to be committed against any exhibition that approximates a horse race, a trial of speed, or any other display of a similar character; and that element, it seems, will not or cannot co-operate with those who favor such pageantries; and without the latter there appears to be an insufficient attraction to the masses which make agricultural exhibitions financially successful. It seems remarkable how distinctly the line is drawn, in this respect, between Lancaster County and the counties of Berks and York on the north and southwest of it.

There is not the shadow of a doubt but that the Lancaster County Agricultural and Horticultural Society has been an effective school to the limited number who have actively participated in its operations. Many have become better speakers and debaters than they would otherwise have been, and also better farmers. Many have been elected to responsible public offices, but whether that has been any advantage to them is a matter upon which people may entertain different opinions. The abuse, however, of talents and opportunities is no argument against their use, and this use has been amply diffused by this society.

Tobacco Culture in Lancaster County.[1]—It is about two hundred and seventy years since tobacco was first grown for commercial purposes. From the few thousand pounds raised in the youthful colony of Virginia in 1615, the culture of this article has extended into almost every country. To-day the production of the world reaches 1,500,000,000 pounds, and 700,000,000 of people, one-half the entire number of the inhabitants of the earth, use it in some form. There is, perhaps, no other instance on record where an article not absolutely necessary to the needs of the human family has gained such a wide introduction among men in so brief a period. It almost seems to indicate that some mild narcotic is essential to the comfort and enjoyment of mankind.

I purpose briefly to give some of the more interesting facts and details concerning this important industry in Lancaster County, where, during the brief period of fifty years, it has reached a remarkable development and become one of the leading crops. At first there was a good deal of prejudice, arising from moral considerations, on the part of many farmers against growing tobacco, but this has gradually worn off, although there are still a few who never plant the crop. But, aside from the reason just given, there was another important consideration with the farmers which did much to interfere with its more general introduction. This was the well-known exhaustive character of the crop. It was well known that tobacco is a ravenous feeder, and that the tendency was to impoverish the soil. Prudent farmers were unwilling to exhaust their lands by growing a crop that has converted thousands of acres in other States into worn-out and barren lands. But they soon learned this was the result of careless farming. Any crop will exhaust the soil unless care is taken to revive its fertility by the liberal use of fertilizers. By careful attention to this fact they have been enabled to grow successive crops of tobacco without any deterioration of their farms. But a limited area is set out each year. Three or four per cent. of the farm's acreage is deemed enough. The result has been that instead of growing poorer in consequence of growing tobacco, its productiveness has been steadily increasing. Better crops of every kind are grown in Lancaster County to-day than when tobacco-growing was still unthought of. More cattle are kept and fattened by the farmers, and more manure is produced. The result is that while tobacco grounds make heavy demands upon the manure-heap, the rest of the farm is not left without its due share. Should at any time, from whatever cause, tobacco-growing in this locality prove unprofitable, or it be found expedient from other causes to give up its culture, the farms will be found, we confidently venture to say, as well prepared for the growth of other crops as they have at any time within a hundred years.

Nearly two hundred years ago tobacco-culture was extensively carried on in the newly-founded colony of Penn. In 1689 no fewer than fourteen vessels sailed from Pennsylvania loaded with tobacco. Of course they were small craft compared with the ships of to-day, but the fact nevertheless indicates to what extent the culture of this product was carried on at

[1] Contributed by Frank R. Diffenderfer.

that early day. It seems to have died out, however, as little is heard of it until the first quarter of the present century, when it was again taken up in a few places, but nowhere so extensively as in Lancaster County. About the years 1825–30 the farmers once more began growing it in a small way. There was not much of a market for the product, and the custom was for the grower to have it made up into cigars for his own use, and the surplus, if any, was sold to the local cigar dealers. Those were halcyon times for smokers and manufacturers. There was no special license required to deal in the article, and no internal revenue tax. The cigars made were principally of two kinds, common and half-Spanish. The former were sold at four for a cent, while the latter and more aristocratic article was smoked by the better-to-do class in the community, and retailed at two for a cent. The wholesale price of the former was from sixteen to twenty cents per hundred; that of the latter about twice as much. The amount of tobacco grown in the State increased slowly but regularly. The first authentic estimate of the crop was made in 1850, when 3500 cases, or 1,400,000 pounds, were produced. The best grade was sold at that time for twelve and fourteen cents, and the inferior ones proportionately lower.

Upon the revival of the industry in 1825, Lancaster County took the lead, a pre-eminence it has maintained to the present hour. The soil seems especially adapted to the growth of this crop. Most of it is limestone, but even where slate and sandstone prevail good tobacco crops are grown. It may be as well to remark right here that all the tobacco raised in the Northern States, from Connecticut to Wisconsin, is known in the market as "seed-leaf," and is used almost exclusively in the manufacture of cigars, part for wrappers and the rest for fillers. Tobacco possessing certain indispensable qualities is required for this purpose. The wrapper leaf must be soft, pliant, silky, and elastic, not light nor flimsy, but thin and tough, with veins so small as not to show above the level of the leaf, and only a moderate amount of nicotine, and, above all, it must be handsome in appearance and of pleasant flavor. All these requisites are met in Lancaster County tobacco, to which may be added the rich dark-brown color so much affected by smokers at the present day, and the adhesive white ash which results when the cigar is smoked. These several qualities have made this tobacco a favorite with manufacturers and have stimulated the production to its present extraordinary extent. There is seed-leaf tobacco grown elsewhere in the United States that possesses some or most of the above-mentioned qualities, but none other, perhaps, that possesses them all. Lancaster City is the largest seed-leaf market in the country, except New York.

This is not the place, nor will space allow of any extended remarks on the cultivation of the crop. This portion can be referred to only briefly. As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, the tobacco seed is sown in beds specially prepared for that purpose in favorable localities. Open-air beds are preferred, as the plants are hardier, although canvas-covered ones are meeting with favor because they exclude the minute flea-beetles (*Halticidæ*) which frequently attack the young plants. When the plants have developed three or four leaves, the largest equal in size to a silver dollar, they are transplanted into the fields prepared to receive them. Here they are set in rows from three and one-half to four feet apart, the plants themselves being placed from twenty to thirty inches from each other in the rows. The richness of the soil and the variety of tobacco govern this matter. No sooner are the plants set out than insect enemies assail them. The cut-worms come first. They cut down the tender plants, and the planter must visit his fields every few days to replace these. In exceptional years the replanting amounts to more than the original labor.

After a few days the cultivation of the crop must be commenced, and this must be continued at intervals of a few days until the plants have attained such a size that the passage of a horse and shovel-plow between the rows is no longer possible without injuring the leaves. Meanwhile another enemy has come along in the shape of the "hawk-moth" (*Sphinx quinquemaculatus*), a nocturnal enemy that lays its numerous eggs upon the leaves, where they are hatched into the formidable "tobacco worms." These latter, unless at once removed, soon eat large holes in the leaves and render them unfit for cigar wrappers. At a certain stage of its growth the plant must be topped. The upper portion is removed, only as many leaves being left as the plant will be able to mature. When this has been done suckers or shoots are at once thrown out, which must also be broken off, as they draw to themselves the strength and vigor necessary to the full development of the leaf. When the plants are matured they are either cut or sawed off, hung upon temporary scaffolds in the fields to wilt for several days, and then carried on specially constructed tobacco-wagons to the sheds or barns, where they are finally hung up to cure. After being left there for several months the crop is taken down, stripped from the stalks, and prepared for the inspection of buyers.

The art of realizing large profits out of the tobacco crop does not consist alone in the production of large leaves. The after-handling of the crop is a most important feature, and on this its future value will depend. The larger the experience and the sounder the judgment, the better the crop will be. When to top, when to cut, how to hang it in the barns, how to regulate the light and ventilation are all important factors, and in proportion as the grower understands them will be the value of the product he sends to market.

Most of the varieties of tobacco known to the cigar

trade have at different times been tried by our farmers. The tropical sorts, Cuban and Orinoco, have from time to time engaged their attention. These have not proved so profitable as what are known as home varieties, although the different kinds are now so mixed and hybridized that it is not easy to determine the origin of any of the sorts now grown. At the present time the principal varieties of tobacco grown in Lancaster County are the "Pennsylvania seed-leaf" and the "Glessner," both attaining a remarkable development of leaf, and producing in favorable seasons very heavy yields to the acre. Leaves from forty-five to fifty inches long, and twenty-two to twenty-eight inches wide, are not unusual in the growing season, and cured ones twenty by forty inches are not uncommon. Not only the size of the crop but its value also is largely dependent on the season. When the latter is favorable from fifteen hundred to two thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco are grown on an acre; two thousand pounds is by no means an unusual crop. The price varies from season to season, as do all other farm products, being governed, however, mainly by the quality.

Tobacco is generally assorted into three grades, known as "wrappers," "seconds," and "fillers;" in average years the first named sells at from fifteen to thirty cents, the seconds at from six to twelve cents, and the fillers at from three to five cents. In 1879 a tobacco-grower set out 15,800 plants on three acres of ground; he got 7681 pounds of cured tobacco, slightly more than half a pound per plant, and at the rate of 2560 pounds to the acre. The crop was sold at twenty-five cents "through," realizing $1920.25, or $640.08 per acre. The same man sold in March, 1881, his crop of the previous year, 8663 pounds, grown from 17,000 plants, which was at the rate of 2800 pounds to the acre, perhaps the largest authenticated yield ever recorded in the United States. Senator Cameron is an extensive tobacco-grower. In 1880 he grew on twenty acres eighty-five cases, or 34,000 pounds, an average of 1700 pounds to the acre, which was sold at fourteen and one-half cents, realizing him about $5000. It was a good average yield for so large an acreage, but the price at which it was sold was only moderately good. A farmer residing two miles beyond the city limits sold to a California cigar manufacturing firm the product of nine acres, at the uniform price of twenty-five cents, receiving therefor the very handsome sum of $5553, or at the rate of $617 per acre. Two years ago a wide-awake tobacco-grower bought seven acres of land lying on a bluff of the Conestoga Creek for $125 per acre. It was steep, stony, and rough, and seemed to defy cultivation, but the plucky purchaser removed the largest stones, cleared off the underbrush, and in some way managed to turn the soil and put in a crop of tobacco. He found a place sufficiently level, on which he built a tobacco-barn. The season was propitious; he raised a heavy crop, sold it at twenty-four cents per pound, realizing enough to pay for the land and tobacco-barn, and had seven hundred dollars in his pocket besides as the reward of his thrift and pluck.

The cost of growing tobacco depends for the most part upon the planter himself. As manure is the costliest item, the liberality with which this fertilizer is applied governs the cost of the crop to a large extent. Some manure much more liberally than others, and for this reason estimates as to the cost per acre run all the way from one hundred to one hundred and eighty dollars. The following may be taken as a fair average:

Rent of land (interest on value)	$12.00
Making seed-bed	5.00
Plowing one acre twice	4.60
Manure, and hauling same	60.00
Planting	5.00
Harrowing and hoeing three times	10.00
Topping, worming, and suckering	10.00
Harvesting	8.00
Use of barn, wagon, laths, etc	5.00
Taking down and stripping	20.00
Taking to market	3.00
Total	$142.00

It is not an easy matter to get at the average money value per acre of the Lancaster County tobacco crop. Perhaps two hundred and fifty dollars would be near the mark, although there are hundreds of instances every year where three hundred, four hundred, and five hundred dollars are realized. The net profit per acre seldom falls below one hundred dollars in an average year with a careful planter, while very frequently it is two or three times that sum. True, it is in one sense a very precarious crop, liable to destruction by late frosts in spring and early ones in autumn, and to insect destroyers and hail, rain, and wind storms between, but, on the whole, during the past twenty years the tobacco crop has not been oftener a failure than the usual ones grown on the farm. The labor in season is almost constant, but much of it can be done by the juvenile members of the farmer's family, and therefore inexpensively. There is seldom a money outlay; manure is sometimes purchased, but most of the labor is supplied on the farm, while the returns are generally prompt and large. During the last four years the value of the Lancaster County tobacco crop has run from $1,500,000 to $3,500,000. All this money has come into the county from abroad, and has remained here. Hundreds of laboring men who have farmed tobacco on shares, as is very generally done, have earned comfortable homes as well as a living.

In the early days of tobacco-growing, before the business was understood or the farmers prepared to handle their crops properly, the house-garret, the wagon-shed, and even the hennery were laid under contribution for room in which to hang up and cure the tobacco crop. But experience soon taught the farmers that the handling of the crop was all important, and that this could only be properly done in buildings specially constructed. Then came the era

of tobacco-barns. To-day they are found on every farm, large, capacious structures, with cellar underneath and stripping-room, where the work of preparing can be done in all weathers. These structures are of all sizes, from those twenty-five feet square to the more imposing ones forty feet wide and one hundred and fifty feet long, costing from four hundred to four thousand dollars. It is estimated that in a single year the cost of tobacco barns built has been as much as two hundred thousand dollars.

So far as the writer is aware there are no reliable statistics to show the amount of tobacco grown in Lancaster County between 1850 and 1860. From the latter date, however, we find ourselves on firm ground and are enabled to present the following tables:

Year.	Cases.	Pounds.
1860	15,000	6,000,000
1861	20,000	8,000,000
1862	23,600	9,200,000
1863	30,000	12,000,000
1864	20,000	8,000,000
1865	12,000	4,800,000
1866	7,000	2,800,000
1867	2,500	1,000,000
1868	5,500	2,200,000
1869	9,000	3,600,000
1870	16,580	6,632,000
1871	31,230	12,492,000
1872	34,010	13,604,000
1873	25,000	10,000,000
1874	30,000	12,000,000
1875	40,000	16,000,000
1876	35,000	14,000,000
1877	37,000	14,800,000
1878	38,000	15,200,000
1879	45,000	18,000,000
1880	40,000	16,000,000
1881	35,000	14,000,000
1882 (estimated)	35,000	14,000,000
Total in twenty-two years	585,845	234,338,000

This seems an almost incredible amount of tobacco to have been grown on so limited an area in so short a time. Estimating the average value of the crop in the growers' hands at only ten and a half cents during the past twenty-two years, they received more than $25,000,000 for this single agricultural product. The crop of 1879 was not only one of the largest, but also one of the best ever grown. The average per acre was about fifteen hundred pounds. Lancaster County grew more than one-half the entire product of the State. If the entire county was planted in tobacco, the product in an average year would be double that now grown in the whole United States. The 18,000,000 pounds yield of 1879 has never been equaled by any county in the Union. Christian County, Ky., approaches most nearly with 12,577,574 pounds, grown on 18,475 acres, while our 18,000,000 pounds were grown on 13,500 acres.

Mr. John S. Gable, of Lancaster City, was the first regular tobacco-packer in the county. He began operations as early as 1830, and remained in the business until the time of his death in 1881. The first regular tobacco warehouse in the county was built by Mr. I. H. Kauffman in 1867, in the village of Mountville. Prior to that time he had used an old distillery for the purposes of a tobacco warehouse. To-day there must be more than a hundred specially-built tobacco warehouses throughout the county.

More than one hundred firms are engaged in buying and packing tobacco in this county. Not only do they buy and pack the crop of Lancaster County, but three-fourths of all grown in the State is brought here, as well as some from Connecticut, New York, and Wisconsin. To handle such an amount of goods requires great facilities, and these are found here. There are in Lancaster City alone about seventy-five packing warehouses, some of them immense structures, from two to four stories high, and from fifty to two hundred feet long, with a capacity of storing from two hundred to five thousand cases of tobacco each. There must be more than one hundred packing warehouses throughout the county.

Most packers have certain days of the week for receiving tobacco, known as "receiving days." On such days Lancaster presents a sight to be seen nowhere else in the world. Wagons of every kind, from the slight one-horse affair to the ponderous Conestoga wagon with its six heavy draught horses, begin to come into town as early as ten o'clock on the previous evening, all anxious to get favorable places, that they may unload early on the following day. The streets in the neighborhood of the warehouses, especially where three or four of the latter are near together, as they are on "Tobacco Avenue," are completely blockaded; as many as eighty-nine teams of every size have been counted in a single block. Six hundred wagon-loads were delivered on Jan. 10, 1880, and as many more on the 17th of the same month. These delivered 1,500,000 pounds. Some were compelled to remain until the following day before they could discharge their cargo. A single firm has received as many as 148,000 pounds in one day, a number of others 100,000 pounds. Tobacco is paid for on delivery. Frequent investigations show that the banks pay out on large receiving days from one hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred thousand dollars to farmers on the checks of the tobacco-buyers. On one of the dates given above the amount reached two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The foregoing sketches the tobacco industry of the county only in outline; much more might be added. Whatever may be its future, the past is at least secure. It has been a veritable mine of wealth to the county. No other single agricultural product has brought so much wealth to the people in the same period of time. This has all been realized on a very limited area of territory, say from ten to thirteen thousand acres,—hardly more than two per cent. of the superficial area of the county. In addition to the great source of revenue to the growers, it must not be forgotten that the tobacco crop has been an invaluable boon to thousands of others. Not only does it afford employment to persons of every age while standing in the field, but even after it has been harvested. During the winter and spring, when other kinds of labor are

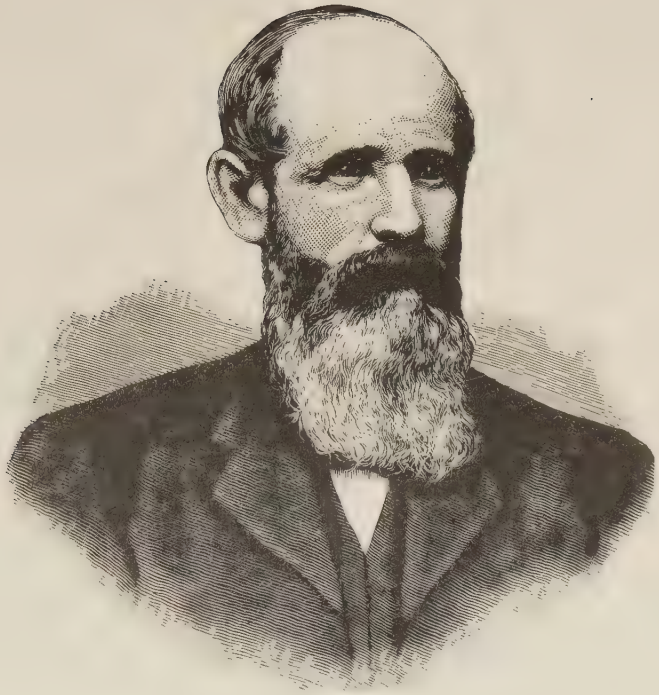
scarce, work on the tobacco crop is in constant progress. The stripping in the country continues during the fall and winter, and no sooner is it delivered at the packing-houses than these become veritable hives of industry. Gangs of assorters and packers are required numbering from ten to seventy-five to each warehouse, and during the winter and spring these find remunerative employment, this, too, at a season when other work is not to be had. It has also stimulated a kindred industry to unusual proportions. Throughout the county hundreds of cigar factories are established; whose product runs into many millions of cigars, principally of the cheaper grades. These manufactories in turn give steady employment to thousands of persons of both sexes through the entire year. It is safe to say that but for the unusual development of tobacco-growing in the county this allied industry would never have attained its present proportions among us. In one form or another the tobacco industry employs more persons than any other of the numerous agricultural interests of the county, and must therefore to that extent and in that way be regarded as the most generally beneficial.

Jacob L. Frey, manufacturer of and dealer in tobacco, was born where he now resides in Lancaster City, July 29, 1825. He had no assistance financially in starting out in life, but enjoyed the advantages of the public schools of the city during his boyhood. He is said to be the first man who exposed for sale Lancaster grown tobacco in another market, and in 1846 he went to New York, taking with him four cases for sale. After six months he returned and assisted his father in the office of the State Railroad. In 1848 he again went to New York, and for seven years was connected with his brother in importing toys, etc., from France and Germany, giving his own time largely to the tobacco trade, making sales of Lancaster grown tobacco in that city. This interest in the county gradually developed, and Mr. Frey recollects when it was grown only in small quantities in the county, and its cultivation confined to a few farmers. Year by year its cultivation has steadily increased until it has assumed vast proportions, and in 1882 from three to four million dollars' worth of tobacco is grown annually, and of a quality equal to any produced in this country. Returning to Lancaster in 1855, he began the manufacture of cigars and to deal largely in leaf tobacco, and was the first man in this district to take out a license for the manufacture of cigars. His place of business has been upon the same site on West King Street where his father and grandfather carried on mercantile operations, and his business increased gradually until it amounted annually to one hundred thousand dollars. In 1874 his son-in-law, John L. Weidner, became his partner,—Frey & Weidner,—as dealers in leaf tobacco, but he continued the manufacture of tobacco into cigars alone until 1878.

Mr. Frey is the oldest dealer in tobacco in Lancaster County, and has given his active business life to the interest. He has been twice elected to the Common Council of the city. He married, in 1851, Caroline, daughter of Joseph Hanum, of Lancaster. Their children are Cecelia, wife of John L. Weidner; Mary, wife of George F. Rathvon, a merchant of Lancaster; Anna M., wife of William H. Voorhees, of Milltown, N. J.; Emma C., wife of John Schaeffer, of Lancaster; Charles H., William D., Ellen May, James Frederick, and Lillie Skiles Frey.

His paternal grandfather, Jacob, a native of Lancaster, was one of its early merchants, and an elder in the German Reformed Church, whose father, with a brother, came from Germany, both settling here. His father, Jacob, a merchant in Lancaster, died in his seventy-seventh year. Jacob Frey's wife, Maria Haverstick, a daughter of William Haverstick, a merchant of Philadelphia, who died in her eighty-third year, bore him the following children: Catharine, wife of Jacob King, of Lancaster; William H., a merchant and an importer of New York; Anna, wife of Isaac Diller, a merchant in Lancaster; Jacob L., subject of this sketch; Maria, wife of John B. Markley, of Lancaster; Amanda, widow of the late Henry Zink, of Lancaster; Emma, wife of John D. Skiles, a dealer in tobacco in Lancaster; James B., of the firm of Skiles & Frey, dealers in tobacco in Lancaster; and Adaline, wife of Rev. Frederick E. Gast, Professor of Theology in Franklin and Marshall College.

Population of the County.—In the year 1790 Lancaster County contained 36,147 inhabitants, and in 1800, 43,403. The population of the county at the end of each decade, from 1810 to 1880, inclusive, is given below by townships and boroughs, as shown by the reports of the several United States censuses taken within the period indicated:



Jacob L. Frey

PLAT OF LANCASTER, 1729.

NAME.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870	1880
Adamstown Borough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	422	431	701
Bart	1,099	1,423	1,750	1,859	2,337	1,532	1,432	1,881
Brecknock	890	1,062	1,048	732	1,366	1,488	1,800	1,653
Caernarvon	1,084	1,412	1,629	1,590	1,551	1,502	1,506	1,704
Clay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,436	1,440	1,501
Colerain	834	1,088	1,202	1,453	1,602	1,740	1,655	1,883
Columbia Borough	.....	.....	2,046	2,719	4,140	5,007	6,461	8,312
Conestoga	1,506	1,805	2,120	2,866	3,616	3,167	2,079	2,350
Conoy	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,035	1,877	1,984	2,155
Cocalico	4,024	4,590	4,902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Donegal	3,516	3,986	6,058	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drumore	1,295	1,500	1,609	2,268	2,826	3,098	3,061	3,186
Earl	4,218	5,559	5,344	3,982	2,702	2,876	2,975	3,541
East Earl	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,303	2,310	3,026
East Cocalico	.....	.....	.....	1,983	2,117	1,893	1,992	2,226
East Donegal	.....	.....	.....	2,987	1,997	2,843	3,254	3,126
East Hempfield	.....	.....	2,072	1,657	2,266	2,613	2,602	3,176
East Lampeter	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,980	2,205	2,263	2,493
Eden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,072	1,075	1,250
Elizabeth	677	1,028	1,928	2,049	2,039	1,005	965	1,045
Elizabethtown Borough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	980
Ephrata	.....	.....	.....	1,283	1,979	2,437	2,695	3,340
Fulton	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,797	2,026	1,888	1,888
Hempfield	3,431	3,389	3,898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lampeter	2,501	3,278	3,174	3,269	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster	592	730	585	809	811	924	1,062	1,261
Lancaster Borough	5,405	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster City	.....	6,633	7,704	8,417	12,369	17,603	20,233	25,709
Leacock	2,410	2,882	3,315	3,337	1,940	2,051	1,906	2,141
Little Britain	1,700	2,169	2,527	3,042	1,794	1,822	1,586	1,574
Manheim	1,282	1,600	1,861	1,829	2,087	2,509	2,603	2,935
Manheim Borough	.....	.....	.....	.....	778	856	1,122	1,666
Manor	2,642	3,303	3,158	4,152	3,329	4,619	4,371	5,186
Marietta Borough	.....	.....	.....	1,428	2,099	2,186	2,397	2,503
Martic	1,623	1,701	2,156	2,453	3,099	1,780	1,926	1,986
Mount Joy	1,557	1,835	2,106	2,375	2,626	2,150	2,037	2,564
Mount Joy Borough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,158
Paradise	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,828	2,081	2,193	2,519
Penn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,771	1,972	2,269
Pequea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,168	1,276	1,351
Providence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,810	1,906	2,134
Rapho	2,814	3,216	3,430	3,557	3,160	3,328	3,483	3,799
Salisbury	1,841	2,284	3,205	3,959	3,646	3,937	3,710	3,873
Sadsbury	843	1,117	1,230	2,193	1,529	1,739	1,617	1,782
Strasburg	2,710	3,483	4,036	4,155	1,724	1,858	1,864	2,011
Strasburg Borough	.....	.....	.....	.....	880	921	1,008	1,005
Upper Leacock	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,886	2,091	1,961	2,145
Warwick	3,439	3,777	3,848	3,735	2,252	3,056	3,055	4,038
Washington Borough	.....	.....	607	.....	582	637	673	700
West Cocalico	.....	.....	.....	1,239	1,966	2,057	2,140	2,312
West Donegal	.....	.....	.....	2,510	1,382	1,180	1,136	1,272
West Earl	.....	.....	.....	1,723	1,672	1,900	1,893	2,062
West Hempfield	.....	.....	.....	1,913	2,680	3,433	3,688	3,916
West Lampeter	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,605	1,771	1,760	2,026
Totals of County	53,927	67,975	76,631	84,203	98,944	116,314	121,340	139,447

CHAPTER XXIX.

CITY OF LANCASTER.

Location of the County-Seat.—The shire town has always been an object of interest, and the citizens of a county take an honest pride in its prosperity. Before the seat of justice of the county was located at Lancaster, its geographical position, through which the roads from Harris' and Wright's Ferries, upon the Susquehanna River, ran to the Conestoga and met within the limits of the place, attracted the attention of emigrants. There was an abundance of running water, and the gentle undulation of the land, together with its apparent richness, made it a desirable locality in which to live.

The following letter, written by James Steel, the surveyor-general, indicates when and by whom the land was taken up. The plan of the town as it appeared upon a draft drawn from a preliminary survey, and hereto annexed, shows the different locations of the settlers:

"PHILAD. 27th 7 mo. 1717.

"To ffrd Is Taylor.

"John ffunk and Christian Heer applyed yesterday, on behalf of their Countrymen that are lately arrived for several parcels of land near their settlements, but before I could have the consent of the Commissioners the time is so far spent that I cannot get the Warrants ready, being just taking horse for Duck Creek, however thy design of being upon surveying thereabout in so little time as thou mentioned when here. Thou may lay out for the following persons the several tracts of land undermentioned (viz.):

"for Peter Leman & Henry ffunk	5 or	600 acres.
Abraham Heer	3 or	400 "
Hans Pupather	4 or	500 "
Hans Pupather, Jacob Pupather, & Peter Suear		1000 "
Christian Hearsey		400 "
Hans Tuber		300 "
Woolrich Houser		200 "
Hans Burkholder		700 "
Michael Shank		700 "
Henry Pare		500 "

"The Warrants for ye above lands will be ready in the office, and it is again ordered by the Commissioners that no Return or Survey be made to any body without their Bonds taken at the same time.

"J. Logan says his coming up will be very uncertain, so wishing thee health and success in the woods when there.

"I remain thy Loving friend,

"JAMES STEEL.

"Thou need not insist on these mens bonds, because they are to pay down their money without delay."

This postscript shows that the persons named were men of substance, and came to stay.

The Brubakers, Swarr, Hershey, Tuber, Houser, and Burkholder settled along the Little Conestoga, and some of their land ran to the town. Peter Leman settled near what was afterwards the eastern boundary of the town. Shank and Bare in the southern part. In the same year Hostetter and Greider took up several hundred acres adjoining Shank's and Bare's land. In the same year Theodorus Eby took up three hundred acres, which his heirs, in 1730, sold to Hans Musser.

Many of these parties neglected to take out patents for their land, a fact discovered by James Hamilton, who afterwards took advantage of the circumstance, to his own profit.

On Feb. 6, 1729, the back settlers presented a petition to the Council, asking for a division of Chester County.

On February 7th the Council approved of the prayer of the petitioners, and they asked the Governor to acquaint the Assembly, then in session, of the matter. Action was promptly taken, and after passing through various stages, the act for the erection of the county was approved by the Governor on May 10, 1729.

The place for a permanent county-seat was not named in the act of Assembly creating the new county, and the matter was left open, subject to the convenience of the inhabitants, and to be determined by those persons living in the new county.

John Postlethwait, an Indian trader, who also kept an "ordinary" near the Conestoga, and on the great road which led from the Gap to the Indian town in the manor, who was a very intelligent and influential settler, at once saw the importance of securing the county-seat. He invited the magistrates and some of the prominent settlers to meet at his "ordinary," and provided temporary quarters in which to hold court. Robert Barber, who lived at Wright's Ferry, and was the first sheriff, hoped also to secure the county-seat. The matter was discussed between the magistrates, jurors, and others, but the former moved cautiously, and they appear to have been governed entirely by what seemed to them the best interests of the inhabitants. Taking into consideration the character of those who owned the land, and looking at the matter in the light of subsequent events, it does not seem probable that they personally desired or sought to influence the commissioners in any way. The action of Mr. Hamilton was taken subsequently to the report of the commissioners. And he did not take measures to secure the land, until he discovered that much of it was not patented.

John Wright, Caleb Pearce, Thomas Edwards, and James Mitchell had been named in the act for the erection of the new county, as commissioners to purchase for the use of said county a convenient piece of land, to be approved by the Governor, and thereon to build a court-house and prison. Any three of them were empowered to effect the purchase.

On Feb. 19, 1730, they (Edwards excepted) reported that they had agreed upon a lot of land for the use aforesaid, lying on or near a small run of water, between the plantations of Rudy Moyer, Michael Shank, and Jacob Imble. In the square on the southeastern section of Hamilton's land, as shown upon the plan, is the place then selected for the court-house and jail. For some reason not known Thomas Edwards, one of the commissioners, did not sign the certificate.

When the commissioners made their report the Governor and Council questioned them, and wanted to know in whom the title to the land rested, and they replied that they had not investigated the matter, and did not know. The report was not then approved, and the Governor sent for Mr. Hamilton, the attorney-general, to make a thorough investigation of the titles to the land in question. The confirmation of the report was postponed, and was not confirmed until May 1, 1730. In a week after they filed their report, John Jones surveyed the land, and laid out "Lancaster Townstead." In March, 1730, from this draft a town plot was laid out by James Hamilton, and this composed the central portion of the present city of Lancaster. It was laid out two miles square, and the main streets ran north and south, and east and west.

Titles to the Town Site.—On the 12th or 13th day of April, 1682, William Penn granted to Richard Wooler, then of Goldinghane, London, five hundred acres of land within the province of Pennsylvania. There was one shilling quit-rent on every hundred acres. Dawson Wooler, son and heir of Thomas Wooler, who was the only child of Richard Wooler, conveyed the land to Samuel Arnold, of London, on May 27 and 28, 1714. This land had never been located.

On the 7th day of February, 1732, James Steel, then surveyor-general of the province of Pennsylvania, for £31 10*s*. purchased from Samuel Arnold the patent for this land. The money was paid by David Barkley. On the 7th of February, 1732, the date of the above conveyance, Mr. Steel declared that the money paid belonged to Andrew Hamilton, and that the name James Steel was inserted in the patent at the request of Mr. Hamilton. On May 3, 1733, a warrant was granted to resurvey in right of said purchase this together with other lands adjoining, and the lands were resurveyed on the 10th day of August, 1733. The land was described as "Beginning at a marked black oak at corner of Roody Moyer's land; thence by John Moyer, John Shank, Jacob Hostetter, Jacob Greiter, John Lane, and the lands of Samuel Bethel; thence by the lands of Theodorus Eby (dead) and Michael Moyer, containing five hundred acres." On the first day of May, 1734, Andrew Hamilton and James Steel conveyed the land to James Hamilton for the nominal sum of five shillings. When this land was conveyed to Hamilton the court-

house, jail, and several other buildings had already been built upon it. The plan shows that the land had been occupied previous to the location of the county-seat by some persons not named, who transferred or sold their interest to Andrew Hamilton, whose name appears upon the draft dated 26th of February, 1730. This tract embraced the heart of the city, and the northwestern section. The former part was divided into lots, which were subject to ground-rent. The fee in the land remained in the Hamiltons. The ground-rents were trifling. Mechanics of every kind flocked to the place, and built small but comfortable homes, some of which are at this day to be seen on West King Street, serving to remind one of the time these unpretentious pioneers located in the place.

The northwestern section of the town was not divided into building-lots until a period of nearly one hundred and forty years had elapsed. It would probably have remained in the same condition until the present time, but for the progressive spirit which impelled some of the younger members of the City Council, ten or more years ago, to assess a tax upon the vacant land equal to other sections of the city. Finding it unprofitable to hold the unimproved land subject to high taxes, the heirs of the Hamilton estate sold it. It is now being built up with great rapidity with fine residences, and is as beautiful as any portion of the city.

On Nov. 13, 1717, Thomas and Richard Penn issued to Henry Funk, a Swiss Mennonite, a patent for three hundred and fifty acres of land, in what was then called "New Strasburge." Two hundred acres of this land Funk gave to his son, Henry, who died and left seven children, of whom one daughter, Barbara, married Michael Moyer, and another, Frena, married Joseph Musser.

On the 8th day of October, 1735, they released their interest to their oldest brother, Henry, who made his will Oct. 7, 1736, and gave one hundred and twenty acres to his oldest son, John. In the year 1747 it was discovered that Henry Funk was an "alian" at the time the patent was granted to him, and could not, according to the laws of Great Britain and this province, take and have a legal title to the land; hence John Funk got a confirmation deed for his land in 1747 from the Penns. This tract embraced the southeastern section of the city.

A portion of the three-hundred-acre tract, patented in 1717 by Theodorus Eby, is also in the city, and forms the parts quite commonly called Mussertown and Adamstown. Eby's heirs sold the land to Hans Musser in 1739, and Dr. Adam Simon Kuhn[1] purchased fifteen acres from Musser's heirs, Hans and Frena Musser, Sept. 17, 1744. This piece of land which extended up to East King Street, then called the Provincial road, and along Middle Street, was laid out by Kuhn into forty-six lots. These lots, with the exception of three reserved by the owner, were put up at lottery and about three-fourths of them disposed of in November, 1744, each subject to an annual quit-rent of either seven shillings or fifteen shillings. James Hamilton, who owned the central and northwestern parts of the town, purchased of Dr. Kuhn, March 7, 1749, the ground-rents of that part of the plat laid out by him in 1744, paying therefor the sum of four hundred pounds. The yearly rents which were still retained by Kuhn amounted to eighty-five pounds.

Hans Musser laid out a portion of his land adjoining Adamstown in lots, and it was called Mussertown.

Samuel Bethel bought of Michael Shank, Dec. 13, 1717, the same day that the latter had it patented, a tract of land on which that part of the town known as Bethelstown was laid out and built.

Beginnings of Settlement, Prominent Early Residents of the Town, and Notable Events.—As has been shown, Hamilton laid out the first and central portion of the town in 1730. Settlements had been made here in 1721 or 1722, and by 1730 the little cluster of houses is said to have attained a population of two hundred souls. The locality was known as the Indian Field and Gibson's Pasture. George Gibson kept a tavern here when Hamilton platted the town, and had probably been located for several years. His tavern was called "the Hickory Tree," probably from a tall hickory which stood near the public road, and which was said to have been a favorite one with the Indians, the place of their rendezvous for many years, and the centre of one of their small villages. "A swamp lay in front of Gibson's," we are told, "and another to the north." The one in front of Gibson's, nearly in the centre of the site of the present city, was the Dark Hazel Swamp, which was drained and cleared of wood in 1745. The other was the Long Swamp, extending beyond the limits of the town-plat toward the northeast. Gibson's tavern is supposed to have stood about where the Slaymaker Hotel now does. His pasture, afterwards Sanderson's pasture, was rented by Mr. Hamilton about 1748, to Adam Reigart. The same year that the town was laid out, Stephen Atkinson, says Rupp, built a fulling-mill at great expense, but the inhabitants of the upper part of the creek assembled and pulled down the dam on the Conestoga, as it prevented them from rafting and getting their usual supply of fish.

Although Mr. Hamilton laid out the town of Lancaster in 1730, he did not obtain the ownership of all the lands included in the plat until 1734, and consequently it was not until after that time that lots were sold and ground-rents laid. The first purchasers of lots were Nicholas Bierly, Richard Marsden, Henry Hunt, and Samuel Bethel, the first three named becoming owners of property on King Street

[1] For a biographical sketch of Dr. Kuhn the reader should refer to the chapter on medical practitioners.

near the Centre Square, and Bethel of a lot on Queen Street. This was on May 20, 1735. For some reason unknown, but few lots were sold during the next five years, but in 1740 they began to go off more rapidly, and in 1742 the town had increased to such an extent that petition was made for a charter, which was granted.

The leading men of the town at that time were Thomas Cookson, George Gibson, Sebastian Graff, Michael Bierly, Edward Shippen, Matthias Young, John Fouke, Peter Worrall, John Dehuff, Abraham Johnston, Samuel Bethel, George Sanderson, Michael Hubley, Jacob Loughman, George Hoffman, Joseph Pugh, Robert Thompson, James Webb, Caspar Shaffner, and a few others.

Of these men, Thomas Cookson came from Sunderland, in the county of Durham, England, to Lancaster County in 1740. He was appointed justice of the peace and register of the county in 1745, and he was also a surveyor for the Proprietaries. He was one of the constituent members of St. James Episcopal Church, and was an active man in the settlement in nearly all the phases of its life. He resided on Orange Street, and died in 1753, leaving a wife and two children. The widow married George Stevenson, the surveyor, who laid out York and Carlisle. Hannah, one of the daughters, married Joseph Galloway, of Maryland, who removed to Philadelphia. He was for many years Speaker of the Assembly, and later became a noted Tory. Margaret, the other daughter, died in her minority. Thomas Cookson became a large landholder in Lancaster, York, and Cumberland Counties. Most of this vast property went to a daughter of Mary Lindsey, the only sister of Thomas Cookson.

Edward Shippen was a grandson of the Edward Shippen who came to Boston from Yorkshire, England, in 1668; was persecuted there, and removed to Philadelphia in 1693. His son, Joseph, was born at Boston in 1678. He married in that city in 1702, and two years later moved to Philadelphia. Edward, the eldest son of Joseph Shippen, was born at Boston, July 9, 1703, and was married to Sarah Plumley, at Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1725. He was brought up as a merchant by James Logan, of Philadelphia, and in 1732 became a partner, and in 1749 was in the fur trade with Thomas Lawrence. He was elected councilman of the city Oct. 3, 1732, and served many years, and in 1744 was elected mayor. In May, 1752, he removed to Lancaster, where he was appointed prothonotary, and continued as such till 1778. He was chosen paymaster for supplies for the British and Provincial forces, and managed his business very successfully. He was made a county judge under the Provincial and State governments. In 1746 and 1748 he was one of the founders of the College of New Jersey, located at Princeton, and was one of its trustees, a position which he resigned, after twenty years' service, in 1767. His life was thoroughly interwrought with the history of the time in which he moved, and as an account of it is given elsewhere, it is not necessary to make further notice of it in this connection. He lived to an advanced age, died at Lancaster, and lies in the churchyard of the St. James Episcopal Church. His son, Edward Shippen, studied law under Tench Francis, Esq., and in 1791 was appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court, and in 1799 was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State. One of his daughters became the wife of Benedict Arnold.

Joseph Shippen, the second son of Edward Shippen, of Lancaster, entered the Provincial army in 1753, rose to the rank of colonel, and served in Gen. Forbes' expedition, which resulted in the capture of Fort Duquesne. He returned to Philadelphia in 1761, and in 1762 was appointed secretary of the province. He was appointed judge of Lancaster Court in 1789, and died in 1810.

Sarah, a daughter of Edward Shippen, became the wife of Col. James Burd.

Sebastian Graff moved into Lancaster several years prior to the incorporation of the borough, and was one of the first assistant burgesses, and for many years was prominent in the management of borough affairs. He owned and lived on land where now is the Lancaster Cemetery. He died in 1791, and left provision in his will that a part of the land should be laid out into fourteen lots by his executors, Paul Zantzinger and Adam Reigart. The house, still standing on the corner of North Queen and Orange Streets (now Shober's Hotel), was built by the Graffs in 1757, as a stone in the front of the building testifies.

Michael Bierly, one of the purchasers in 1735, was one of the assistant burgesses in 1742. He was regulator of the streets for several years, and his name appears in the records many times.

Roger Hunt, also one who bought in 1735, was elected treasurer of the county in 1738–39.

Peter Worrall, a Quaker, was a resident of Lancaster soon after 1735, and owned a house and lot on Centre Square, which he sold to Edward Smout, one of the justices of the peace about 1741. After the death of Samuel Bethel, in 1740, he married his widow and moved to the Bethel tavern (on the site of the Cross-Keys Hotel), where he lived till his removal to another part of the country. He was commissioned justice of the peace in 1746, and served for three years, and elected to the Legislature in 1747, where he served till 1754, when he resigned because he was conscientiously opposed to levying a tax to support military operations.

The first that is known of Samuel Bethel is that in the year 1717 he met Michael Shank in the office of the register-general and purchased of him a tract of land, for which Shank took out a patent, upon the Conestoga Creek, consisting of about one hundred acres. The land lay between the Millersville pike and Hoffman's Run, adjoining Lancaster City. Michael Shank had

the land surveyed, and his patent and transfer to Bethel are both dated Dec. 13, 1717, and recorded in the register's office for Philadelphia, in patent-book "A," vol. v. page 275. Shank bought land and was in the county in 1710. He kept tavern in 1729 and 1730. Samuel Bethel was a single man, and may have traded with the Indians until the county was laid out. He built and lived in a log house upon the King's Highway, which afterwards adjoined the property of Adam Simon Kuhn, on West King Street, when Hamilton laid out the town of Lancaster. In 1730 he was licensed to keep a public-house (where the Cross-Keys now stands), and kept a public inn until he died, in the spring of 1740. It was at his house the Blunstons, Wrights, and other Quakers and settlers upon the western borders of the county stopped when passing that way or attending court. Thus he became acquainted with Sarah Blunston, a niece of Samuel Blunston, who resided with him, and was one of his legatees, to whom he was married in 1729 or 1730. His tavern must have been especially favored by the court and county officers, as frequent mention is made in the minutes of the county commissioners of adjournments to Samuel Bethel's tavern, to meet the constables from the various townships, who furnished a list of the taxable inhabitants in their respective districts, from which the rate of taxation was levied. He was elected county treasurer for the years 1737 and 1738. He had a brick-yard upon his land, adjoining the borough of Lancaster, for the commissioners' minutes mention that he furnished brick to pave the new court-house, as well as other material. He left a wife and two children,—Samuel and Mary.

The property in Lancaster came to Samuel. He died in Lancaster June 30, 1775, leaving a widow, one son, Samuel, and six daughters. Samuel married Sarah, the daughter of Gen. Edward Hand. He was in the Legislature in 1808–9, lived in Columbia, and died in 1819.

Mary, the daughter of Samuel Bethel, first married Samuel Boude, a physician and apothecary. She received from her father's estate forty-four acres of land along Conestoga Creek. Mr. Boude had an office in the borough, and was chief burgess in 1757–58 and 1761.

Caspar Shaffner, whose name is mentioned in the records first in 1744, was a "blue dyer," and carried on business in the borough. He was prominent many years as assistant burgess, and filled other important offices. His son, Caspar Shaffner, was clerk of the Council from 1761 to 1775, and from 1788 to 1796. He was also clerk of the board of auditors many years, and was noted for fine penmanship.

Michael and Bernard Hubley were natives of Germany, and emigrated to this country with their father in 1732. About 1740 they came to Lancaster, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Bernard was the elder. He learned the trade of a tanner with Valentine King, who kept a tannery on Water Street, where now the Stevens House stands. He was an assistant burgess in 1750, and chief burgess in 1759 and 1760. He was appointed barracks-master in 1778. He died Jan. 29, 1803.

Michael Hubley, the brother of Bernard, was active in affairs of the borough, and was burgess in 1764 and 1765. He was appointed justice of the peace and of the Court of Common Pleas in 1777. He was also barrack-master during the Revolution for several years. He had two sons who were active in civil and military matters. He was a member of the Trinity Lutheran Church, and died on the 17th of May, 1804. His wife, Rosina, died the year previous.

Adam Hubley, a son, entered the Revolutionary army Oct. 27, 1775, as first lieutenant in the First Pennsylvania Battalion, Col. Philip De Haas. In 1776 he was promoted to the rank of major of another regiment, and on the 5th of June, 1779, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the "New Eleventh" Pennsylvania Line, to rank from Feb. 3, 1779. He retired from the army Jan. 1, 1781. He served in the Pennsylvania Legislature from 1783 to 1787, and was chosen a member of the Senate in 1790. In 1793 he was appointed auctioneer at Philadelphia, and died of yellow fever the same year.

John Hubley, another son, was born at Lancaster on the 25th of December, 1747. He read law with Edward Shippen, and was admitted to the bar in 1769. He was a member of the convention of July 15, 1776, which framed the first Constitution of the State, and served during the same year upon the General Committee of Safety; was appointed commissary of Continental stores Jan. 11, 1777; and on the 5th of April following, prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, clerk of Orphans' Court, clerk of Quarter Sessions, and also recorder of deeds, part of which offices he held for upwards of twenty years. In 1787 he was a member of the State convention that ratified the Federal Constitution. He died at Lancaster, Jan. 21, 1821. The descendants of the family were prominent in later years, and are still residents of Lancaster.

Ulrich Reigart, a native of Germany, came to this country and settled in Lancaster in 1742. In that year he purchased two lots on South Queen Street, and in 1747 others adjoining. He had two sons,—Adam and Christopher. A house was built on these lots, and a few years later the Fountain Inn was built and opened as a tavern by Christopher (often written Stophel). In 1758 Adam and Stophel both had stalls in the market which were kept up for many years. About the same time Christopher opened the Fountain Inn, Adam Reigart purchased the tavern stand for many years known as the Grape Hotel. The accounts of these old taverns will be found in another place. He was active in the Revolutionary war and was lieutenant-colonel of a regiment under command of Col. George Ross, and went with his regiment to Amboy,

N. J. He was a member of the Assembly in 1780. In 1785 he established the wine store on East King Street, which is still well known. His later life was comparatively quiet. He died in 1813. His son Emanuel Reigart was a tanner, and carried on an extensive business on South Queen Street on part of the original property. He was in the Legislature from 1813 to 1817, and in 1821 was sheriff of the county. Emanuel C. Reigart, son of Emanuel, was born in 1797, read law with Amos Ellmaker, and became prominent in all general movements. The descendants of these families are numerous in Lancaster. Adam Reigart, Jr., was a son of Adam Reigart, Sr., and brother of Emanuel Reigart. He succeeded to his father's business, and was prominent in all social and political affairs.

Christopher Reigart, the brother of Adam, died in 1783, leaving a widow and a son, Henry. He was a coppersmith, and carried on business for many years. A daughter of Ulrich Reigart married Peter Gonter, who for several years kept tavern in the borough.

In 1744, Adam Simon Kuhn, a physician, lived on West King Street, and practiced medicine. He laid out "Adams town" in that year. He was chief burgess from 1750 to 1756.

George Gibson was a resident of the settlement before the town was laid out, and owned property on Prince Street. His son, Gen. John Gibson, was born here May 23, 1740. His career in connection with the French and Revolutionary wars is well known, and to him, it is said, the celebrated speech of Logan was delivered.

Michael Hook settled in Lancaster soon after the town was laid out. He was a wheelwright, and had a shop on East King Street. He was succeeded by his son Anthony. A son of Anthony had a shop at the corner of Duke and Orange Streets, where the St. Paul's Reformed Church now stands. D. A. Altick, a grandson, started business on the same site in 1848, and so the three generations followed the same occupation. The descendants are quite numerous in this region. Michael Hook was a Catholic, and was prominent in the organization of the Catholic Church here in 1741–42.

There were many others here at this date of whom but little is known. As time went on and the people felt the necessity of erecting churches, James Hamilton granted certain lots for church purposes, and also for other uses. A list is given below. To the German Reformed Church, Lot 76 on Orange Street, Oct. 6, 1741; Lot 75 on Orange Street, Nov. 10, 1746.

To the Moravian Society, Lots 212, 213, and part of 218, in 1746. The first two lots are in use as the cemetery, and are situated on Prince Street. The part of Lot 218 became a part of the present church property.

To the St. James Episcopal Society, Lots 34, 35, 36, on Duke Street, corner of Orange Street, the present property.

To the Lutheran congregation, 1742, Lots 49, 50, 51, and part of Lot 48, on Duke Street, the present lots.

To the Roman Catholic congregation, Lots 235, 236, and 237, present property, on the corner of Duke and Vine Streets.

To the Quakers, Lots 138 and 139, on Queen Street, now the Odd-Fellows' Hall.

To the Presbyterian congregation, Lots 19 and 491. The former is the present property, the latter was on Lime Street, and was sold in 1810.

To the Methodist Society, Lots 97, 98, the present property of the Duke Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Lots 654, 655 were set aside for magazine lots.

Nos. 669 and 670, in 1799, were granted to the trustees of Franklin College as academy lots.

Lots 273, 274, on the corner of King and Water, were prison lots, and where the jail stood for many years. This property, however, was deeded to the county in 1730 by Andrew Hamilton. The deeds to some of these church properties were not made out till several years after the grant was made.

In the month of June, 1744, an event occurred in the borough of Lancaster that was of much moment to the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. A treaty was held by the honorable the Lieutenant-Governor of the province, and the honorable the commissioners for the provinces of Virginia and Maryland, with the Indians of the Six Nations. There were present the Hon. George Thomas, Lieutenant-Governor of the province, the Hon. Thomas Lee, Esq., and Col. William Beverly, commissioners of Virginia, the Hon. Edmund Jennings and Philip Thomas, Esqs., commissioners of Maryland, Col. Robert King and Col. Thomas Calvil, the deputies of the Onondagoes, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas, and Tuscaroras, and Conrad Weiser as interpreter. The treaty was held at the court-house. The chiefs were welcomed by the Governor, wine and punch were prepared, and healths were drunk. The council or treaty lasted two weeks, and resulted in important adjustments of claims and the making of various peace provisions.

Isaac Whitelock, a Quaker, was a resident here before 1745, and built a brewery on Prince Street. On the 15th of February, 1769, he advertised in the *Pennsylvania Chronicle*, published in Philadelphia, that he had for sale "a lot of ground in the borough of Lancaster, whereon is erected a large house convenient for manufacturing pot ashes." The brewery lot contained a spring, the water of which, in about 1763, was conducted in pipes to the tan-yard of Caspar Singer, which was afterwards owned by Valentine King, and later by George Krug. When the Stevens House was built these old pipes were found still there. In 1752, Isaac Whitelock was burgess, and later was treasurer of the city.

Jacob Eichholtz became a resident of Lancaster a

few years after its organization as a borough, and purchased a lot where the Exchange Hotel now stands. In 1750–52 he was assistant burgess. He died before 1765, and in that year his widow, Catharine Eichholtz, took out a license to keep tavern, which was kept by the family for nearly a century at the sign of the Bull's Head. They had two sons, Jacob and Leonard. The latter succeeded to the tavern. Jacob was born in 1776, and learned the tin and coppersmith business, and opened a shop which he continued many years. His early tendencies were towards art, and much of his spare time was devoted to drawing. An account of his meeting with Sully is given in Dunlap's "History of the Arts of Design." Sully was called upon to paint the portrait of Governor Snyder. Eichholtz, hearing of it, invited the Governor to allow the sittings to be made in his parlor, which was granted, and when Mr. Sully came he was invited there. It is also stated that Sully, seeing the interest of his host in art, kindly gave him some instructions and left him a few colors and brushes. His efforts to this time were not very successful. Later in life, as he improved by study and practice, his portraits gave more satisfaction. A visit to Gilbert Stuart was of use to him, and he copied pictures by Stuart and followed him as a master. His career as a coppersmith was closed, and he followed the profession of an artist till his death, in 1842. Late in life he opened a studio in Philadelphia and met with good success. The many portraits of the citizens of Lancaster that were painted by him bear witness to his success, and also to his close study of the works of Stuart. His sons are residents of Lancaster. Leonard, his brother, kept the tavern many years, and was succeeded by his widow and son.

Jacob Slough came to this county in 1747, and on the 6th of March, in that year, purchased the lots on Centre Square where for so many years the old Swan tavern stood. He built this old tavern stand and opened it about 1754. His son, Matthias, soon after succeeded to the tavern, and in 1756 was an assistant burgess. He kept the tavern many years, and until about 1804, with the exception of a few years, when he was a merchant in the borough. He was coroner of the county from 1755 to 1768, and held the inquest on the bodies of the Conestoga Indians who were killed in the old jail on the corner of Prince and King Streets by the Paxton boys in 1763. He was active in the Revolution, serving as general agent for supplies, and also in the army, having command of a battalion. He was in the Legislature in 1774–83. He died at Harrisburg in 1812.

William Henry became a resident of the borough of Lancaster about the year 1750, but his name first appears in an assessment-roll of the borough in 1754, where he is mentioned as being a tenant of Leonard Bender. Four years later, in 1758, his son, John Joseph, was born here. He was a mechanic of great skill, and was chief armorer with Braddock in 1755, and with Forbes' campaign in 1758. In 1765 he was assistant burgess, and in 1766 burgess. His time was now devoted to mechanical pursuits and chemical experiments, for which he had great fondness. In 1772 he was appointed with John Lukens, surveyor-general, and David Rittenhouse to survey the Susquehanna and Lehigh Rivers to ascertain the best location for a canal to be built through the interior of the State. He was a member of the Committee of Correspondence of Lancaster County in the time of the Revolution, when it was first formed, in June 15, 1774, and in the next year was appointed commissary of the army, then at Reading, and was employed by the Committee of Safety of the province to purchase, manufacture, and keep in repair the arms of the Continental forces. He was made a member of the Council of Safety of the Province by act of Assembly, Oct. 13, 1777, appointed justice of the peace and of the Court of Common Pleas, and acted as president of that body from 1781 to 1786; member of Continental Congress from 1784 to 1786; treasurer of the county of Lancaster from 1777 till 1786. He was in business with Joseph Simon at the southeast corner of East King Street and Centre Square, and his house was the first east from the store. As early as 1771 he invented the screw auger. Samuel Boyd, an ingenious mechanic of the borough, was one of the workmen who were engaged in the manufacture. In the latter part of 1772, Henry Rauch, of Lititz, an apt worker in iron, perfected the auger, and became a partner in its manufacture. It was manufactured at the store until 1777. The house of Mr. Henry was the resort of men of culture, and in the summer and winter of 1777, Thomas Paine, David Rittenhouse (then State treasurer), and John Hart, a member of the Supreme Executive Council, were lodging there. At this time Paine occupied a room at the left of the stairs, on the second story, where he is said to have written No. 5 of "The Crisis," over the signature of "Common Sense." David Rittenhouse occupied the front room, where the office of the State treasury was kept. It was about 1752 that Benjamin West, the artist, then fourteen years of age, was at Lancaster, painting portraits, and lodged at the house of Mr. Henry. He was persuaded by him to attempt a historical picture, and suggested as a subject, "The Death of Socrates." The story was read, a model found in a young man in the workshop of Mr. Henry, and West made his first study of the human figure. Mr. Henry was in active life to the last days of his life, and departed Dec. 15, 1786, leaving several sons and daughters. William removed to Philadelphia. John Joseph lived and died in Lancaster; his history will be found more at length in the "Bench and Bar."

George Ross, signer of the Declaration of Independence, settled here in 1751, or the following year, and entered the practice of law, for which he appears to have been most admirably fitted both by education

and nature, for he achieved a high degree of success. He was made prosecutor for the crown soon after coming to Lancaster. He took an active part in advancing the best interests of the town, and his services in this line and his mental attainments being recognized by his neighbors, he was honored by election to the Assembly in the year 1768. By successive elections he was continued in that position until 1774, when he was elected to Congress. He had been one of a committee to whom was referred the patriotic communication of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, recommending a Congress of the colonies for the purpose of resisting British arbitrary enactments, and in Congress he consistently furthered those measures which finally led to American independence. He remained in Congress until 1777, serving so perfectly to the approbation of his constituents that at a meeting of citizens held in the borough he was voted the sum of £150 "as a testimony from this county of their sense of his attendance on the public business to his great private loss," or if he chose it, "a genteel piece of plate," but he declined the present. After varied and valuable labors in the service of the colonies and of Pennsylvania, he was appointed a judge of the Court of Admiralty in April, 1779. His death occurred without warning in July of the same year, while he was serving in that capacity. George Ross had married, soon after locating in Lancaster, Miss Ann Lawlor. His son, James Ross, in 1775, raised in Lancaster a company of men of which he was made captain, and which was attached to Col. Thompson's regiment. He rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and after the war was appointed a judge in Louisiana Territory. He died in 1808.

George L. Mayer was a native of Ulm, Germany, and emigrated to this country with his wife, and settled in Lancaster in 1752. He built a one-story house on Vine Street, between Queen and Duke Streets, where he lived till his death, in 1793. He was prominent in the affairs of the Trinity Church, and active in all departments of life. He left nine children, who, with the exception of the eldest, were all born in Lancaster.

Christopher B. Mayer, the eldest son of George L., was born in 1756, and became a merchant, which business he continued many years. He built a large stone house at the corner of Duke and Orange Streets, where he lived. He was prominent in the political affairs of the State, and for some years was in the State Senate. He died in 1815, and left six sons and six daughters, whose descendants are numerous.

Col. George Mayer, a son of George L. Mayer, and half brother of Christopher B., was born in this borough in 1781. He became a prosperous hardware merchant, and continued the business many years in the place, now occupied by Isaac Diller. He was the inventor of the Mayer butt-hinge, which he never patented. In 1812 he joined the militia forces, and served as acting adjutant of a battalion which went from Lancaster County to the relief of Elkton, Md., May 13, 1813. On the 1st of August, 1814, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania militia, and commanded a battalion which marched to Baltimore. He died in this city in 1862, and left two sons and daughters. His descendants are still here.

John Christopher Hayne was a tinsmith in the borough in 1754, on the site now owned by the Steinmans. John Frederick Steinman succeeded to the business in 1785, having learned the trade of Hayne, who after the death of Mr. Christopher Steinman married his widow, the mother of John Frederick. The business has continued in the Steinman name to the present time.

William Bausman came to this borough in 1754 from an adjoining township, and purchased lots on East King Street, where he kept a tavern. He was assistant burgess in 1760, and chief burgess in 1774–75, active in the management of affairs of Committee of Observation and Correspondence, and master of the barracks in time of the Revolution. He died in 1784. His two sons, William and John, succeeded to his property. William was register of the county from 1809 to 1818. John in 1814 removed to Maryland.

In 1754, the year that Bausman arrived here, the town had, according to Governor Pownall, who passed through it, about three hundred houses, and a population of two thousand. He spoke of it as "a growing town, and making money." Another writer says that when the Governor visited Lancaster there "was not one good house in it." They were "chiefly of frame, filled in with stone, of logs, and a few of stone." The same writer says that the town "was too large at an early period in proportion to the population of the surrounding country."

Philip Shreiner, the father of Martin Shreiner, the first of that name who were clockmakers, came from Germany to this county about 1760, and purchased a lot on the south side of Queen Street, just north of the present Grape Hotel. Here his son, Martin, who was born in 1767, about 1790 opened a shop. Later he manufactured fire-engines, for which he became famous. He was many years a member of the Council, and an active member of the Lutheran Church. He died in 1866, and is buried in the cemetery which bears his name. His son, Martin, was in business at the old stand till his death, in 1879.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg was the third son of Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, of Germany. He was the brother of the Rev. Dr. Henry Ernst Muhlenberg, many years pastor of the Lutheran Church of this place. He came to this county shortly before the Revolution. "Animated by a warm attachment to the Revolution, and by a corresponding zeal for the great Republican institutions of his country, he acquired the confidence of his fellow-citizens. By their suffrages he was repeatedly called to aid in the councils of Independent America, and as further testimonies of their respect for his character he was

promoted to stations of great dignity, both in the National Legislature and that of Pennsylvania. A large portion of his life was employed in the public service."

He was a member of the Continental Congress in 1779, and Speaker of the First Congress, 1789, and Third Congress in 1793, and at the time of his death, June 4, 1801, he was receiver-general of the land-office of Pennsylvania, and lived at Lancaster. He left a wife and six children, who in later years removed from Lancaster. The Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, several years rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, of this city, was a grandson.

On the 1st of May, 1760, James Hamilton conveyed to James Webb lots Nos. 534, 535, 536, and 537, having a frontage of two hundred and fifty-seven feet on Duke Street, and two hundred and forty-five feet on Walnut Street, upon which it was specified barracks should be built to lodge such soldiers as should pass through the county or be stationed in it. It was undoubtedly intended that these barracks should be constructed for use in the French and Indian war, but they do not appear to have been, and, indeed, that war came to a close soon after the action was taken. They were built and used, however, during the war of the Revolution. It was resolved by the Council of Safety, Feb. 6, 1777, "that the powder magazine and other military storehouses be built in or near the borough of Lancaster for the use of the State, and that John Hubley, commissary, provide material, employ workmen, and see the same finished with all possible dispatch, and that he take up on ground-rent or purchase such grounds as are necessary for the said buildings." Lots 654 and 655 on the west side of North Street were rented, as were also corresponding lots on the opposite side of the street, and the barracks were built on the lots originally set apart for that purpose in 1760. Hubley received pay for the store buildings in April, 1779, and it is probable that the others were completed about that time. The barracks were occupied by British prisoners in January, 1782, and Gen. Hazen and his regiment were ordered here to guard them. The officers of this regiment were quartered at the stone tavern known as "the Cat" (which is still standing), then kept by John Barnitz.

Caleb Cope, a Quaker, and a plasterer by trade, was a resident of Lancaster several years before 1774. In that year he was elected burgess. He was a trustee of the Friends' meeting-house, and an active member. It is stated that Maj. André was among the prisoners sent to Lancaster who were captured by Gen. Montgomery, Nov. 3, 1775, and that he, with other officers, became inmates of the house of Caleb Cope. Mr. Cope lived here till about 1813, when he moved to Burlington, N. J. He left five sons and two daughters.

Brig.-Gen. Jeremiah Mosher, a native of Roxbury, volunteered as a minute-man in 1774, and in April, 1775, was at the battle of Lexington. He followed the fortunes of war, and participated in many battles. In 1777 he was ordered to Lancaster for winter quarters, and in 1778 was in camp at Valley Forge, and in that year was wounded and sent back to Lancaster. He was discharged in 1780, and remained in Lancaster. He was a blacksmith by trade, and followed the business many years. He lived till March 8, 1830, when he died in his seventy-seventh year, and was buried with military honors.

John Light came to this borough about 1783, after the Revolution. He was one of the minute-men of New Jersey in 1775. In the spring of 1776 he went to Canada, and was at the battle of Three Rivers, suffered privations with the soldiers at the river Sorel, and was on the retreat from Canada to Ticonderoga, at the battle of Lake Champlain, defended Ticonderoga, was at Princeton, and at Brunswick when the enemy retreated from it. He fought at Somerset Court-House, Germantown, Monmouth Court-House; was of the light dragoons who guarded Burgoyne's prisoners from New Jersey to the Potomac, and at the capture of Cornwallis in 1781. He kept public-house in this borough from 1783 many years, and was nominated for Assembly in 1800. He died in 1834 in this city, and was buried with military honors. Dr. John L. Atlee is a grandson.

There were many other early settlers who were prominent in the affairs of Lancaster whose names either do not appear in this connection or are merely mentioned, but they will be found to have places in the legal and medical chapters of this work, or in the biographical department.

Gen. Lafayette's visit was an event in the history of the city which cannot be passed unnoticed. Citizens of Lancaster met Sept. 13, 1824, at the court-house to express their approbation of the Council in inviting Lafayette to visit the city. Resolutions were passed, the first of which was "that the citizens of Lancaster cordially unite with the Select and Common Councils in their invitation given to Gen. Lafayette to visit the city." A committee was appointed to proceed with a committee from the Council to Philadelphia and present the resolution to the marquis. The joint committee of Council and citizens consisted of Gen. George B. Porter, Milton C. Rogers, Esq., Capt. Frederick Hambright, Capt. John Reynolds, Jasper Slaymaker, Emanuel C. Reigart, and Benjamin Grimler, Esqs. As early as Aug. 20, 1824, resolutions of Council were passed. A letter from Lafayette, dated Washington, Feb. 5, 1825, was read by the mayor, in which he expressed pleasure at the invitation to visit Lancaster, and regretted that he could not visit the city on his late excursion to Harrisburg, and hoped that he might yet meet the people of this place. On July 26, 1825, the committee of arrangements announced that Lafayette would visit Lancaster on Wednesday, the 27th. He arrived, as was expected, being met at Philson's

tavern, fourteen miles west of West Chester, by the committee from Lancaster, who had four coaches-and-four, with out-riders and attendants. Great crowds assembled at the villages through which the general and his escort passed, and greeted him with enthusiasm. At Mount Vernon he made a brief address. Thence the party moved on to Grove's field, about two miles east of the city, where there was an immense concourse of people and several battalions of militia drawn up in line, with two troops of horse. A great civic and military procession attended the distinguished friend of the republic on his way to the city, which he entered about half-past five. After moving through the principal streets the procession halted at Slaymaker's hotel, which had been designated as the general's place of reception, and beautifully fitted up. Here Lafayette was addressed by Burgess Lightner, and made an appropriate response. On the next day he was introduced to many Revolutionary soldiers, visited his friends George Ross and Mrs. Brien, the daughter of his former friend, Gen. Edward Hand, and spent considerable time in inspecting the schools.[1] In the afternoon a sumptuous dinner was given in his honor at the court-house by Mr. John Stehman, and in the evening he attended a party at Masonic Hall, where were "many of the most respectable and fashionable ladies of the city." Early the next morning Lafayette took his departure, being escorted out of town by the city battalion, and as far as Port Deposit by a committee.

The ground-rents of Lancaster commenced in the year 1735. The tract of five hundred acres came into the possession of James Hamilton in 1734, and on the 20th of May, 1735, the first lots were sold on which ground-rents were laid. Among those who purchased at this time were Michael Bierly, Lots 220–225; Richard Marsden, Lot 226; Henry Hunt, Lot 221. These were all on King Street. Samuel Bethel, the same date, purchased Lot 134 on Queen Street. Lots 225–226 were taxed fourteen shillings, while the others were laid at seven shillings. It was provided in all deeds that the purchaser "should make, erect, build, and finish on each and every lot, at their own cost and charge, a sufficient dwelling-house, of the dimensions of sixteen feet square at least, with a good chimney of brick or stone to be laid with lime and sand." In case of neglect to erect such buildings within two years, the lots were to revert to the Hamiltons. On the 7th of March, 1749, James Hamilton purchased the ground-rents of Adamstown of Dr. Adam Simon Kuhn for four hundred pounds; the annual rents at that time were eighty-five pounds. Lots were sold by James Hamilton as late as 1773. He left no direct descendants, and in 1783, William Hamilton, of Philadelphia, a nephew, had the care of selling lots and collecting rents. The property had been held by the law of entail, and title in fee simple could not be made until about the year 1815, when, under the tenure of James Hamilton, also a nephew, succeeded by the law of common recovery, in freeing the property, since which time all property sold was in fee simple, with rents. Upon the death of James Hamilton, the greater portion of the property was left to his heirs, and to whom the remaining rents are paid. In the year 1818, Joshua Scott, a civil engineer, was employed to make a map of the lots of the city for the Hamilton estate, in which the number of the lots are given. An index was made, recording the name of the person to whom the grant was made, with date and amount of ground-rent. The roll or index is among the Hamilton papers in the prothonotary's office.

From the year 1825, for several years, certain individuals were sending notices to the inhabitants of the city, stating that they were authorized to collect the Hamilton ground-rents. This became so general that on the 30th of May, 1831, a public meeting was held at the market-house. It was ascertained at this meeting that the gross amount called for by these different parties exceeded one hundred thousand dollars. A committee of twelve were appointed to consult counsel and resist such action. What was the result of this proceeding is not known, but the excitement died away after a time. John Beauclere Newman, of Philadelphia, became the trustee of the estate, and Emanuel C. Reigart, of this city, was appointed agent. After the death of Mr. Newman, Jacob M. Long was appointed trustee and also acted as agent until his death. On the 27th of December, 1882, Henry Sively became trustee and agent, and is still acting.

At the present time there are four hundred and sixteen rentals, aggregating about five thousand dollars. The lowest ground-rent is three cents; the largest is $22.22. In early time the ground-rents could be extinguished by the payment of fourteen years' rent, which in later years was increased to twenty years.

Samuel Bethel in 1817 purchased a tract of land of Michael Shank, a part of which in later years became the southwest portion of the borough of Lancaster. He commenced the sale of lots when the borough began to increase, and ground-rents became a part of the sale in the same manner as the Hamilton property and subject to the same conditions. Mr. Bethel died in 1740, and left his property to his wife and two children, Mary and Samuel. The latter received the Bethel's town tracts, and received a good income from the ground-rents of that place. Samuel died in Columbia in 1819. In later years the management of the affairs was in the hands of Emanuel C. Reigart, and for the past twenty years has been in the management of William P. Brinton.

Early Trades and other Occupations.—Aside

[1] See the history of the Lancasterian schools in this chapter.

from the simple trades and crude manufactures common to all towns both in their pioneer and later days, aside from the toil of the smiths and the workers in wood, the earliest mechanical industry that extensively engaged the energy of Lancaster artisans seems to have been the manufacture of guns. It was only natural that Lancaster, being a frontier town, should offer to the pioneer and trader and woodsman what he most needed, and hence it became a prominent market for rifles and powder and ball.

Governor Pownall, visiting Lancaster in 1754, notes in his journal: "A manufactory is here of *guns*." How many years previous to this time the making of guns had been carried on we do not know. After the Revolutionary war broke out the manufacturers of guns were fully employed, and their wares were used in sterner hunts than they had been on the frontier. They were first engaged to make guns by the Committee of Safety. At a meeting of this committee on Oct. 7, 1775, the question was asked whether the gunsmiths residing in the borough of Lancaster should not be immediately sent for to give their reasons to this committee why they have not set about making the arms directed by the Honorable House of Assembly, to be made in the county of Lancaster, agreeable to the application of the commissioners and assessors of the said county. The gunsmiths were sent for, but it does not appear that they came before the committee until a meeting held Nov. 10, 1775, at which time Christian Isch and Peter Reigart agreed to set to work on Monday, the 20th of November instant, and make muskets and bayonets for this county at the Philadelphia prices, and to confine themselves to that work entirely to the 1st day of March next, and furnish as many as they could possibly complete in the time, and deliver the same to the commissioners of the county or the Committee of Safety. Michael Withers also agreed to set himself and his workmen at the task of making muskets and bayonets. At this same meeting it was resolved that any gunsmiths in the county who, upon application by members of the committee, should refuse to make firelocks and bayonets, within two weeks from the time of the application, should "have their names inserted in the minutes of the committee as enemies of their country, and be published as such, and their tools should be taken from them, and they should not be permitted to carry on their trade."

Prior to this, in May, 1774, a number of residents of the county had agreed with the committee of observation to furnish powder and lead in certain quantities at fourteen pounds to fifteen pounds per hundredweight for the former, and forty-five pence for the latter. Among those who thus engaged were Charles Hamilton, Josiah and Robert Lockhart, Matthias Slough, Mr. Simons, Mr. Graff, and others.

Quite an excitement was caused in 1774 by the report that Joseph and Robert Lockhart, shopkeepers, mentioned in the foregoing list, had in their possession a quantity of tea on which had been paid duty under the obnoxious act passed a short time before. The matter coming before the Provincial Committee, they were required to put in an immediate appearance to answer the charge. Upon investigation it was found that they had a quantity of Bohea weighing three hundred and forty-nine pounds, but that it was a part of a seizure made at the custom-house at Philadelphia, and the Lockharts were therefore allowed to sell it.

Paul Zantzinger did a large business in the manufacture of clothing for the soldiers during the Revolutionary war. His workshop, in which he must have employed quite a number of tailors, was on North Queen Street. In 1777 he furnished Anthony Wayne's men with six hundred and fifty suits of uniform. In April, 1778, he reported that since November preceding, he had furnished five hundred and fifty coats, two hundred waistcoats, three hundred and eighty pairs of breeches, three hundred and eighty pairs of stockings, about one hundred pairs of shoes, and several hundred hats.

Returning to the ante-Revolution period we find that as early as 1760, Christian Frederick Steinman was carrying on the trade of a coppersmith and selling general hardware. This business has been handed down from father to son for three generations, and is now carried on by a descendant of its early founder.

The sale of tobacco and snuff (the latter then used far more extensively than now) was begun in 1770 by Christopher Demuth, who carried it on uninterruptedly for nearly fifty years, being succeeded by his son in 1816. The business has ever since been conducted by the family.

As early as 1772, Caspar Singer had a tannery in operation on King Street, and Isaac Whitelock a brewery on the same street, near Water.

The manufacture of rope was begun in 1780 by George Martin, and is to-day one of the industries of Lancaster, carried on by one of his descendants who bears his full name.

The following directory of Lancaster in 1780, compiled from the assessment-roll of that year, gives a complete view of the business interests and trade occupations of the time:

Shoemakers.

John Alspach.	John Kahn.
Peter Bier.	George Obenwald.
Rudolph Campher.	Henry Oster.
Martin Dorewart.	George Reitzel.
Henry Derr.	Jonathan Rushline.
Ludwig Denny.	Henry Rung.
Henry Hook.	Henry Stoueffer.
Nicholas Job.	Matthias Smith.
Coleman Kreiner.	John Hambright.
Lorentz Kurtz.	

Butchers.

Frederick Anspach.	Andrew Lutz.
Gerhard Bubach.	Ulrich Lambartber.
Philip Buesel.	Peter Miller.
George Eicholtz.	Jacob Medest.
Conrad Free.	George Marguart.
Franz Hager.	John Quart.
John Kluntz.	Jacob Yentz.

Shopkeepers.

Michael App.
Christian Breidenbach.
Elizabeth Conner.
Frederick Heis.
Charles Heinitz.
Charles Hamilton.
John Hopson.
Bernard Jacob.
Josiah Lockart.
Sampson Lazarus.
Andrew Levy.
Aaron Levy.
Ludwig Souman.
Elizabeth Moore.
William Ross.
Meyer Solomon.
Jacob Shaffer.
Joseph Simon.
Christian Wertz.

Bakers.

Christian App.
George Beyler.
Henry Frankfurter.
Charles Klug.
John Kepplee.
Joseph Nagle.
Joachim Nagle.

Smiths.

George Ackerman.
Henry Bennet.
Samuel Boyd.
George Franciscus.
Jacob Hefer.
Valentine Hoffman.
Nathaniel Haush.
Christian Job.
Jacob Maurer.
Jeremiah Mosher.
John Maurer.
Peter Maurer.
George Shafer.

Carpenters.

Joseph Algier.
Theodore Bartholomew.
Nicholas Bartholomew.
Christopher Franciscus.
Michael Lind.
Frederick Mann.
Francis Morrow.
Cornelius Switzer.
Matthias Zahneiser.

Tavern Keepers.

Christian Apple.
Michael Bartgis.
Isaac Bartgis.
Valentine Breneiser.
Michael Diffenderfer.
James Davis.
Charles Drum.
Daniel Franck.
Widow Feltman.
John Fornwald.
Stophel Heger.
John Hegetswiller.
Adam Hard
John Jordan.
John Keagy
John Kipp.
Martin Lowman.
Stephen Martin.
August Mitchbag.
John Messenkop, Sr.
Thomas Merony.
Jonas Metzgar.
Gottlieb Nauman.
John Peters.
Adam Reigart.
Stophel Reigart.
Ludwig Stone.
John Weitle.
Adam Weaver.
Anthony Welty.
George Weis.
Christian Zorn.

Barbers.

Louden Aliborden.
George Maver.
Joseph Walter.
Thomas Yeidler.

Tailors.

Peter Buch
Christian Buch
Henry George
[illegible]
John Hendelberger
[illegible]
George [illegible]
[illegible]
Nicholas Long.
George Messersmith
Christian Matthias.
Kroft Reiser
Jacob Stehl.
John Sheffer.
Jacob Shindle

Weavers.

Leonard Benedict.
Stophel Dehler
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Henry Hen
Bernard Kreider
Michael Kutzner
Michael Trebart.

Saddlers.

Jacob Barkenstose, Sr
Peter Bratzman
Jacob Barkenstose, Jr.
Henry Diffell
Henry Fordney.
Andrew Kruss.
Philip Leonard.
Adam Messenkop
Melchoir Rudsill
George Swartz
David Trissler
George Trissler
Bernard Wolff.

Joiners.

George Burkhard.
Peter Brotzman.
Gottlieb Blimler.
Jacob Flubaker.
William Hensel.
Robert Sence.
John Sbortel.
Philip Thomas.

Coopers.

Charles Boyd.
Daniel Fetter.
Jacob Grubb.
Conrad King.
David King.
Frantz Lambart.
David Lauch.
Michael Spanseler.

Distillers.

Jacob Brubaker.
Anthony Zehmer.
Henry Zehmer.

Sweeps.

Adam Bretius.

Skinners.

Stophel Franciscus.
William Bush.
Leonard Eicholtz.
Frank Fordney.
Jacob Fordney.
Michael Reinhard.
Ludwig Shell.
Frederick Swentzel.

Printer.

Jacob Bailey.

Plasterer.

Caleb Cope.

Gunsmiths.

Jacob Dickert.
Frederick Fainot.
Peter Gautec.
Jacob Messêrsmith.
Peter Roeser.

Breeches-Maker.

Martin Cooper.

Gaoler (Jailer).

Hugh Cunningham.

"*Tuboc*" (*Tobacconists*).

Christopher Demuth.
Rubertus Hartafel.
Timothy Sullivan.

Wagon-Makers.

George Eishelberger.
John Koch.
John Remly.
Frederick Remly.
Jacob Kehler.
Michael Hoke (Hook).

Stocking-Makers.

Adam Ellerman.
Christian Petry.
Lorentz Morguetout.

Clockmakers.

John Eberman, Jr.
George Hoff.

Founder.

Caspar Ehrman.

Hatters.

Frederick Frick.
John Offner.
John Roberts.
Joseph Shiff.
Henry Tuckney.
George Yost.

Dyer.

William Fluh.

Glassblower.

Michael Frank.

Masons.

Anthony Ginter.
Nicholas Hitzelberger.
George Iger
Joseph Long.
John Luttman.
George Luttman.
Baltzer Lantz.
Henry Wiman.

Silversmiths.

Charles Hall.
Ludwig Heck.

Coppersmith.

Frederick Hubley.

Tinsmiths.

Estate of Christopher Helney.
Nicholas Muller.
Frederick Stoneman.

Brewers.

Valentine Krug.
Philip Kleirs.

Tanners.

Michael Musser.
David Whitelock.
Henry Zanck.

1. The Store House
2. The Barracks.
3. The Gaol
4. Dutch Presbyterian Church.
5. The Court-House.

A SOUTHWEST VIEW OF

LANCASTER,

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

6. St. James' Church.
7. English Presbyterian Church.
8. Lutheran Church.
9. The Roman Catholic Church
10. The Friends Meeting-House.

Doctors.

Lacky Murry. Daniel Newman.
Christian Neff. Henry Huber.
Abram Neff.

Attorneys.

Stephen Porter. Jasper Yeates.

Potter.

Christian Weitle.

John Eberman engaged in clock and watchmaking some time during the Revolution, for in 1783 he was paid a bill of £20 for keeping the court-house clock in order for five years. He had charge of the town clock for many years. Gottlieb Eberman was also engaged in the trade as early as 1782.

Carl Heinrich Heinitsh established a drug-store in 1782 near the place where his grandson now carries on the business. He died in 1803, but the business has been without intermission in the hands of his descendants ever since.

In 1785 Adam Reigart opened Reigart's old wine store, which he kept for more than half a century. Martin Shreiner was a clock-maker, and learned his trade of John Eberman. About 1787 he opened a shop in a building first north of the present Grape Hotel, and kept there until 1829. There are many of the tall clocks he made still in use throughout the county. In that year his son, Martin, succeeded him in that business and continued till 1879, when he died. His grandson is yet in the same business. In 1829, Mr. Shreiner commenced the manufacture of fire engines on the site of Mr. Lewis Holdy's marble-yard.

In 1790, Christian Mayer established a general hardware store, which he carried on for many years.

Gun making was still one of the leading industries in 1795, and for many succeeding years. At the time mentioned Jacob Dickert, who had "forty years' experience," and Abraham Henry were in the business, and in 1797 Charles Bulow advertised "double-bridled gun-locks from Germany." Christopher Gumph was here in 1798, and Peter Brong in 1800, while in 1808 Daniel Sweitzer & Co. announced the opening of their "gun-lock manufactory, west of the court-house, on the road to Millerstown."

In 1795, William P. Atlee advertised that he had commenced as "a coppersmith and tinplate worker" on Queen Street, and Philip Schaeffer announced that he had a 'general assortment of ironmongery, cutlery, saddlery, etc., at the sign of the mill-saw on Queen Street." He also carried on a nail manufactory.

Drugs were advertised by George Moore, at the sign of the marble mortar, north of the court-house, on Queen Street; by John Moderwell, near the former, and by John Rose on the south side of King Street and east of the court-house.

General merchandise was kept this year, according to advertisements in the *Lancaster Journal*, by Dickert & Gill, at their store "in the well-known dwelling-house of said Dickert on Queen Street;" by William Crawford, who opened a store on Queen Street, northwest of the court-house, and next door to Adam Weaver's tavern; by John Morris, who kept next door to Diffenderfer's tavern, and by George Moore, Jr., and William Henry, on King Street, while Jacob Schaeffer advertised "large and elegant looking-glasses at his store on King Street," which was, presumably, also a general store.

At this time (1795) Ludwick Nagel had a candle- and soap-factory, and a number of other mechanical industries were in operation.

In 1796 George Brungard was one of the leading carpenters, and did considerable work, as is shown by the fact that he advertised for three journeymen and three apprentices. John Kerr was then manufacturing nails on Orange Street, and a large tannery was in operation on Water Street.

An advertisement, indicating the increased wealth and the development of luxurious tastes, appeared in 1796, Peter Getz, "goldsmith and jeweler, opposite Mr. Slough's tavern, on Queen Street," announcing that he had on hand a "large assortment of useful ornaments, gold and silver watches, etc." This was the first goldsmith's advertisement, in all probability, that appeared in the Lancaster papers. Prior to this time they had been simply silversmiths, and these had not been so common as the tin and coppersmiths. Another goldsmith, William Haverstick, advertised in 1798, but he had also at his place of business, on King Street, dry-goods and groceries.

In the summer of 1797, Shaeffer & Badecker advertised that they had erected a chocolate manufactory, where they proposed to carry on business in "an extensive manner."

In 1798, Egbert Taylor was carrying on a boot and shoe manufactory, and Robert Dawson, who had come the year before from Wilmington, carried on the manufacture of his patent bolting cloth. He died in 1807, and William Boys rented the establishment.

The first advertisement of a music-store appeared in April, 1800, the store being opened on King Street, below the market, by Christian Jacob Rutter. The next year Julia Logan started a store for the sale of millinery and haberdashery, on West King Street, and Michael Dubony, who had formerly kept groceries on the corner of Queen and Orange Streets, advertised that he had removed to a new building on Queen Street, and opened "a coffee-house, where he kept all kinds of wine, brandy, Jamaica spirits, porter and beer, mead, and a variety of syrups," with *ice cream*, "to be had every Saturday,"—another indication of growing luxury. The first intimation of the existence of a book-store appears in the advertisement of "William Kneass, engraver," in 1802. He informed the people that he had "literary productions, stationery, etc.," at Mrs. App's, on West King Street. The same year George Keiss opened a book-store on East King Street, opposite Messencope's tavern. Thus gradually new branches of merchandise and new trades were established, until the

town was well provided both in the number and variety of its business houses. The second book-store mentioned was carried on for a number of years, and reopened in 1826 by C. Hager, two doors east of the Cooper House. Many of the business houses of which we have given the origin were carried on for long terms of years, and developed into very important institutions; others failed after a short period of activity, and not a few are to-day in existence, carried on by the descendants of their founders. Some of the earliest manufactories established subsequently to those we have mentioned, and which are still pursued in the city, are brush-, comb-, and gun-making. The first of these was started in 1812, by the father of the present manufacturer, James Sansom. Peter P. Voorhis commenced the manufacture of combs in 1824, and it has been passed down from one to another to Dana Graham, the present proprietor. After the time of the early gun-makers who have been mentioned at the beginning of this article, others engaged in the business, among them Melchor Fordney, in 1828, and Christopher Gompf, James Gompf, John Dreppard, and Henry Gibbs, subsequently. In 1834, Henry Leman established gun-works with improved machinery, which ultimately became quite extensive. They are fully described in a sketch of their founder, which appears in this work, and of the other later and still existing manufactories in the city accounts are given in another portion of this chapter.

Following is an enumeration of the occupations in Lancaster in 1830:[1] preachers, 8; physicians, 20; lawyers, 28; editors, 9; tavern-keepers, 46; general store-keepers, 24; wine and liquor, 1; music-store, 1; book-store, 1; tobacconists, 6; druggists, 5; grocer, 1; shoemakers and shoedealers, 11; hatters, 7; gunsmiths, 7; bankers, 3; brokers, 2; chairmakers, 5; watchmakers, 7; brushmakers, 2; carpenters, 16; dentist, 1; saddlers, 11; tailors, 15; coachmakers, 6; wagon-makers, 3; cabinet-makers, 12; coopers, 5; planemakers, 2; blacksmiths, 12; whitesmiths, 2; tin- and copper-smiths, 8; brickmakers, 2; bakers, 3; confectioners, 2; butchers, 12; bookbinders, 3; plasterers, 4; lastmakers, 2; turner, 1; chandlers, 2; potters, 4; ropemakers, 2; tanners, 4; bricklayers, 6; stonemasons, 2; housepainters, 5; portrait-painters, 2; livery-keepers, 2; brewers, 4; distillers, 16.

Borough Incorporation.—The charter of the borough of Lancaster, a part of which is hereafter recited, shows the causes that led to its incorporation. This charter was granted May 1, 1742, and signed by George Thomas, Lieutenant-Governor under John Penn, Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, Esquires, Proprietaries.

"George the Second by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting. Whereas our loving Subject, James Hamilton, of the city of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania, Esqr., owner of a tract of land whereon the Town of Lancaster, in the same Province, is erected, Hath, on the behalf of the Inhabitants of the said Town, represented unto our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Penn, Esq., one of the Proprietors of the said Province, and George Thomas, Esqr., with our Royal Approbation, Lieut. Gov. thereof under John Penn, the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietors of the said Province and the counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Deleware the great Improvements and Buildings made and continuing to be made in the said Town by the great Increase of the Inhabitants thereof, and hath humbly besought them for our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said Province to erect the said Town of Lancastèr into a Borough according to certain Limits and Bounds hereinafter described. . . .

"Therefore Know Ye, That we, favoring the Application of the said James Hamilton on behalf of the said Freeholders and Inhabitants and willing to promote Trade, Industry, Rule, and good order amongst all our subjects of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have erected, and by these Presents do erect, the said Town of Lancaster into a Borough forever, hereafter to be called by the name of Lancaster, which said Borough shall extend, be limited, and bounded in the manner it is now laid out, pursuant to the Plan thereof hereunto annexed."

The charter nominates and appoints Thomas Cookson and Sebastian Graff to be burgesses, and Michael Bierly, Matthias Young, John Dehuffe, John Folkes, Abraham Johnson, and Peter Worrall as assistants. It was granted to the burgesses, freeholders, and inhabitants "to have, hold, and keep within the said borough two markets in each week, that is to say, one market on Wednesday and one market on Saturday in every week of the year for ever in the lot of ground already agreed upon for that purpose and granted for that use by Andrew Hamilton, Esq., late of Philadelphia, deceased. . . ."

The boundaries of the city were referred to a plan which mentioned the limits as one mile each way from the centre of Centre Square. In accordance with the charter the burgesses and assistants of Lancaster assembled on the 13th of August, 1742. The first business after organization was to return thanks to James Hamilton, Esq., for his services in procuring the charter, and to "request him to return the thanks of the corporation to his Honor the Governor (in the absence of the Proprietaries) for the same."

The first ordinance passed was as follows: "It is ordered that no Tradesman, Artificer, Workman, Laborer, or other person whatsoever, shall do or exercise any worldly business or work of their ordinary calling (works of necessity or charity only excepted) on the Sabbath day, therein called the first day, upon pain that every offender [shall pay] Twenty Shillings to the use of the Poor." It was provided in the ordinance that butchers were allowed to kill and sell on that day in the months of June, July, and August before the hour of nine in the morning and after five in the afternoon.

At subsequent meetings ordinances were passed concerning markets, against the burning of charcoal and the firing of guns in the streets, prohibiting the playing of ball at the court-house, and prescribing the manner in which blacksmith-shops should be built to be reasonably safe from catching fire.

[1] From a newspaper article by Luther Richards, Esq., who came to Lancaster from York, and was an *Examiner* apprentice in 1830.

At the meeting of burgesses Feb. 7, 1763, "It was agreed unanimously that a petition should be drawn and sent to the House of Assembly for the erection of a work-house in this borough, and accordingly a petition was sent in pursuance thereof, signed by the greater part of the inhabitants of this borough."

The request was acceded to, an act passed, and the work-house built on the jail-lot in the spring of the year by the county of Lancaster. It was on the 27th of December, 1763, that the Indians who had been placed in the work-house for safety were barbarously murdered by the "Paxton Boys," as elsewhere narrated.

On Oct. 3, 1772, we find distinguished names mentioned in the records, "the thanks of the corporation" being "given to Emanuel Carpenter and George Ross for their services as Representatives in the General Assembly."

At a meeting of the burgesses March 16, 1774, "was taken into consideration the many services Mr. Atlee had done for the corporation in penning and preparing the above law to be laid before the Assembly, drawing the draught of the borough, waiting on the Assembly with the bill and other services, and he refusing to accept a draught on the treasurer or any other satisfaction for the same. It is therefore unanimously agreed (he having retired at the request of the other gentlemen present), that Messrs. Henry, Lowman, and Hopson have some piece of plate made such as agreeable to Mrs. Atlee, genteel and not too expensive, and present the same to her as a testimony of their approbation of Mr. Atlee's conduct in serving the borough."

Mr. Atlee was at this time chief burgess. The act of Assembly referred to was "for regulating the buildings, keeping in repair the streets, lanes, and alleys, highways, &c., in the borough of Lancaster." The plate referred to was purchased and is mentioned in the treasurer's report made June 29, 1775, as follows: "May 16. By Cash to Charles Hall for a Silver Tea Sett as a present to Mr. Atlee, for his trouble relative to the Borough Law, £14 5s. 0d."

When allegiance to the mother-country was thrown off, measures were taken to organize under the new government, and on June 19, 1777, an act was passed by the Assembly re-establishing the borough, with all of the rights of the old charter and all acts supplementary to it. The old seal, bearing the insignia of royalty, was ordered to be destroyed and a new one substituted for it.

From the time to the incorporation of the city of Lancaster, the borough underwent no change or modification. It was chartered as a city March 20, 1818. The charter was amended April 5, 1867, dividing the city into nine wards, and again amended March 16, 1868, and March 22, 1869.

Following is a list of the officers of the borough from its incorporation to 1818, and of the mayors and recorders of the city from that time to the present, with the names of the justices of the peace from 1763 to 1815, and of the aldermen from 1840:

1742–43.—Chief Burgess, Thomas Cookson; Burgess, Sebastian Graff; Town Clerk, George Sanderson; Assistants, Michael Bierly, Matthias Young, John Foulke, Peter Worrall, John Dehuff, Abraham Johnston.

1744.—Chief Burgess, John Dehuff; Burgess, James Webb; Town Clerk, Robert Thompson; Assistants, Casper Shaffner, Peter Worrall, John Foulke, Michael Bierly, Jacob Loughman, George Huffman.

1745–49.—Chief Burgess, Thomas Cookson; Burgess, Peter Worrall; Town Clerk, John Morris; Assistants, Casper Shaffner, John Young, Jacob Seiger, Moses Musgrave, Adam Lefler, Michael Fordiere.

1750–51.—Chief Burgess, Adam Simon Kuhn; Burgess, Lodwick Stone; Town Clerk, Robert Thompson; Assistants, Christopher Trinckle, Thomas James, Christopher Crawford, Benjamin Spicker, Barned Hubley, Jacob Eicholtz.

1752–54.—Chief Burgess, Adam Simon Kuhn; Burgess, Isaac Whitelock; Town Clerks, James Bukham, John Barr; Assistants, Christopher Trinckle, Jacob Eichholtz, Frederick Yeiger, Thomas James, Christopher Crawford, Conrad Swartz.

1755–56.—Chief Burgess, Adam Simon Kuhn; Burgess, Samuel Boude; Town Clerk, John Barr.

1757–58.—Chief Burgess, Samuel Boude; Burgess, Philip Lenhere; Town Clerk, David Stout; Assistants, Michael Hubley, Ludwig Lowman, Mark Young, George Sanderson, Matthias Slough.

1759.—Chief Burgess, John Hopson; Burgess, Bernard Hubley; Town Clerk, David Stout; Assistants, Isaac Whitelock, Casper Shaffner, Mark Young, Ludwick Lowman.

1760.—Chief Burgess, John Hopson; Burgess, Bernard Hubley; Town Clerk, David Stout; Assistants, Casper Shaffner, Mark Young, Lodwick Lowman, William Bowman, Isaac Whitelock, Matthias Slough.

1761.—Chief Burgess, Samuel Boude; Burgess, James Bickham; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner; Assistants, Casper Shaffner, William Bowman, Matthias Slough, Leonard Kline, Benjamin Price, Abraham Dehuff.

1762.—Chief Burgess, James Bickham; Burgess, William Bowman; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner; Assistants, Casper Shaffner, John Hopson, Abraham Dehuff, Leonard Kline, John Hambright, Robert Fulton.

1763.—Chief Burgess, James Bickham; Burgess, William Bowman; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner; Assistants, Casper Shaffner, John Hopson, Abraham Dehuff, Ludwick Stone, Christopher Crawford, Robert Fulton.

1764.—Chief Burgess, William Bowman; Burgess, Michael Hubley; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner; Assistants, Casper Shaffner, James Bickham, Ludwig Lowman, Chris. Voght, John Feltman, Jacob Fetter.

1765.—Chief Burgess, James Burd; Burgess, Michael Hubley; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner; Assistants, Casper Shaffner, Ludwig Stone, William Henry, John Feltman, George Meyer, Isaac Whitelock.

1766.—Chief Burgess, Michael Hubley; Burgess, William Henry; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner; Assistants, Casper Shaffner, John Hopson, Ludwick Stone, John Feltman, George Meyer, Isaac Whitelock.

1767.—Chief Burgess, Michael Hubley; Burgess, John Stone; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner; Assistants, Casper Shaffner, John Hopson, Ludwick Stone, William Henry, George Meyer, John Feltman.

1768.—Chief Burgess, James Ralfe; Burgess, Christian Voght; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner; Assistants, Christ. Baugh, John Hopson, Ludwick Stone, William Henry, George Mayer, John Feltman.

1769.—Chief Burgess, James Ralfe; Burgess, Christian Voght; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner; Assistants, Christ. Baugh, John Hopson, Ludwick Stone, William Henry, George Mayer, John Feltman.

1770.—Chief Burgess, William Atlee; Burgess, Christian Voght; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner; Assistants, Christ. Baugh, John Hopson, William Henry, George Mayer, John Feltman.

1771.—Chief Burgess, William Atlee; Burgess, Christian Voght; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner; Assistants, Christian Bach, John Hopson, Ludwick Lowman, William Henry, George Mayer, John Feltman.

1772.—Chief Burgess, William Atlee; Burgess, Henry Dehuff; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner; Assistants, John Hopson, Ludwick Lowman, William Henry, George Mayer, John Feltman.

1773.—Chief Burgess, William Atlee; Burgess, William Hamilton; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner; Assistants, Paul Zantzinger, John Hopson, Ludwick Lowman, William Henry, George Mayer, John Feltman.

1774–75.—Chief Burgess, William Bausman; Burgess, Caleb Coope; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner; Assistants, Paul Zantzinger, John Hopson, Adam Reigart, William Henry, George Mayer, John Feltman.

1776.—No record.

1777.—Chief Burgess, William Bausman; Burgess, Casper Shaffner; Town Clerk, Peter Shaffner; Assistants, Ludwig Stone, Adam Reigart, Paul Zantzinger, William Ross, Christopher Crawford, Matthias Graef.

1778.—Chief Burgess, Henry Dehuff; Burgess, Charles Hall; Town Clerk, Matthias Young; Assistants, John Hopson, Michael Diffenderfer, Christ. Heyne, George Musser, George Hoff, Christopher Crawford.

1779.—Chief Burgess, Henry Dehuff; Burgess, Charles Hall; Town Clerk, Matthias Young; Assistants, John Hopson, Michael Diffenderfer, Christ. Heyne, George Musser, George Hoff, Lodwick Lowman.

1780.—Chief Burgess, Paul Zantzinger; Burgess, George Ross; Town Clerk, Matthias Young; Assistants, John Hopson, Michael Diffenderfer, Christ. Heyne, George Musser, Jacob Klatz, Lodwick Lowman.

1781–82.—Chief Burgess, William Parr; Burgess, Jacob Kagey; Town Clerk, Lewis Heck; Assistants, John Hopson, Michael Diffenderfer, Valentine Brenizer, George Musser, Jacob Glatz, Lodwick Lowman.

1783.—Chief Burgess, Henry Dehuff; Burgess, Frederick Kuhn; Town Clerk, Lewis Heck; Assistants, John Hopson, Michael Diffenderfer, Valentine Brenizer, George Musser, Jacob Glatz, Lodwick Lowman.

1784.—Chief Burgess, Henry Dehuff; Burgess, Frederick Kuhn; Town Clerk, Lewis Heck; Assistants, John Hopson, Paul Weitzel, Valentine Brenizer, John Weidley, William Ross, David Trissler.

1785.—Chief Burgess, Henry Dehuff; Burgess, Frederick Kuhn; Town Clerk, Peter Shaffner; Assistants, John Hopson, George Hoff, Valentine Brenizer, John Weidley, William Ross, Christian App.

1786.—Chief Burgess, Jacob Reigart; Burgess, Henry Dering; Town Clerk, William Bausman; Assistants, Adam Reigart, Christian App, Conrad Swartz, William Ross, Frederick Maw, John Weidel.

1787.—Chief Burgess, Henry Dering; Burgess, Edward Hand; Town Clerk, Philip Gloninger; Assistants, Adam Reigart, Casper Shaffner, Jacob Frey, William Ross, Jacob Krug, George Musser.

1788.—Chief Burgess, Henry Dering; Burgess, Edward Hand; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner, Jr.; Assistants, Adam Reigart, Casper Shaffner, Jacob Frey, William Ross, Jacob Krug, John Hubley.

1789.—Chief Burgess, Edward Hand; Burgess, Henry Dehuff; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner, Jr.; Assistants, Adam Reigart, Casper Shaffner, Jacob Frey, William Ross, Jacob Krug, John Hubley.

1790.—Chief Burgess, Edward Hand; Burgess, Paul Zantzinger; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner, Jr.; Assistants, Adam Reigart, Casper Shaffner, Jacob Frey, William Ross, Jacob Krug, John Hubley.

1791-93.—Chief Burgess, Paul Zantzinger; Burgess, Casper Shaffner; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner, Jr.; Assistants, Adam Reigart, George Musser, Jacob Frey, William Ross, Jacob Krug, John Hubley.

1794.—Chief Burgess, Paul Zantzinger; Burgess, Casper Shaffner; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner, Jr.; Assistants, Frederick Weidley, George Musser, Jacob Frey, William Ross, Jacob Krug, John Hubley.

1795.—Chief Burgess, Adam Reigart; Burgess, James Jacks; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner, Jr.; Assistants, Frederick Weidle, John Roberts, Michael Musser, Philip Diffenderfer, Peter Gunter, Andrew Geiss.

1796.—Chief Burgess, Adam Reigart; Burgess, Adam Wilhelm; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner, Jr.; Assistants, Frederick Weidle, John Roberts, Michael Musser, Philip Diffenderfer, Peter Ganter, Adam Keiss.

1797.—Chief Burgess, Paul Zantzinger; Burgess, John Hubley; Town Clerk, John Ween; Assistants, Jacob Krug, John Roberts, Casper Shaffner, Philip Diffenderfer, Jacob Frey, Jacob Sheffer.

1798.—Chief Burgess, Paul Zantzinger; Burgess, John Hubley; Town Clerk, George Weitzel; Assistants, Jacob Krug, John Roberts, Casper Shaffner, Philip Diffenderfer, Jacob Frey, Jacob Shaeffer.

1799.—Chief Burgess, John Miller; Burgess, John Hubley; Town Clerk, George Weitzel; Assistants, Leonard Eichholtz, John Roberts, Frederick Frick, Samuel Humes, Jacob Frey, Frederick Weidley.

1800.—Chief Burgess, William Reichenback; Burgess, Frederick Steinman; Town Clerk, George Weitzel; Assistants, Leonard Eichholtz, John Roberts, Michael Musser, Peter Ganter, John Rose, Frederick Weidley.

1801.—Chief Burgess, Frederick Steinman; Burgess, William Reichenback; Town Clerk, John Riddle; Assistants, Leonard Eichholtz, John Roberts, Michael Musser, Peter Ganter, John Rose, Frederick Weidley.

1802.—Chief Burgess, William Reichenback; Burgess, John Roberts; Town Clerk, Jacob Eberman; Assistants, Leonard Eichholz, Conrad Swartz, Michael Musser, Peter Ganter, George Matteer, Frederick Weidley.

1803.—Chief Burgess, John Light; Burgess, John Bausman; Town Clerk, George Weitzel; Assistants, Jacob Fordney, Peter Reed, Michael Musser, Peter Ganter, Samuel Humes, Frederick Weidley.

1804.—Chief Burgess, John Light; Burgess, Philip Diffenderfer; Town Clerk, George Weitzel; Assistants, Jacob Fordney, Peter Reed, Michael Musser, Peter Ganter, Samuel Humes, John Ween.

1805.—Chief Burgess, John Eberman; Burgess, John Miller; Town Clerk, George Weitzel; Assistants, John Roberts, C. Reed, Michael Musser, Peter Ganter, Conrad Swartz, Henry Dehuff.

1806.—Chief Burgess, John Eberman; Burgess, Casper Shaffner; Town Clerk, George Weitzel; Assistants, Adam Reigart, Jr., Jacob Eberman, Hen. Pinkerton, Peter Ganter, John Lind, Hen. Dehuff.

1807.—Chief Burgess, John Messenkop; Burgesses, Henry Pinkerton, John Bausman; Town Clerk, George Weitzel; Assistants, Jonas Metzger, Adam Wilhelm, Leonard Eichholtz, George Messersmith, John Bombarger, William Haverstick.

1808–9.—Chief Burgess, John Messenkop; Burgess, John Bausman; Town Clerk, George Weitzel; Assistants, Jonas Metzger, Adam Wilhelm, Leonard Eichholtz, George Messersmith, John Bombarger, William Haverstick.

1810.—Chief Burgess, Adam Reigart; Burgess, John Bausman; Town Clerk, George Weitzel; Assistants, Jonas Metzger, Adam Wilhelm, Leonard Eichholtz, Henry Slaymaker, John Bomberger, John Hoff.

1811.—Chief Burgess, Adam Reigart; Burgess, John Bausman; Town Clerk, George Weitzel; Assistants, Jacob Zank, Jacob Fordney, Leonard Eichholtz, Henry Slaymaker, John Bomberger, John Hoff.

1812.—Chief Burgess, Adam Reigart; Burgess, John Bausman; Town Clerk, George Weitzel; Assistants, Peter Reed, William Dickson, Leonard Eichholtz, Henry Slaymaker, John Bomberger, John Hoff.

1813–15.—Chief Burgess, Adam Reigart; Burgess, Leonard Eichholtz; Town Clerk, George Weitzel; Assistants, Peter Reed, William Dickson, Samuel Carpenter, William Kirkpatrick, John Bomberger, John Hoff.

1816.—Chief Burgess, Samuel Carpenter; Burgess, John Hoff, Esq.; Town Clerk, George Weitzel; Assistants, Peter Reed, William Dickson, William Cooper, William Kirkpatrick, John Bomberger, David Barton.

1817.—Chief Burgess, Samuel Carpenter; Burgess, John Reitzel; Town Clerk, George Weitzel; Assistants, Peter Reed, George Bumgard, William Cooper, William Kirkpatrick, H. Keffer, David R. Barton.

1818.—(March 20, 1818, Lancaster was incorporated as a city.)

MAYORS FROM THE INCORPORATION OF THE CITY IN 1818 TO 1883.

1818–20. John Passmore.	1856–57. John Zimmerman.
1821–23. Samuel Carpenter.	1858. Thomas H. Burrowes.
1824–30. Nathaniel Lightner.	1859–68. George Sanderson.
1831–42. John Matthiot.	1869–71. William A. Atlee.
1843–51. M. Carpenter.	1871–73. Frederick S. Pyfer.
1852–54. Christian Kieffer.	1874–77. William D. Stauffer.
1855. Jacob Albright.	1878–83. John T. McGonigle.

RECORDERS FROM THE INCORPORATION OF THE CITY IN 1818 TO 1879.

1818–20. M. C. Rogers.	1854. Vacancy.
1821–40. Patton Ross.	1855–60. J. F. Reigart.
1841–44. John K. Findley.	1861–68. William Carpenter.
1845–53. William Jenkins.	1869–79. Walter G. Evans.[1]

Justices of the Peace, District No. 1, Borough of Lancaster.—Several of the justices of the peace and of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Lancaster were residents of the borough, and acted as justices for the borough. It is not known definitely at what time the borough

[1] Upon the death of Mr. Evans the office became vacant, and was not again filled, as the city did not accept the provisions of the new Constitution.

A ten miles square, Lancaster Court-House being in the centre, and some part beyond it, actually surveyed in 1786 and 1787 by me, William Reichenbach, in a manner as engineers use to take up special maps of countries, by compass and watch.

Of this square two large and more complete copies on royal paper, and in a fair handwriting, with explanations and descriptions of the country, were sent to Congress when the inhabitants of Lancaster offered this place for a seat of the general government.

became District No. 1. Adam Simon Kuhn was a justice of the peace in 1763, James Burd in 1764, William and John Henry in 1777. The latter was commissioned March 31st in that year, and died about May the same year. Caspar Shaffner was elected to fill the vacancy, but declined to serve. Michael Hubley and John Hobson were commissioned June 3, 1777; the latter declined to serve. From 1777 to 1815 the names and dates of commission were as follows:

July 4, 1777. William Henry.
Aug. 12, 1777. John Hubley.
July 7, 1784. Michael Hubley.
Aug. 19, 1784. William Henry.
June 16, 1786. Joseph Shippen, Jr.
March 5, 1787. Jacob Reigart.
Oct. 15, 1805. Paul Zantzinger.
Oct. 20, 1808. William Barton.
May 17, 1811. Jacob Graeff.
William Bausman.
May 17, 1811. Adam Reigart.
John Light.
Paul Zantzinger.
John Eberman.
William Barton.
John Hoff.
George Matter.
May 5, 1812. Michael Gross.
Nov. 1, 1813. Samuel Carpenter.
Oct. 25, 1815. John Reitzel.

[The record of the justices of the peace from 1815 to 1840, when the aldermen took their places, exercising similar jurisdiction, is probably not in existence, as a careful search fails to reveal it.]

ALDERMEN OF LANCASTER CITY.

May 29, 1840. Albert F. Osterloh.
Elijah McLenigan.
John Bomberger.
William Frick.
John Matthiot.
Philip Reitzel.
George Musser.
Michael Carpenter.
Feb. 26, 1842. John Landis.
March 4, 1843. John Matthiot.
March 5, 1844. Emanuel Reigart.
March 1, 1845. Michael Carpenter.
John C. Van Camp.
Frederick Hambright.
George Heitzelberger.
Feb. 27, 1847. William Frick.
Feb. 26, 1848. J. F. Reigart.
March 2, 1850. J. C. Van Camp.
Jacob F. Koutz.
George Musser.
Feb. 28, 1852. Wm. Frick.
Wm. Carpenter.
Feb. 26, 1853. Chas. F. Voight.
March 3, 1855. Michael Carpenter.
Wm. White.
Gilbert R. Hartley.
March 3, 1856. Wm. P. Leonard.
Feb. 28, 1857. Wm. Frick.
Wm. Carpenter.
Sebastian G. Musser.
Feb. 27, 1858. Wm. B. Wiley.
Chas. F. Voight.
Feb. 26, 1859. J. F. McGonigle.
March 9, 1860. J. C. Van Camp.
Charles R. Frailey.
Feb. 27, 1861. John M. Amweg.
April, 1862. Wm. Frick.
Edward M. Kauffman.
April, 1863. Wm. B. Kelly.
Chas. F. Voight.
Jacob Fultz.
April, 1864. Gerardus Clarkson.
J. H. Druckenmiller.
Walter J. Evans.
April, 1865. Chas. R. Fraley.
Patrick Donnelly.
Mahlon H. Mercer.
April, 1866. John M. Amweg.
April, 1867. Lewis Decker.
April, 1868. Peter G. Eberman.
Wm. B. Wiley.
April, 1870. Joseph W. Fisher.
John M. Amweg.
Jacob Long.
Dana Graham.
April 1871. Adam M. Snyder.
Gottleib Schmidt.
Jacob F. Kautz.
1872. Thomas F. McGolliger.
Jacob Gundaker.
Henry Shubert.
Patrick Donnelly.
1874. Peter G. Eberman.
John M. Amweg.
George E. Zellers.
1875. Abbott K. Spurrier.
John R. Smith.
W. F. H. Amwake.
1876. Henry McConomy.
John B. Good.
Patrick Donnelly.
1877. Joshua H. Jack.
1878–79. Wm. B. Wiley.
1879. J. K. Barr.
1880. A. K. Spurrier.
H. A. Wiley.
1881. Joseph Samson.
1882. H. B. McConomy.
W. B. Wiley.[1]
M. A. McGlinn.
P. Donnelly.
1883. Wm. J. Fordney.

Public Improvements.—The streets of Lancaster, laid out in March, 1730, as is shown by James Hamilton's plan, were for many years worked only as common country roads, and it was not until 1771, nearly thirty years after the town was incorporated, that any definite action was taken for their improvement. On February 5th of that year the commissioners and assessors of the county, in view of the necessity for a better passage-way across the low lands on the west end of King Street, near Water, ordered that "a bridge should be built over the rivulets that flow across King Street to the westward of the Prison Wall." This action was confirmed by the grand jury, and a contract was made with George Musser, a Lancaster tavern-keeper, to build the required structure. A committee was appointed to superintend the work and see that it was properly performed, consisting of John Carpenter, Caspar Shaffner, Jr., Samuel Bane, and Valentine Brenneman, of the commissioners, and William Henry, William Atlee, and Christopher Reigart, of the borough of Lancaster. The bridge, the first within the bounds of Lancaster City of which we have any record, was built according to contract, but the borough authorities ordered considerable additional work upon it. On the 1st of July, 1771, the burgesses ordered "grates for openings in the arches, to secure the water from the Gutters, and battlements of brick to be placed at each end, with neat piers, to be covered with Warwick stone." Thus it will be seen beauty as well as utility was a matter for consideration at the very beginning of the era of public improvement in Lancaster. Another bridge must have been built about the same time as the one of which we have written, for under the same date that the improvements were ordered on the King Street bridge we find record of an order for "a Battlement of Stone, of proper height, to be placed at each end of the bridge lately erected across Queen and Vine Streets." This work was placed in charge of William Henry.

We find record of the next step taken in the direction of public improvements in an act passed by the Assembly in 1774, "for regulating the Buildings and keeping in repair the Lanes, Alleys, and Highways of the Boro of Lancaster." . . . In conformance with the provisions of this act, on the 16th of March of the year stated, Caleb Cope, Caspar Shaffner, and George Musser were appointed "Surveyors or Regulators of the Streets." From this time on these officers were appointed each year.

On the 11th of September, 1790, William Reichenbach presented an account for services "in surveying and assisting to regulate" the different streets and alleys in the borough; also for two maps of the borough with the adjacent country, exhibiting a square of ten miles or one hundred square miles. One of these maps was retained in Lancaster, and now hangs upon the wall of the Linnæan Society's hall. The other one was sent to Congress, the object being to present to that body the claims of Lancaster as an available and advantageous site for the capital of the United States. The people of the borough at that early day are thus shown to have possessed not only the desire to secure beautiful and useful improve-

[1] Resigned Oct. 18, 1882. F. A. Diffenderfer appointed.

ments, but to have entertained grand aspirations for the future glory and importance of the town.

Early in the year 1797 it was represented to the Pennsylvania Assembly that the Philadelphia and Lancaster and the Lancaster and Susquehanna turnpikes were completed nearly to the borough, leaving spaces or gaps of road through the borough which were unimproved, and for the improvement of which no provision had been made. The inhabitants of Lancaster, with these facts in view, petitioned for authority to raise twenty thousand dollars by means of a lottery, for the purpose of paving those streets in the borough which formed the connecting links between the two finished portions of each of the turnpikes. In accordance with this petition an act was passed in March, 1797, authorizing the lottery, and on the 5th of August an advertisement appeared in the *Lancaster Journal* stating the fact and announcing the scheme of the proposed drawing, which was as follows: There were to be 20,000 tickets at $8, which would make the aggregate receipts if all were sold $160,000; the blanks were to number 13,723, and the prizes 6268, ranging in value from $10 to $10,000, and aggregating $160,000. All prizes were to be paid immediately after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent., which was to constitute the fund for the use of the borough, and pay the expenses of the lottery. The commissioners appointed in the act to superintend the lottery were Edward Hand, Paul Zantzinger, Abraham Witmer, Matthias Slough, Adam Reigart, Jr., Jacob Graeff, Jacob Krugh, John Miller, George Musser, James Crawford, Caspar Shaffner, John Huber, Adam Weaver, and John Habling.

The lottery was made and drawn, and on the 1st of May, 1802, the following notice appeared in the *Lancaster Journal:*

"*For Paving the Streets.*—Proposals will be received by the managers of the Lancaster Street Lottery from any person who is desirous to contract for the delivery of any quantity of paving-stone in the borough of Lancaster. The proposals to be in writing, expressing the price per perch and quantity which the person will engage to deliver."

It will be seen by the representations in the following extracts from the petition presented to the judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions and the Grand Inquest at the November term, 1802, that the work was well advanced that year. The petitioners, after setting forth "the construction and completion of the turnpike from the east end of King Street to Philadelphia" and the "establishment of a similar road (now nearly completed) from the west end of the same street to the town of Columbia, on the Susquehanna," alluding to the fact that the "interval ground running through the principal street of the borough of Lancaster had been unprovided for" until the citizens "had obtained legislative sanction for a lottery for the purpose of enabling them to accomplish so desirable and, indeed, so necessary an undertaking, as well as to pave another principal street," which work they had seen progressing favorably during the year, and which they hoped to complete in the coming summer, prayed that the Honorable Court and the Grand Inquest would "be pleased to grant to the corporation of the borough of Lancaster, out of the county stock, such sum of money (not exceeding —— dollars) as may be sufficient to pave the court-house square and in front of the city buildings in the said borough." A petition from the burgesses of the borough was presented to the same court asking for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars to pave the court-house square, and stating that the funds raised by the lottery "were exclusively granted for the pavement of the streets." The petition was signed by the burgesses, assistants, high constable, and town clerk. The court granted fifteen hundred dollars, with privilege to apply for more if necessary. It did seem to be necessary, for at the August term of court, 1803, a petition was presented by the burgesses asking for six hundred dollars to complete the work, and the court granted five hundred dollars. This petition stated that the greater part of the court-house square "had now been paved."

The lottery instituted for raising funds for the pavement of the streets was divided into three classes and drawn in different "schemes" at different times during several years. "Class No. 3" was offered in the summer of 1803 in connection with the Lancaster races, and was drawn in December of that year. This "scheme" contained 5500 tickets at $5 each. There were 1937 prizes, amounting to $27,500, and 3563 blanks. Some tickets must have been sold on credit, as on the 5th of July, 1805, the commissioners, by advertisement, called upon the public to settle, stating that they were "anxious to commence operations upon the streets,"—that is, to complete that portion that was planned to be executed with the proceeds of "scheme No. 3." On the 4th of January, 1807, Michael Pigeon, secretary of the Lancaster Lottery, advertised that suits would be brought for payment against all ticket-holders who did not settle by February 1st. This was the last appearance of the street lottery in the affairs of Lancaster for several years.

On the 24th of March, 1808, complaint was made to the burgesses by inhabitants of North Queen Street of the condition of that highway, and it was stated "that at certain seasons of the year it was impassable to wagons, carts, etc." The supervisors and regulators were instructed to examine it and make an estimate of the cost of paving the street. At the next meeting they reported that "the probable expense of paving and turnpiking four squares on North Queen Street and two squares from Queen to Prince Street would be $3335, exclusive of digging away the earth and leveling the streets, calculated at $1000 more." This amount was thought too burdensome by the inhabi-

tants, and they agreed with the supervisors to lay a rate or assessment, not to exceed $2500, for the purpose. On the 29th of August, 1811, an additional tax of $500 was ordered laid to complete the work begun. In the year 1812 $3000 was ordered to be raised for general street and highway purposes.

In 1813 the method of raising funds by a lottery was again resorted to, an act being passed by the Assembly January 28th of that year which was supplementary to the old act of March 9, 1797, authorizing a lottery in Lancaster, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to paving the streets. James Haines, William Montgomery, Emanuel Reigart, John Gundaker, John Hoff, Samuel White, Jonas Metzgar, John Swar, Christian Hoover, John Bomberger, Benjamin Shaw, and Abraham Witmer were added to the surviving members of the old board of commissioners, and authorized to devise a scheme for the fourth class in lieu of one approved prior, and not to exceed $5000.

About 1816, Joshua Scott was employed by the Hamiltons to make a map of the borough for their use in connection with ground-rents, and on May 13, 1817, Mr. Scott offered to make a draft of the borough "from actual survey, four feet square, upon which should be designated streets, lanes, alleys, numbers of lots, and table or index of names of original grantees, date of deeds, yearly ground-rent, etc." The Council accepted the offer, and the map was completed and presented to the burgesses on the 13th of November, and ordered to be placed in the care of the town clerk, subject to the inspection of citizens. It was also resolved at this time that "the ancient draughts of the Borough of Lancaster having lately been found, it is agreed that the same be likewise deposited in the office of the town clerk."

The next year, 1818, when Lancaster became a city, was not a fruitful one in the matter of public improvements, and not much was accomplished from that time until the year 1823, when, upon the 3d of June, the following ordinance was passed:

"From and after July 1st it shall be the duty of the inhabitants of the city of Lancaster to pave their sidewalks with brick as follows:

"King Street, from Ann to Charlotte; Queen Street, from James to Church; Orange Street, from Plum to Charlotte; Prince Street, from Vine to James; Duke Street, from Vine to Chestnut; and from the north side of Vine Street to the Catholic Church."

From this time onward every year witnessed improvements within the present city limits. The records contain very frequent mention of contracts entered into for building bridges and arches over runs, grading, turnpiking, and paving streets. Orders were also issued quite numerously for the extension of streets, and the various actions of the authorities steadily kept up have resulted in giving Lancaster as good a system of streets, and keeping them in as fine condition as can be found in any of her sister cities. One of the notable actions concerning the streets was a resolution adopted March 3, 1846, in favor of the appointment of a joint committee of the two Councils "to consider the propriety of altering the names of the streets of the city, so as to give them more of an American or republican stamp." No change in names was effected, and Lancaster undoubtedly has to-day more relics of the era of royalty in the names of its principal thoroughfares—King, Queen, Prince, and Duke Streets—than any other American city.

Markets and Market-Houses.—These useful and convenient establishments, which afford the meeting-ground for farmer and city resident, and assist materially in maintaining the equipoise between supply and demand, have in Lancaster an early and interesting history. The first step towards providing a market-house was taken almost as far back as the origin of the town. Upon May 15, 1730, we find that Andrew Hamilton and his wife, for five shillings, granted to Caleb Pearce, John Wright, and James Mitchell, three of the commissioners, three lots in the town of Lancaster, one for a court-house, one for a market-house, and one for a jail lot. The market-house lot is described in the deed as follows:

"Beginning at a post on High (now King) Street; thence by the said street east three degrees north one hundred and twenty feet to a post by the public square; by the same and other lands of Hamilton north three degrees west one hundred and twenty feet; thence by other lands of said Hamilton west three degrees south one hundred and twenty feet; then by other lands of Hamilton south three degrees, one hundred and twenty feet to place of beginning, containing fifty-three perches."

No information concerning the establishment of markets upon the above-described or any other ground prior to the incorporation of the borough has been handed down through the long years to the historian. But preserved in the borough records, which begin with the year 1742, are frequent allusions and specific statements which furnish the points necessary for a correct outline history of the markets. While the first of these found, under date of Sept. 13, 1742, is not particularly valuable as throwing light upon the matter of the early markets, it is none the less interesting. "It was ordered," reads the record of the burgesses' meeting, "that no persons except freemen and inhabitants within this corporation shall presume to set up stalls within the same for the sale of their goods, save at the times of the fairs, under the penalty of five pounds." This action was taken for the reason that "Chapmen licensed to travel with goods for supplying the country" were in the habit of setting up stalls in the corporation, which was considered an infringement of the rights of the shop-keepers, and to the great discouragement of trading people serving the borough. The next entry gives more definite information upon the subject. At the meeting of the

burgesses Oct. 22, 1742, it was ordered that the clerk of the market erect or cause to be erected stalls for Chapmen at the time of the fairs in the market-places, in the following manner, viz.: six stalls, eight feet each in front and five feet back.

On Feb. 8, 1743, as the interest of the market was much defeated by the country people hawking from house to house their provisions for sale, and the butchers not bringing out their meat into the market, "it was ordered that all provisions and goods for sale brought in on market-days and intended for sale shall be exposed to sale in the public market, and in no other place or parts of the town till two o'clock in the afternoon, under the penalty of ten shillings, . . . and that if any butcher inhabiting this corporation shall neglect or refuse to keep the market and expose his meat for sale in the time for keeping market above limited, and shall afterwards on that day, or the next day after, expose any meat to sale in his private house or shop, it shall be deemed a breach of this order, and he shall be subject to the fine above."

May 30, 1743, it was ordered that "every person who shall erect a stall or standing for the sale of any goods whatsoever in the said corporation on the days of the fairs, and shall not write their names and pay for the same to the clerk of the market, shall pay two shillings and sixpence each."

The borough authorities were particularly active about this time in making regulations for the market and doing away with abuses. On Oct. 24, 1743, it being stated "that the practice of the butchers within this corporation blowing their meat by pipes, in order to blow up the same, renders it more subject to taint and infection, and having other ill tendencies," it was ordered by the burgesses and assistants "that all beef, mutton, and other meat which should be blown up by pipes or otherwise, and exposed for sale by any butchers or others in this corporation, the same being proved or made appear before one of the Burgesses, it shall be seized by the clerk of the market, and become entirely forfeited." Upon the same date that this regulation was passed George Hovey was appointed clerk of the market for the ensuing year.

Upon Jan. 25, 1745, we find that complaint was made "of the market being forestalled and the provisions and other commodities brought to market by the country people being immediately bought up by some particular persons in order to retail them out at an advanced price, very much to the prejudice of the market and of the inhabitants." At the next meeting, February 1st, action was taken upon this complaint, it being ordered that "no retailer of any provisions or commodities brought to market within this borough, or any other person under any pretense whatsoever, by themselves or their servants, shall be at liberty to purchase any provisions or other commodities brought to market in gross or greater quantities than for the use of his, her, or their respective families, . . . under the penalty of twenty shillings, . . . to be levied on the goods and chattels of the offenders upon conviction before the burgesses, and in default of such goods and chattels that the offender be sent to the workhouse and kept to hard labor for any term not exceeding ten days, nor less than three, at the discretion of the burgesses."

In the records for 1752 we find entries which indicate considerable improvement in the market and the existence of more thorough system than we have hitherto discovered trace of. On May 30th of that year the price of stalls was regulated, the rental "of the first five on each side of the market-house" being fixed "at seven shillings and sixpence each." On Oct. 15, 1757, an ordinance was passed imposing a fine of fifteen shillings upon butchers who should thereafter refuse to sell meat in the market and expose it for sale elsewhere at this time. Eleven butchers had stalls in the market-house, for which they paid rentals varying from £1 10*s.* down to 15*s.* Their names were Frederick Yeizer, Michael Fordine, Jacob Eichholtz, Engelhard Yeizer, Hoppel Reigart, Hans Ferree, Andrew Sprichen, Fitrich Crenner, Martin Berntheiser, Jacob Fissel, John Flaggetswiller. The following report of market-house receipts and expenditures for 1760 (dated June 17th) is of interest in this connection:

"Matthias Bough, high constable, exhibited his account (also on oath) of the moneys received by him at the June fair of 1760 for the use of the corporation, arising as well from the hire of the stalls under the market-house to the butchers as from the fair, amounting to the sum of £62 14*s.* 10½*d.*, out of which was allowed an account against the borough, composed of several items, aggregating £14 3*s.*, of which £8 2*s.* was paid Matthew Bough for building one hundred and eight stalls, leaving £48 11*s.* 10½*d.*

In 1773 and 1774 a number of improvements were made in and about the market-house, it being ordered, June 16th of the former year, that a new roof should be put on the north side of the house, "to be done of oak shingles;" and it was ordered, in the fall of 1774, that the market-place should be paved. In 1790 a temporary market-house was built adjoining the permanent structure, for the greater convenience of country people.

With all of the improvements made there came a time when the needs of the people demanded a new market-house. This need seems to have been first realized in 1796. Upon March 4th of that year Messrs. A. Reigart, J. Jacks, and M. Musser were appointed a committee "to consult with the commissioners of the county of Lancaster concerning the extent, plan, spot, and estimate of the cost attending the building of the new market-house." Not much progress was made towards the carrying out of the project until March 2, 1798, when there occurred a consultation between the burgesses and a committee from lodge

No. 43 (Freemasons) as to a superstructure upon the market-house for the use of the lodge. This shows that some preparation had previously been made for building by the borough authorities. Plans were now drawn and agreed upon by the burgesses and the Masonic committee, and a stipulation was jointly signed by them March 22, 1798, that the market-house should "be built agreeably to proposals this day signed." A contract was made April 5th "with George Peters, brickmaker; Jacob Albright, mason and brickmaker; and Gottlieb Schrier, carpenter, as workmen and persons to procure materials for said building, agreeably to the contract signed by them." The 30th of January, 1799, was appointed as the day on which the butchers should select their stalls, and fourteen of them did so. There were twenty-four stalls in all, but the corporation reserved Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The others rented for £3 each per annum. Business was commenced in the new market on the day that the stalls were selected and let, and has since been carried on there on a large scale until comparatively recent years, and a portion of the building is used for market purposes even now. The offices of the mayor and city treasurer are in the building, and the front portion has been occupied by the post-office since 1855.

Nothing worthy of note appeared concerning the markets in the period between 1799 and 1835, but in September of the latter year we find that a committee was appointed to ascertain what improvements were necessary, and upon October 6th a resolution was passed in favor of building an addition to the market-house, and authorizing that proposals for the work should be advertised for. "The committee took into consideration the situation of the citizens residing back of the market-house, and for the purpose of interfering as little as possible with their comfort, agreed to place the piers of the contemplated building back so as to range with the second pier in the wing, leaving a space about the breadth of the other streets between the new building and the houses of the citizens, with sufficient room at the east end to drive round with wagons. A contract for erecting the building was made with Joshua Jack. The committee was also authorized to confer with Mrs. Reichenbach as to the price of property which she owned adjoining the market-house, and reporting that it could be bought for twelve thousand dollars, one-fourth cash. The Councils determined to purchase, and, by an ordinance passed December 21st, authorized a loan for the total amount necessary. The purchase was not consummated, owing to difficulties arising from the fact that Mrs. Reichenbach was not the sole owner of the property, and no further action was taken concerning the market until 1845, when another profitless effort was made to secure, at a fair consideration, a suitable piece of ground, and the matter was dropped, and no measures resorted to until 1854. In that year another committee was appointed to inquire as to property for a market-house, and their examinations led to the purchase of the following lots now occupied by the market-houses north of old market-house square. A lot with two-story brick house from J. Jungling for $6250, lot and dwelling-house from Sarah Wolf for $3300, lot from Christopher Hager for $3000, from John W. Forney $3700, and from G. W. Reichenbach's property at $16,600, making a total outlay for ground of $32,850. A contract was at once made with Stoner & Evans, in the sum of $8042.32, which resulted in the erection of the present building. J. Siner was appointed superintendent of the work. From the time this building was completed until the present, the city has done nothing more than to keep the market in repair, and the demand for new markets has been met by private enterprise.

In the fall of 1868 the Farmers' Northern Market Company was chartered, and on Sept. 30, 1871, a lot measuring ninety-six by two hundred and forty-five feet on the corner of North Queen and Walnut Streets was purchased of David M. Hess for twenty-two thousand dollars, and in 1872 the present commodious market-house, eighty by two hundred and forty feet in dimensions, was erected, at a cost of sixty-seven thousand dollars. This market contained originally two hundred and fifty stalls, but the west end having been diverted to other uses it now has only two hundred and thirty-eight. The company is controlled by nine directors, of whom Christian Zecker is president, and Joseph Sampson, secretary. The Central market controlled by the city was inclosed and otherwise improved in 1876–77, at a cost of ten thousand dollars, as the result of an agitation which was commenced in 1872.

The increasing demand for markets led to the incorporation of the Farmers' Eastern and the Farmers' Western Market Companies in 1882. The property known as the "Indian Queen" tavern was purchased by the Farmers' Eastern Market Company, in April, from Dr. Henry Carpenter, and a large market-house is now in process of construction where the old tavern stood. It will contain one hundred and sixty-eight farmers' stalls and twenty-three butchers' stalls. The president of the company is Martin Kreider, and the secretary is Allen A. Herr. The Farmers' Western Market Company purchased at a cost of eight thousand dollars land on the corner of West Orange and Pine Streets, on which a commodious house is building which will contain one hundred and eighty stalls. The president of the company is John Hager, and the secretary Henry R. Fulton.

The Water-Works.—The initial effort to secure the benefit of a regular water supply for the inhabitants of the town was made in 1822. In April of that year the Legislature passed an act "to supply the city of Lancaster with pure water." The work of exploring for an adequate source of good water was entered upon by the Councils, who from time to time appointed committees for that purpose. Under date

of November 9th, in the treasurer's account appears an item of $161.43 paid S. Slaymaker as "expenses on account of searching for water to introduce into the city of Lancaster;" and again on December 6th there occurs an item of $35.94 paid to the water committee. From this time onward to the summer of 1826 efforts were occasionally made under the direction of the city authorities to discover a water supply. On May 13th of the latter year the water committee, Frederick Hambright and J. Longnecker, were paid $148.07, "for searching for water." Nothing was, however, accomplished for several years.

The Lancaster Water Company was incorporated by act of April 23, 1829. The act appointed George L. Mayer, Robert Evans, John Longnecker, Henry Keffer, and Philip W. Reigart as commissioners, limited the capital stock to $60,000 in shares of $50 each, and authorized the Councils of the city of Lancaster to subscribe for such number of shares as they saw fit, not exceeding one thousand. That nothing was accomplished under this corporation is obvious from the fact that a petition was presented to the Council by a number of progressive and public-spirited citizens on Jan. 4, 1831, urging the formation of a new company and the trial of a new plan for the realization of their important object. The petitioners dwelt upon the need that existed of introducing running water into the city, and suggested the propriety of calling a town meeting to ascertain more fully the public opinion in regard to the expediency of the city undertaking and completing the said work. "But as owing to the difficulty of accomplishing it," they say, "from our local situation, and other causes, all attempts heretofore made have proved unavailing, it is believed that the only practicable mode of accomplishing the work would be by procuring an act of Legislature authorizing the issue of stock, with the proviso that the city of Lancaster shall have the privilege at any time within a given number of years of redeeming said stock." A committee was appointed in pursuance of the desire of the petitioners to present the case to the Legislature, asking for the incorporation of a stock company for the purpose of introducing running water into the city of Lancaster. Mr. Longnecker, of this committee, reported Feb. 1, 1831, that an act of Assembly was passed April 23, 1829, incorporating the Lancaster Water Company, and asked the Council to examine it and ascertain if it would answer all purposes now wished for.

A town-meeting was held on February 12th, at which it was voted that the Council should be requested to appropriate a sum of money to employ a competent engineer to ascertain the best manner of introducing water into the city and the probable cost of the same. Some further action was taken, but about this time considerable excitement arose concerning a contemplated change in the railroad route, and the subject of water-works was dropped out of consideration, not to be seriously taken up for five years.

On Jan. 5, 1836, the question of water supply again arose, and a joint committee of Councils was appointed to ascertain the most practicable place for bringing water into the city, and the probable cost of the same. At a subsequent meeting, in the same month, the Councils received a communication, signed by a number of citizens, expressing their satisfaction that the Council were giving the subject proper attention, and suggesting that various points along the Conestoga, from which water could be obtained, should be examined; that a committee should visit the water-works of Philadelphia and Wilmington to ascertain the best improvements, and also to take into consideration the question whether the work of providing water-works could be best accomplished by a stock company or by the city through a loan. A committee was appointed in compliance with the suggestion of the citizens, and on Feb. 8, 1836, they reported that they had employed Gen. Mitchell to prepare an estimate of the cost of procuring water from five different localities. On March 29th the water committee reported that Mr. Erdmann, of Philadelphia, had examined several points, and thought that it was most feasible to conduct water from the vicinity of Swan's Mill, and that the best site for a reservoir was on the high ground at Cross' Corner. The cost of constructing the works was estimated at a little less than thirty thousand dollars, but the expense which it was necessary to incur for land made the total cost more than double that amount.

On March 30, 1836, an ordinance was passed authorizing the mayor to borrow seventy thousand dollars for the purpose of carrying into effect the supplement of an act entitled an act to incorporate the city of Lancaster. The water committee bought of Edward Parker, for sixteen hundred dollars, eight acres of land at the east end of King Street as a site for a reservoir, and entered into contract with the executors of John Swan for the purchase of the mill-property, on the Conestoga, at thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars, the purchase being approved by Councils. Contracts were now made for building a dam, furnishing pipe, and pumping machinery. Mr. F. Erdmann was elected engineer at a salary of twelve hundred dollars, and operations were at once commenced and pushed forward with energy. Trenches were dug through the streets for the purpose of laying pipes in August and September, 1836, and in December of that year the water committee reported that the reservoir was nearly completed. Water was introduced into the city Feb. 22, 1837, and the first rents paid for the period from May 11, 1837, to April 1, 1838, by the following persons, viz.: Zeph. McLenigan, Charles Sheaff, M. McGraun, Jacob Griel, Henry Flick, Henry Rogers, R. Frazer, Farmers' Bank, Mrs. Fahnestock, Dr. William Fahnestock, Abraham W. Brenneman, George H. Bomberger, Samuel Dale, John F. Long,

J. & P. Long, Benjamin Champneys, William Norris, George Ford, John Myers, the Office of Discount and Deposit, Catharine Yeates, and Margaret Yeates. The aggregate was $187.96, which was a small beginning in receipts for an institution which had cost $104,168.41, as the water-works did when completed. This amount, however, covered the cost of a farm purchased in connection with the Swan Mill, which the city subsequently sold for $16,903.15. From the completion of the works until 1851 nothing was done upon the water-works but making small repairs and extending the main pipes throughout the city. In 1851 the reservoir was found inadequate, and another one was built adjoining it at an expense of thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars, which had a capacity of 4,500,000 gallons. This was subsequently somewhat reduced, and the total reservoir capacity is about 6,000,000. From time to time since extensive improvements have been made and costly pumping machinery added, the repairs and additions in 1870 including a turbine wheel and pump, alone costing $27,000. Notwithstanding improvements made in 1873 and 1875 the pumping capacity of the works was found in 1878 to be inadequate, and a contract was entered into with Henry R. Worthington, of New York, for a compound condensing pumping engine at a cost of $17,450. This engine was and is capable of pumping 3,000,000 gallons of water in twenty-four hours, but the authorities having the works in charge contemplate increasing the capacity to twice that amount. In 1882 a stand-pipe was erected in the centre of the western reservoir for the purpose of serving the higher parts of the city with water, and with this last valuable improvement the Lancaster water-works may be considered as reasonably satisfactory and effective.

Various Actions of the Borough Authorities on Fire Protection.—The earliest mention of fire implements in the borough is a reference to the condition of the ladders, hooks, and buckets, which occurs under date of 1744, and indicates that these articles had been provided at some former time, probably as early as 1742. There is some reason to believe that as early as 1761 an engine-house, or place for keeping such primitive fire implements as were in the borough, stood upon Lot 379 on West King Street, between Water and Mulberry. The earliest positive knowledge we have upon this matter, however, is that of action taken in 1765. It was "considered and agreed by the burgesses," in July of that year, "that a house be forthwith erected fit to contain three fire-engines at least, in and on the northwest corner of the market-house, to take up in length of the market-house three pillars, and not to take up any more than four feet of the inside of the market-house, and Mr. John Feltman and Mr. Jacob Felter are hereby appointed to erect the aforesaid house as they think most advantageous to the corporation."

The first action taken by the borough authorities to secure or provide a water supply to serve as a protection against fire was upon Sept. 14, 1772. Under this date the following appears in the records of the burgesses:

"It being represented that Casper Singer, of this borough, Tanner, hath lately obtained permission from Isaac Whitelock, of the said borough, to take and lead the water of a certain spring which rises in the ground of the said Isaac Whitelock, near his Brew-House, into Water Street, to the intent that the said Casper Singer may by pipes or other proper conduits carry and convey the water thereof to building and tanyards of him, the said Casper Singer, in King Street, in the same Borough, and the said Casper Singer, now requesting the privilege of laying pipes and conduits for the purpose aforesaid along Water Street, and to break the ground to fix them properly, and he engaging in return and satisfaction for the privilege aforesaid to have a stock or jet d'eau fixed in such a pipe or conduit at such place as the Burgesses or Assistants of the Borough shall direct in King Street aforesaid where such pipe or conduit shall cross the said street so that the public (in cases of fire and at such other times as it shall not be injurious to the said Casper Singer to be deprived of the said water) may be supplied with water from the same, and that, at his own expense, that he, his heirs and assigns, shall and will maintain and keep in good order and repair such stock or jet d'eau at his and their expense. Upon consideration had upon the premises, the privilege aforesaid of breaking the ground in the said streets, and of laying pipes, trunks or conduits in and through the streets aforesaid for taking and conveying the water as aforesaid is granted unto the said Casper Singer, his heirs and assigns, forever. He and they in laying and fixing such pipes or conduits, and in keeping them in good order and repair from time to time, taking care to cover them as not to obstruct or hinder the easy and convenient passage in and through the said streets, and that expeditiously and without unnecessary delay, and he and they, from time to time, and at all times, fixing and keeping the said stock or jet d'eau in good order and repair for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the said Borough at the time and seasons before mentioned."

There is no account of the purchase of the first engine, but it appears to have been in the possession of the borough for some time prior to 1764, for in August of that year William Henry was paid £7 10*s.* for repairing it. About this time the inhabitants of the borough subscribed money for the purchase of another engine, and in accordance with the suggestion made by the committees of the three fire companies,—the Sun, Union, and Friendship,—one was imported from London, England, through the agency of William West, merchant, of Philadelphia. This engine, which was a small affair, was kept in use for many years, and finally sold to the borough of Manheim. It was not until 1790 that another engine was purchased for the public use. The cost of this engine was £720, and £4 10*s.* was paid to Henry Pinkerton for hauling it from Philadelphia.

The borough authorities appear, from various entries in their records, to have taken in early days pretty good care of the engine and other apparatus. On May 22, 1776, we find that Charles Hall, jeweler, was paid, "for taking care of and repairing the fire-engine in this borough for two years and six months," the sum of £7 10*s.*

On March 9, 1789, it was resolved that E. Hand, Esq., Mr. Frey, and Mr. Reigart be a committee to view the market-house to determine the repairs necessary for the preservation of the ladders, hooks, etc., belonging to the fire engine, and also the repairs necessary to be made on the fire-engine-house.

Other measures to insure public safety were resorted to from time to time. In the borough records of Dec. 19, 1791, appeared the following: "Upon the application of a committee jointly appointed by the Union and Sun Fire Companies in this borough, it is resolved that a petition be drawn and presented to the Legislature, praying for a law to enable the inhabitants of this borough, by a tax to be levied upon them, to support a nightly watch, street lamps, public pumps, etc." A memorial was prepared and sent to the Assembly in April, 1792, but the measures for public safety were not put into execution until December, 1796, and then continued only until August, at which time the appropriation of £300 was exhausted. From that time until 1799 the services of night watchmen were practically dispensed with. In March, 1799, a number of the inhabitants sent a petition to the Legislature asking for a repeal of the law, and the burgesses prepared a memorial in the form of a counter-petition. The law remained operative, and most of its provisions were enforced.

On May 30, 1806, a proposal was made by Christopher Mayer, Esq., to contribute towards a public well, at or near the court-house. No action was taken by the burgesses upon this measure until 1810, when, upon Oct. 20, a committee was appointed "to fix upon a suitable place and have a well dug in the first square in King Street." The committee reported the following month that Mr. Mayer "agreed to have the whole of the work done and to pay one-half the expense." It was finished in the summer of 1811.

The first work of the "Fire Bug" of which there is any record was undertaken on the night of Nov. 21, 1810, when some scoundrel attempted to set fire to the stable of Conrad Schwartz by throwing combustible matter into the hay-loft. A public meeting was held the next evening, which resulted in the offering of a reward of two hundred dollars for information that would lead to the conviction of the guilty person. The night watchmen were on duty, but it was ordered that in addition four men from each ward should turn out and act as patrol. On the 1st of December, 1810, information was given to the corporation that another attempt had been made to set fire to buildings by putting brimstone matches, paper, etc., into the house of Messrs. Frey and Morrow. Upon this an excited town-meeting was held, at which it was resolved that sixteen men be immediately appointed to act as patrol, and that measures be taken for continuance of their services until Jan. 10, 1811.

The several items we have gleaned from the records show that the borough authorities and citizens were active and public-spirited, and made the best efforts within their power to defend the town from fire. But for all that, and in spite of frequent improvements in the fire apparatus, the means which Lancaster employed to fight the destroying element were very crude and ineffective, as will appear from the following communication, which was contributed by an observing stranger to the *Lancaster Journal* of Feb. 15, 1811:

"MR. HAMILTON: There was an alarm of fire last evening, which, as a thing of course, made me inquire how the people of this borough were prepared to meet such an event.

"Have you any engines? Yes, we have four of them.

"Very well! Have you a sufficient quantity of buckets, ladders, fire-hooks, etc? Yes, we have four or five companies, as many ladders, and I believe as many hooks. Some of these companies are large, and every member of a fire company is provided with at least two buckets.

"Have you any hose? No.

"No hose! Is it possible! In a place so compactly built with so many deep back buildings, where, in many instances, your engines cannot act with advantage on the fire!

"Mr. Hamilton: I would advise the people of this place (if I could possibly think they were not able to buy some hose) to sell two of their engines and supply themselves with hose.

"Except the fire would break out in several places at once, you could do more execution with two engines, supplied each with twenty or thirty yards of hose, than with half a dozen bare engines. Perhaps some think hose is only useful in Philadelphia, and places similarly situated for water, where they can be screwed to the hydrants. But this is not the case. Unscrew the tube of your engine, and on the other end of the hose screw the tube, and go as near to the fire as the case will admit, and you will, with one-half or one-fourth of the water, time, and labor, subdue the dangerous element. A STRANGER."

A fire-engine company without hose would, at this day, be regarded very much in the same light as a gun without a barrel or a wagon without wheels.

As the progress made in methods of protection against fire was chiefly brought about by and through the several volunteer companies, three of which had an existence of more than a century, we continue the subject of fire matters by giving the history of those organizations.

Friendship Fire Company.[1]—The minutes of the organization, which have been carefully kept, show that the company "began the 10th day of December, Anno Domini 1763." Although the company was comparatively deficient in implements for extinguishing fires, it had a complete organization and very stringent rules. The articles of association set forth that the company was limited to a membership of thirty, each one of whom was to furnish himself with buckets, a basket, and a bag, the former to carry water to the fire and the latter to convey goods from it. The meetings were held monthly at the different public-houses of the borough, and each member was fined one shilling for non-attendance. The only elective or permanent officer of the company was the treasurer, who was chosen annually and compelled to give bond in double the amount of "stock," as the fund in his keeping was called. Each member in turn acted as clerk and served at only one meeting. The following is a list of the original members of the company, who signed the articles of association at the first meeting Dec. 10, 1763: James Bickham, George Ross, Robert Thompson, Michael Hubley, John Craig, Jacob Glatz, Frederick Stone, Jacob Fetter, Land-

[1] The history of this fire company was compiled from the original records with much care, many years ago, by the editor of the *Daily Express*, and from that history this sketch is chiefly taken.

wick Lauman, Wilton Atkinson, Frederick Weidle, Thomas Poultney, Henry Helem, John Dehuff, John Feltman, David Trisler, John Crush, William Montgomery, Michael Diffenderfer, Francis Sanderson, Sebastian Graff, John Messenkop, James Rolfe, William White, John Miller, Martin Lauman, William Jevon, Joseph Soliman, Thomas Barton, Nicholas Hower, Michael Immel.

George Ross, whose name is second in the foregoing list, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He appears to have been an active member during the early period of the company's history, popular, and at one time a subject of the sympathy of his fellow-members, as we find by the minutes of their first stated meeting (held on Jan. 2, 1764) that a collection of thirty-five shillings was taken up and "put into the hands of George Ross for his use, he having been wounded by the Indians." Rev. Thomas Barton, whose name appears in the list, was the rector of St. James' (Episcopal) Church, and was known as "the preacher fireman." He and George Ross are named on most of the important committees prior to the suspension of the company at the beginning of the Revolution. The next meeting of the company after the one at which the names of the members were enrolled was held at the house of Michael Hubley, on Dec. 29, 1763, at which all of the members were present. Ludwick Morton was elected secretary, and it was agreed that as the company then had no "stock," the treasurer need not furnish a bond. The Rev. Thomas Barton, George Ross, and Michael Hubley were appointed a committee "to confer with similar committees from other companies." They reported, at the next meeting in January, 1764, that they had agreed upon several articles, one of which was to the effect that "an engine, larger than the one in use, should be made by William Henry." This Henry was a Lancaster mechanic of some celebrity, an intimate friend of David Rittenhouse, and an active participant in the Revolutionary troubles. It does not appear that he ever completed the engine. In the proceedings of this meeting we have the first indications of that undercurrent which was at work in the public mind against "the tyranny of King George" and his colonial minions. There appears to have been a magistrate who, of course, derived the "brief authority" in which he was clothed from the crown. He, no doubt, was not slow to exercise his authority, for we find a measure for self-government resorted to when the members resolved "to put it to vote whether any person, being a magistrate and member of the company, taking advantage of accidental, loose, or idle expressions of one of the company, ought not to have his name erased." The record shows that all agreed to it except one. In February, 1764, the emblem of the company, which was ever retained, was adopted. It was resolved "that a chockolate color with *grasped hands* should be the color and device for the buckets."

In February, 1765, ladders were procured and other necessaries provided, the company apparently being aroused to more than usual activity by the fact that there had been a fire a short time previous to their meeting at Joseph Simon's house.

The last meeting of the Friendship Fire Company prior to the Revolution occurred on July 12, 1768, and the minutes for that date were written up by the Rev. Thomas Barton, and concluded with "*Finis Veteris Libri.*"

On the next page of the record-book after that on which the meeting of 1768 is chronicled we find the following, after an interregnum of twenty-three years: "Transactions of the Friendship Fire Company, renewed Dec. 31, 1791. Regeneration is the beginning of a new life. (Signed) William Reichenbach." The meeting was held at the house of Christian App. It would appear from the manner in which the proceedings are recorded that there had been some preliminary meeting, for the minutes state that the company met, and twenty-six members answered to their names, as follows: George Hoff, Christian App, Edward Hand, Esq., Peter Hoofnagle, Daniel Franck, Peter Boyer, George Reitzel, Michael Bender, Caspar Shaffner, Christopher Reitzel, Peter Beer, Frederick Swentzel, Jacob Weaver, Philip Brussel, Jacob Shaeffer, Caspar Fordney, Henry Gross, John Lechler, Jacob Backinstoss, Jacob Mayers, Jacob Kehler, Michael Hershey, William Hentzel, William Reichenbach, Jacob Young, John Burg.

Nine members were absent, viz.: Jacob Joad, George Moore, George Lindenberger, John Eberman, John Messenkop, Lewis Peters, Philip Eberman, and John Lind.

It will be seen that only a few of the members who formed the company in 1763 were present at its reorganization. Most of the old members had taken an active part in the trying and exciting scenes of the preceding years, and many of them had passed away. At this meeting the articles of association of the old Friendship Fire Company were readopted as "the rule and guide of this company," except that no bags were to be made, and that the company was to consist of thirty-five instead of thirty members. It was "agreed that Edward Hand, Esq., and Caspar Shaffner be a committee to join the other fire company committees to erect houses for the engines, also that the buckets of the company should be painted a Spanish-brown color, with the member's name and the name of the company on each, and that every member should provide himself with two buckets and a basket within four months of that date." The next meeting was held at the house of Henry Gross, Jan. 21, 1792, when all the members were present except John Messenkop and Lewis Peters, and the company again assembled on February 18th, when but four members were absent. At this meeting an action was taken which goes to show that the identity of the company of 1763 was preserved, notwithstanding the

twenty-three years' suspension. Edward Hand, Caspar Shaffner, and William Reichenbach were appointed a committee to demand of the executors of the late Sebastian Graeff (deceased) the funds of the company (£7 15*s.* 10*d.*) which he held at the time of its suspension in 1768. The same committee was authorized "to confer with other companies." A similar committee from the Active Company was present at this meeting, to lay before the Friendship Company their articles or rules, and to inform them that it was the wish of the Active Company "to consult with them on any business tending to the good of the companies or the general safety of the inhabitants of the borough." The committee of the Friendship subsequently visited the Active, Union, and Sun Companies. The next meeting was held on March 17, 1792, on which occasion Jacob Rockinstoss presented the company with a fire-hook. This was regarded as a present of some importance, and Messrs. Hoff and App were appointed a committee to thank the donor. From this time onward to and after 1800 the history of the company shows no important or interesting event until comparatively recent years. The period was one of slow but sure and substantial growth. Some time after 1800 the hand-engine was purchased. It was of the Button make, and considered in its day a great engine, a machine that the boys were proud to run with. On the introduction of water into the city from the Conestoga in 1837, the Friendship was organized as a hose company, but it was again organized as an engine company in 1858, and an agitation was begun in favor of procuring a fire-engine. On April 16th a committee was appointed to receive proposals for enlarging the engine-house, and they were also ordered to purchase a new engine of Mr. Button for thirteen hundred dollars. The enlargement of the house was effected in the spring of 1858, and the engine received in the summer. On July 16, 1866, a special meeting was held to take into consideration the purchase of a steam fire-engine, and on August 27th a committee was appointed to visit New York, Trenton, Jersey City, and Newark to examine steam-engines and report. This action resulted in the purchase of a steamer for four thousand six hundred dollars in January, 1867. In 1869 a hose-carriage was bought for five hundred dollars, and in the fall of 1870 the first movement was made for a new engine-house. Subscriptions were received in 1871, and the building erected during the years 1873 and 1874, at a cost of nearly six thousand dollars, by Daniel McLaughlin, contractor. Upon the organization of the City Fire Department this company, like the other volunteer organizations, retired from active service, and it will doubtless disband after the sale of its real estate and other property. The presidents of the company from 1851 have been John G. Gable, 1852–68; D. P. Rosenmiller, May 8, 1871; John G. Gable, Dec. 15, 1871; John H. Baumgardner, June 1, 1882; and the secretaries were as follows: Charles R. Frailey, 1851–52; Charles F. Gould, 1853–67; D. P. Rosenmiller, Jr., Jan. 17, 1868; Thomas F. McElligott, July, 1869; John S. Wein, Dec. 16, 1870; S. Smith, Aug. 21, 1874; Jacob Reese, Jan. 21, 1876; George B. Landis, June 1, 1882; W. Y. Haldey, November, 1882.

The Sun Fire Company.[1]—This company and the Union both claim to antedate in origin the Friendship, and dispute the honor of priority between themselves. The Sun undoubtedly was in existence as early as 1763, and it is mentioned by name in the records of the Friendship in 1764. The earliest records of the company cannot now be found. The oldest entry now remaining is a minute of the meeting of Jan. 20, 1798. The members of the company in 1798 were Adam Weber, Jacob Deckert, Jacob Frey, Conrad Haas, William Bausman, George Messersmith, Frederick Stinman, Peter Gonter, Gotleib Nauman, Michael Gross, Jacob Stahl, Andrew Keiss, John Bausman, Caspar Erman, Samuel Humes, Henry Lechler, Jacob Lahn, Frederick Frick, Frederick Weitley, Philip Kline, Henry Stouffer, Philip Diffenderfer, Michael Gundaker, Christopher Mayer, Christian Neff, Henry Pinkerton, John Light, Joseph Weaver, John Hambright, Gerhard Bubach, John Wein, Benjamin Shaum, Jacob Gross, Peter Pretzman, John Gillard, Peter Reed, Henry Wolf, George Brentzel, Charles Heinitsh, Christian Petrie, Michael Kline, John Bomberger, Andrew Leibley, Philip Shaeffer, Jacob Shaeffer, Archibald McLenegan, Jacob Schott, and Jacob Lindy. The original articles of association copied into the book, which has been preserved, show that the company was not to consist of more than thirty-five members, each one of whom was to provide himself with two leather buckets, one convenient basket, and one bag made of good Osnaburg or wide linen, containing at least three yards, with a running string at the mouth, all marked with the word "Sun." At the time the records commence to be full, in 1798, the apparatus consisted of an engine, of axes, ladders, buckets, etc.,—all of the articles except hose. In those early days each member of the company had his station for work. Three assisted the owner of the house which might be on fire in taking care of and securing the household goods; four took charge of the goods when brought out; four were directors of the engines; four were to assist in playing it; four were to assist in keeping the people in order in handing the buckets; four to assist in carrying the ladders; four to carry the fire-hooks; five to work on the roof; two assisted with axes, and the rest were to work the engine; but wherein their duty differed from that of those who were to "assist in playing it" we cannot discover. At that day Samuel Humes was the treasurer of the company. On Aug. 17, 1798, the clerkship was made a permanent office,

[1] Condensed from a series of articles in the *Daily Express* of March, 1857, and supplemented by more recent facts.

and John Light was elected to fill it. From that day down at least as far as 1857 the office was in his hands or those of his descendants. He retained it by successive elections until 1824, when he resigned, and his grandson, John L. Atlee, M.D., was elected in his place. He, in turn, gave place to his son, John L. Atlee, Jr., who remained in office until 1866. His successors were Michael McCullom, John H. Doak, Thomas C. Burr, Henry G. Elias, F. H. Kilburn, and William F. Shiley, L. S. Fink, J. A. Carpenter, J. G. Thackara.

A gambling spirit seemed to have been rife in the company, for in 1802 it took ten tickets in "the Lancaster Street Lottery," the expense being $175, the proceeds $116.20, and the loss, therefore, $58.80. In 1807 the company took chances in "the Lutheran Church Lottery," and in November, 1813, in "the English Episcopal Church Lottery."

Where the engine-house originally stood is not known. It was removed in 1808 to Lime Street, in 1819 to the English Episcopal churchyard, and in 1837 to East King Street, near Lime. A hose-house was then built on the German Reformed church lot on Orange Street. In 1841 the house was again on Lime Street. Both the hose- and engine-houses remained in these situations until February, 1852, when, the company having purchased a lot from the heirs of Jacob Eichholtz, erected a house upon it.

In September, 1816, appears the first indication of a distinguishing badge, a member appearing at the meeting with seventy tin disks, on each of which was painted a representation of the sun. In 1837 black hats were procured, bearing the emblem of the company on their fronts, and a black cape adopted, on the back of which the name of the company was displayed in large letters. A uniform of red shirt and belt was adopted in 1844, and the subsequent changes in dress do not appear upon the minutes.

Although a committee was appointed in 1820 "to see about hose," it does not appear that they made any report, and it is probable that hose was not used until 1836, when the sum of $200 was appropriated for its purchase. In December of that year a hose-carriage was also bought from "the Northern Liberties" of Philadelphia.

In November, 1825, one person was chosen from each of the companies to constitute a board for the government of the companies, control of engines at fires, etc. The late Judge Dale was the member from this company, and doubtless filled the office until 1832, when it was abolished. In February, 1836, an axe, hook and ladder company was organized, and the hooks and ladders and axes of this company were lent to them, to be retained until the company should disband, which was probably in November, 1836. In February of this year a committee was appointed to confer with the Friendship in regard to merging the two companies, but they were discharged at the next meeting, and the Sun still shone alone.

In April, 1824, the articles of association were so amended as to make a president one of the standing officers of the company, and in May George Lewis Mayer was elected to the office. He retained it until his death in 1837, and Christopher Hagar, who was then elected, remained president until 1839, when he resigned. Robert McClure was then elected to fill the vacancy, and presided over the meetings of the company until 1852, when bad health compelled him to resign. Then John F. Long and Peter McConomy were successively elected, but both refusing to serve, William F. Schuler was chosen, and continued president until 1866, when Isaac E. Heister was elected. John M. Amweg followed him in 1871, and was succeeded by Jacob Gable in 1875. Samuel Humes was the first treasurer of whom there is any record, having been in the office in 1798, and possibly earlier. He appears to have held it until 1822, when he resigned, and Archibald McLenegan became his successor. Jacob Demuth followed him, being elected in 1829, and held the office until his death in 1842. Ely Parry, M.D., was then chosen, and he had charge of the finances until 1855, when he was succeeded by William August Atlee.

In 1842 forty-three young men joined the company at one time. Upon these young men the active work of the company chiefly devolved during the next score of years. The engine in the possession of the company in 1798 remained in their hands until 1830. In 1822 a resolution was passed that it should be sold, but it was not carried into effect for several years. In 1827 the committee to whom was intrusted in 1827 the duty of examining into the expediency of buying a new engine reported favorably, and a committee was then appointed to take up subscriptions for the purpose. In November, 1829, the company decided to procure an engine from Martin Schreiner, of this city, at a cost not to exceed eight hundred dollars. The engine was duly constructed by that gentleman, proved satisfactory, and remained in the possession of the company for twenty-six years without material alteration or improvement, and at the end of that period, in 1856, was rebuilt by a Lancaster mechanic, Samuel Cox. The old hose-carriage having been found unnecessarily heavy, was in 1850 replaced by a new one of lighter and more convenient construction, manufactured by Cox & Suydam.

In 1852 the company met with misfortune which seemed particularly hard. That an organization laboring zealously to protect the people from fire should itself be the victim of that element and sustain heavy loss appears contrary to poetic justice, but such was the bad fortune of the Sun. During the early part of 1852, while the company's new house was in process of construction, much of its property was laid away in a building back of the store of a Mr. Lane. This building was with others destroyed by fire, and all of the goods and implements of the company stored in it were consumed. A committee appointed

to investigate the loss reported that over four hundred feet of hose and much other property, worth in the aggregate four hundred dollars, had been destroyed.

On Jan. 19, 1866, a committee previously appointed reported the purchase of a lot on the southwest corner of East Orange and the alley one-half square east of North Queen Street, at a cost of $2750. A committee was appointed to plan for the immediate erection of a building. On June 22d of the same year the question of buying a steam fire-engine came up for discussion, and a committee was appointed to confer with the manufacturers and report. They reported in August that having visited several manufacturers in New York, Paterson, Newark, and Philadelphia, they had decided it best to buy an engine in Philadelphia for $4500. An engine was bought and duly delivered in April, 1867. At a special meeting Dec. 24, 1870, a committee of five was appointed to make investigations in regard to a building lot, and in July, 1871, another was appointed to collect money to build an engine- and hose-house. Slow progress was made. In July, 1874, a committee reported that the cost of such a house as it was thought best to build would be $4500, and on May 21, 1875, the contract for building was let to Philip Dinkleberg for $3050. The building was finished Jan. 21, 1876, and immediately occupied by the company. The Sun Fire Company went out of active existence on the organization of the paid fire department in 1882.

The Union Fire Company.[1]—"The precise time of the organization of the company," says its historian, "cannot be exactly arrived at, but from the earliest records extant it was in existence in August, 1760." While no positive evidence is given that this was the case, it is very likely true. The company was unquestionably in existence in 1764, as it is mentioned by name in the Friendship's records of that year, and it is almost absolutely sure that it was in existence in 1763, as in the Friendship's records for that year "other companies" are referred to. The little volume by Alfred Sanderson upon the history of the Union contains the statement that "the oldest minute-book, from which a number of the first pages are missing, shows that there had been previous meetings, and that the company was organized for some time at least before 1764."

At a meeting on the 25th of August, 1764, Matthias Slough "paid into the treasurer's hands the sum of one pound two shillings, which were collected by him; also five shillings, which is his fine for neglecting to summon the company to meet in June last, agreeable to the articles. Christian Voght, the present clerk, paid into the hands of the treasurer the sum of fourteen shillings, fines collected by him."

The membership of the company is exhibited by the minutes of this meeting. There were present William Dehuff, Robert Fulton (father of the steamboat inventor), Joseph Simons, Anthony Snyder, Christian Voght, John Stone, Christopher Crawford, Samuel Boyd, John Hopton, Matthias Slough, Henry Dehuff, John Eberman, Matthias Dehuff, Adam Reigart, Charles Klugh, George Graeff, Abraham Riblet, Godlip Klein, George Burkhart, and the absent members were Adam Simon Kuhn, William A. Atlee, Christ. Ginther, Isaac Whitelock, Edward Shippen, Leonhart Klein, Lodwick Stone, Christ. Reigart, John Postlethwait, Caleb Sheward, and James Peters.

In those days, and for many years, the company was not allowed to consist of more than forty members, and when one died, resigned, or was expelled another person was immediately chosen in his place. Each member was required to take his turn monthly as secretary, or "clark," as it was often called, and was subject to a fine of five shillings should he neglect to do so.

At a meeting held Dec. 9, 1764, after taking some action regarding the purchase of an engine with money subscribed by the inhabitants of the borough, it was "agreed that Anthony Snyder shall provide immediately four fire-ladders at the expense of this company, to wit, two long ones and two short ones, with proper hooks, and two poles for fire-hooks, and render his account for them at the next meeting, to be allowed and paid by the treasurer. At least seventy years before the first water-works reservoir was built in Lancaster one was proposed by this company. At its meeting Aug. 30, 1766, "the members of the General Committee belonging to this company" were "instructed to request a meeting of the rest of the committee" (it was composed of representatives from the several companies), and to let them know it is the opinion of this company that a reservoir be made in the run in Queen Street, and that if there is not already money enough in the hands of the committee they are willing to pay their proportion of the deficiency."

On the 28th of October, 1769, the members voted to make a loan of twenty pounds to the Juliana Library, the same to be paid at the expiration of one year with interest.

During the Revolution the company maintained its organization, but little of interest occurred, the members having their attention absorbed by more important affairs. For two years, 1777 and 1778, no meetings were held, many of the Union men being absent in the service of the Revolutionary army. Notwithstanding the apparent apathy, measures were taken, in conjunction with the Sun Company, to care for the engines which had been purchased by the borough, and which were intrusted jointly to the companies. The war having reached its close and the pursuits of peace resumed, we find the Union again showing a progressive spirit. On the 11th of December, 1784, the following minute is recorded: "It being proposed,

[1] The facts in this article are chiefly derived from the history of the company, by Alfred Sanderson, published in 1879.

and it is unanimously agreed to, that three Ladders be provided for the use of this company, and paid for out of their Stock, one of forty-five feet in length, with hooks and rollers to accommodate the Roof of a House, and also a Tackle Rope and Basket for letting down Persons in distress during fire. And Messrs. Adam Reigart and Jacob Krug be requested to provide the same forthwith. The Ladders to be painted, and the word UNION be put thereon."

About 1788 the company began an agitation for securing a new engine for the protection of the town, which resulted in the purchase of one by the county in 1790, and in 1791 they urged the co-operation of the Sun in erecting new houses for the fire-engines.

The first banquet of the Union Company was held in 1791, and was the initial one in a long series of convivial gatherings. The quaint notice of this "supper," as it was modestly called, reads as follows:

"We, the subscribers, members of the Union Fire Company in the Borough of Lancaster, do agree to Sup together once every Quarter of a year, the first supper to be at Mr. Slough's at the next meeting, and the next to be the last Saturday in the month, three months after, at the house of the next Innkeeper on the Fire Company List, and so on. The club not to exceed five Shillings each, and whether absent or present, we agree to be accountable, and to pay that sum towards the expense of the same as long as we continue members.

"James Ross, John Hubley, William Kirkpatrick, William Moore, William A. Atlee (only to be charged with present, as he lives too far out of town), Michael App, Christopher Hager, Alexander Scott, Frederick Kuhn, Adam Reigart, Thomas Edwards, James Jacks, Michael Musser, Jacob Krug, George Musser, Jacob Graeff, Henry Bennett, Myer Solomon, John Graeff, Solomon Etting, Thomas Turner, George Graeff, John Trissler, Adam Reigart, Jr., Matthias Slough, John Joseph Henry (if I am now elected), Paul Zantzinger, George Ross.

"SATURDAY, Feby. 26th, 1791."

About 1830 yearly banquets were instituted to take place of the quarterly suppers, and were kept up for a number of years.

In 1823 the company thought it necessary to get a new engine, and therefore, on the 19th of April, Daniel Reigart, George H. Krug, A. D. Warren, John Carroll, John Mathiott, John Bachman, William White, and John Eberman were appointed to collect subscriptions for that purpose. On the 21st of June following Adam Reigalt, John Eberman, and John Myer were appointed a committee to make the purchase at a cost not less than six hundred dollars or greater than eight hundred dollars. The new engine was built by John Agnew, a then noted engine-builder of Philadelphia.

The first hose-carriage was procured in 1837. The following entry upon this subject occurs in the minutes of a meeting held at the hotel of John H. Duchman, Jan. 14, 1837: "The committee to secure subscriptions for hose, etc., reported that the amount subscribed in the several wards was $526.34, of which $466.84 had been collected and paid over to the company. Mr. John Ehler reported that, ageeably to his instruction, he had proceeded to Philadelphia; that he had purchased the Good Intent hose-carriage and bells for $260; that he had engaged six hundred feet of hose, with the necessary screws, a trumpet, pipe, a spanner, and two half-spanners, the whole of which would cost $523, and would be ready for delivery in February next." Mr. Ehler also stated "that before leaving home for Philadelphia, William Coleman, Esq., had generously agreed to give $350 for the purchase of the hose-carriage to present to the company." Whereupon Mr. Coleman was given a vote of thanks. This hose-carriage was in use until 1851, when a new one was built by Cox & Suydam to take its place. This carriage was sold in 1865 to the Union Fire Company of Hamburg, Berks Co., has since been resold, and is now doing duty in the Black Hills, Dakota.

The Union took part in the first firemen's parade in Lancaster, March 27, 1837, a demonstration in honor of the introduction of water on the 22d of February preceding, and also in the great parade of May 3, 1838, and was on that occasion presented with a beautiful banner painted by Jacob Eichholtz.

On June 28, 1838, it was "resolved to have a new building erected on Mr. Reichenbach's lot, back of the market-house, so as to admit of the engine and hose-cart being put in abreast. This building was finished and occupied on October 14th of the same year, and used until 1854, when it was removed to make room for the present market-house. On July 14, 1854, it was agreed to purchase a lot at the corner of Market and what is now called Grant Street from Mr. Frederick Cooper, for which the sum of one thousand dollars was paid. Upon this lot the present engine-house was begun and completed the same year. In 1857 the company sold its old engine to the Humane Fire Company, and purchased a new one from the manufactory of Mr. L. Button, Waterford, N. Y. On the 8th of September the members of the company, accompanied by the Lancaster Fencibles band, went to Philadelphia to receive the new engine, were handsomely entertained by the Diligent Company, of that city, and Col. John W. Forney, and, returning home, was honored with a parade of the other companies, the American taking charge of the new Button engine and hauling it through the streets. On the following day the engine was tried in the presence of the builder, and threw a stream of water over two hundred feet. It was also exhibited at the agricultural fair held in October, and attracted much attention. This engine was kept and used until 1865, when, with other apparatus, it was sold to the Town Council of Hamburg, Berks Co., for fifteen hundred dollars, and duly delivered there by the company, who made quite a demonstration on that occasion. In the mean time a steamer had been ordered from Mr. Button, and it was received on Sept. 3, 1865. In honor of its arrival the American and Shiffler Companies united with the Union in a parade, which was conducted by Chief Marshal Dr. J. T. Baker, of the American. The steamer was given a trial, and a few days later another, and a more thorough one under the direction of the builder, when it threw

water to a distance of two hundred and twenty-six feet. This engine, rebuilt in 1868, is the one now in use. A new and very elegant hose-carriage was purchased in 1870, and a horse hose-cart was bought in 1878.

The principal change which the Union underwent as an organization was in 1813. On the 16th of January of that year the articles of the company were revised, the number of members increased to fifty, and the first regular election of officers held. Previous to that time there were only temporary presiding officers and secretaries, and the office of treasurer was the only elective one. On this occasion Adam Reigart, Jr., was made president. In 1837 the company was incorporated by the Legislature, and the act was signed by Governor Ritner August 14th. The corporate name was changed on Dec. 24, 1865, by a decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions, to "The Union Steam Fire-Engine and Forcing Hose Company No. 1."

James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States, was an active member of the company from 1813 to 1839, and an honorary member subsequent to the latter year. Upon his death, June 1, 1868, the company passed resolutions of respect and regret, and the members attended his funeral in a body.

The most interesting and important event in the history of the company was its centennial celebration in 1860. Arrangements for this were initiated on the 3d of February, 1860, the time set being August 14th. This of course implied that the company was organized in August, 1760. The festivities of the centennial began on the 14th of August with a parade in which many of the members of the Sun, American, and Shiffler Companies joined the Union. The engine of the latter company was drawn by four large gray horses, each attended by a colored groom, and the hose-carriage by two black horses. Both the engine and hose carriage were tastefully decorated with flowers and flags. One of the events of the day was the presentation of a fine silk American flag by Aldus J. Neff, Esq., on behalf of a number of ladies. A brilliant ball was given in the evening at Fulton Hall, which was beautified with garlands and flowers for the occasion. On the evening of August 15th the centennial banquet was given at the same hall, President Henry E. Slaymaker presiding. The one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the organization (counting from 1760) was commemorated Aug. 14, 1876, by a fine street parade in the evening and a banquet at the hall of the Lancaster Maennerchor.

The officers of the Union have been as follows: Presidents, Adam Reigart, Jr., 1813–44; John Ehler, 1844–48; Newton Lightner, 1848–55; Henry E. Slaymaker, 1856– . From the organization to 1813 the secretaries served only for one meeting each. Since 1813, those elected have been: John Eberman, 1813–18; George Beckel, 1818–23; Henry R. Reed, 1823–41; John W. Hubley, 1841–42; John Brown, 1842–49; J. B. Kaufman, 1849–52; George K. Reed, 1852–62; Frank L. Calder, 1862–63; Edwin E. Snyder, 1862–69; George W. Kendrick, 1869–75; Robert Clark, 1875–76; George W. Kendrick, 1876–77; G. Edward Hegener, 1877–79. Treasurers, Christopher Crawford, 1764; James Burd, 1765–66; Henry Dehuff, 1766–69; Adam Reigart, 1789–1813; John Eberman, 1813–18; George Beckel, 1818–23; Henry R. Reed, 1823–41; John W. Hubley, 1841–42; John Brown, 1842–49; J. B. Kaufman, 1849–52; George R. Reed, 1852–66; Charles A. Heinitsh, 1866–79.

The Active Fire Company.—This company, which was in existence for many years, was organized on a plan similar in all respects to those of the Sun, Union, and Friendship. It doubtless had its origin in January, 1792, or possibly in 1791. The earliest of its papers—the record of the appointment of a committee to confer with the several other fire companies for purposes of general good, and also to lay before them a copy of its by-laws—is dated the third Saturday of January, 1792. The committee referred to consisted of Samuel Boyd, Samuel Turbett, Matthias Barton, Louis Lauman, and Caspar Shaffner. The company was limited to sixty members, and had at the start fifty-two, viz., Jacob Rieger, Henry Dering, Samuel Boyd, Jeremiah Mozier, Jacob Flubacher, William Musser, Louis Sauman, Peter Shindle, George Thomas, John Reitzel, Jacob Shindle, Jacob Martin, David Hall, George Trisler, Peter Getz, Christian Trisler, Lewis Walter, Christian Long, Robert Willson, Adam Wilhelm, Peter Brunner, Philip Shaum, John Albright, Robert Reed, John Roberts, Gottlieb Sehner, John Fordney, Caspar Shaffner, Jr., Martin Shreiner, Henry Zehmer, Amos Brumfield, David R. Barton, Philip Dean, George Weitzel, Emanuel Reigart, Samuel Turbett, Christian Lenhard, Peter Bier, John Ewing, John Moore, Lewis Heck, Matthias Barton, John Gundaker, Nicholas Cole, John Frey, Jacob Leman, Christopher Brenner, Caspar Brunner, John Gillard, John Sener, John Stone, John Jordan.

This company, as will be seen from the following item, which appeared in the *Lancaster Journal* Dec. 2, 1797, procured a fine engine. The article reads: "The ingenious Mr. Peter Getz, of this borough, has completed an engine for the Active Fire Company. This is the second he has made, and we may venture to assert that for nicety of workmanship and power of action it is equal, if not superior, to anything of the kind in Europe or America. Mr. Getz has made several improvements on the plan heretofore in practice. The use of metal instead of leather valves has been expedient on account of their firmness and durability. The Active engine contains two hundred gallons, and will empty itself in one minute, throwing the water to the immense height of ninety or one hundred feet. By removing the mouth-piece from the branch or pipe, it will throw double the quantity of water in the same time over a common three-story house." In the same issue of the paper in which the

foregoing appeared Mr. Getz advertised that he intended "to carry on the engine-making and repairing in all of its branches," and he probably did so.

The Washington Fire Company.—The meeting at which this company was organized was held at the house of John Landis, March 4, 1820, and forty-one of the persons who had signed the call and were desirous of forming a new fire company were present. Jacob Albright was elected president, Christian Blackman secretary, and Henry Longnecker treasurer, and Messrs. Christopher Bachman, John Zimmerman, Jacob Bundle, William Albright, Joseph Tripple, Michael Gross, Jr., and Jacob Ackerman were appointed a committee to draw up rules and regulations. At this meeting several names were proposed for the organization, among them "The Lancaster Vigilant Fire Company," and "The Mechanics' Fire Company of Lancaster," and the latter was adopted, but "Washington" was substituted for it by a unanimous vote at the next meeting. At the third meeting, held March 18, 1820, committees were appointed to solicit funds from the citizens wherewith to purchase an engine. Subsequently the president was appointed as a committee of one to go to Philadelphia and make arrangements for the construction of an engine especially for the company, the price not to exceed six hundred dollars. After making the visit he reported that he had contracted with Messrs. Perkins & Bacon for a first-class double chamber engine. It was received in August.

Prior to its arrival steps had been taken towards providing a suitable house, and Mr. Henry Lechler having tendered the use of a lot, all of the carpenters in the company, viz., Jacob Dorwart, George Roth, Henry Flick, Abraham Bitner, William Russell, John and Jacob Sener, John Kreiner, Ephraim Zeller, and S. Kreider were, on August 8th, appointed a committee to buy material for an engine-house and to build the same. At this time the Washington Company was offered and accepted a sum of money as a loan from the Sun Company. The house was finished in 1822 and handsomely painted and ornamented. In this year and during several subsequent ones the company took a prominent part in urging upon the authorities the importance of bringing water into the town. When that measure had been consummated, the several fire companies united in making a great parade on March 27, 1837, the Washington taking part under Marshal Grabill Diller, elected for the occasion.

In this year the company procured from Philadelphia seven hundred feet of hose and had built a good hose-tender or cart. The expense was partially met by an appropriation of two hundred dollars voted by the Councils. In 1838 the company adopted a uniform of drab hats and capes. Prior to that time the distinctive insignia had been merely a leather or oilcloth front on a citizen's hat, bearing a representation of Washington and the name of the company.

In view of the fact that nearly all the original members of the company had become too old to perform active duty, the following persons, all young men, were elected members at a meeting held April 15, 1843: John Zellers, Jeremiah McGlaughlin, Henry Barnitz, William Frailey, Andrew Reese, Jacob Hartman, William Glatz, David Reese, Samuel Hoober, William Merrett, Henry Sauers, Henry Donnoughy, Henry Flick, George Glatz, Jacob White, Frederick Schaum, Jacob Musketness, John Fritz, Christopher McGinniss, John Nixdorf, Philip Poutz, Leonard Keiser, George Fryer, James Jones, Frederick Nagle, Jr., Guardus Emanuel, George Lutz, Jesse Mayers, Frederick Dorwart, Jacob Aufflebauet, Hiram West, William Shaner, Jacob H. Kauffman, and Jacob Westhaeffer. In 1844 the company secured a stable owned by Daniel Heitshue and fitted it up for an engine- and hose-house; but this was used only for a short time, and property then purchased on North Queen Street for the sum of $400.

In 1858 the company purchased a lot on North Queen Street from William McComsey for $900, and built thereon, according to the plans of John Sener, Jr., a handsome new engine and hose-house, at an expense of from $3500 to $4000. The building committee was composed of Martin Sheaffer, William Gornecht, G. Sener, H. M. White, and Conrad Gast. In 1866 the project of procuring a steam fire-engine was agitated, and a contract was made with Rainey & Neafie, of Philadelphia, for the construction of one. It was received Feb. 5, 1867, the Philadelphia Hose Company, No. 1, acting as escort, and arriving in Lancaster with the steamer on that day. This company, the Washington, and the Empire Hook and Ladder Company, headed by the City Cornet Band, formed a procession, and marched through the streets in jollification of the event. On Oct. 17, 1867, the company took part in the great firemen's festival and parade in Lancaster, ninety-three of its members appearing in the procession, under their marshal Dana Graham, and making a very handsome appearance. The Washington served a collation after the parade, to which the visiting companies were invited. The company maintained an active and useful existence up to 1881–82, when it was, like the others, superseded by the paid fire department. The city then bought of the Washington Company its engine-house, engine, and other apparatus.

Following are the principal officers of the Washington Fire Company from 1820 to 1880:

Presidents.—Jacob Albright, 1820–22; John Longnecker, 1822–30; Christian Bachman, 1831–43; Bonum Samson, 1843–50; Gottlieb Sener, 1850–53; Martin Schoffer, 1853–60; Dana Graham, 1860–68; John F. Hartman, 1868–80.

Vice-Presidents.—Philip Metzger, 1839–41; Bonum Samson, 1841–43; Gottlieb Sener, 1843–50; Jacob Zecher, 1850–52; Michael Yoger, 1850–53; Joseph

Samson, 1853–57; Frederick Sener, 1857–58; Joseph Sampson, 1858–80.

Secretaries.—Christian Bachman, 1820–30; Michael Carpenter, 1831–43; Henry M. White, 1843–68; Charles F. Eberman, 1868–80.

Treasurers.—Henry Longnecker, 1820–38; Bonum Samson, 1838; Gottlieb Sener, 1838–43; Philip Metzger, 1843–58; Gottlieb Sener, 1858–77; J. Fred. Sener, 1877–80.

American Fire-Engine and Hose Company.—A call for a meeting of those favorable to the formation of a new fire company was published in the *Lancaster Journal*, Dec. 19, 1834. Pursuant to this call a meeting was held at the house of John Michael, Jr., on the 27th of the same month, and the preliminaries for the organization of a company were arranged. At a subsequent meeting, on the 7th of January, 1835, the organization, under the above name, was effected by the adoption of a code of by-laws, and the election of George B. Kerfoot, president; Julius A. Keffer, secretary; and Washington L. Atlee, treasurer. The number of members at the organization was seventy-four. The first engineers chosen were Henry Markley, Martin Shreiner, and Philip Shreiner.

Contributions from the citizens, the insurance companies doing business in Lancaster, the Councils and the county commissioners were solicited for the company's outfit, and in response to these solicitations the commissioners appropriated one-half of the amount necessary for the purchase of an engine. Contributions were made by others, and on the 20th of February, 1836, an engine was purchased from Martin Shreiner for eleven hundred dollars, and the necessary hose and other fixtures were procured. The company was incorporated by a decree of the Supreme Court in June, 1836. In May, 1838, it was resolved to erect an engine-house on ground granted for that purpose from the vestry of the Lutheran congregation, and James Damant, John L. Benedict, Michael Hartley, Arthur Armstrong, William B. Reed, Martin Shreiner, William Frick, Jacob Sener, and Lancelot Fairer were appointed a building committee. The building was completed and first occupied in December, 1838. Its cost was $906.48½.

In 1846 the Lutheran Church terminated the lease of the ground and the house was sold. During several years efforts were from time to time made for the purchase of a site and the erection of an engine-house, without success. A house was rented in 1850. During the same year a lot on Church Street, on which to erect an engine-house, was purchased.

Early in 1852 the company was reorganized by the adoption of a new constitution and by-laws, and the election of S. H. Price president; A. D. McGlim, vice-president; J. G. Kleiss, secretary; and H. Young, treasurer. In the early part of 1853 a new engine-house was completed, at a cost of about one thousand dollars.

In 1869 the company procured a steam fire-engine, for which five hundred dollars were contributed by the City Councils, and the balance was raised by the efforts of members of the company. The old engine that had done service so long and such apparatus and fixtures as were not suitable for use with their new engine were disposed of. The cost of the steamer was four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, and it was received by the company on the 24th of August, 1869. It was resolved that additional ground in the rear of the engine-house be purchased and the building be extended to meet the necessity for more room to house the steamer.

On the 21st of March, 1882, the company leased its property to the city for the term of eighteen months, and stipulated that if within that time the city should elect to purchase it at two thousand five hundred dollars it should have that privilege. The agreement also provided for the selection from this company of such members as should be required for service with the steamer in the fire department, which the city then organized.

On the 1st of April, 1883, the city purchased the property in accordance with the terms of the contract, and at a meeting on the 2d of July, 1883, the company resolved to pay to each member of the company in good standing (ninety in number) the sum of eighteen dollars, for past services.

The presidents of the company have been: George B. Kerfoot, 1835; William Frick, 1837; George Musser, 1838; Martin Shreiner, 1841; M. Huber, 1845; Martin Shreiner, 1845; S. J. J. Reilly, 1849; S. H. Price, 1852; W. G. Evans, 1860; Jesse Landis, 1862; G. F. Breneman, 1863; Dr. G. F. Barker, 1865; E. C. Reigart, 1867; S. H. Price, 1869; Henry C. Demuth, 1872; S. F. Rathvon, 1874; J. K. Barr, 1876; S. H. Price, 1883.

The Humane Fire Company.—This company was incorporated by act of the Assembly bearing date March 13, 1839, and was limited by that act to forty members. Soon after the organization the company bought a hose-cart from a company in Philadelphia. They kept it for a time in a building on Water Street, then moved it to a lot which they rented on West King Street, between Charlotte and Concord Alley, and finally bought a lot on Manor Street, where they fitted up a hose-house in 1853. The minutes of this company prior to 1857 have been lost, and hence but little can be said concerning the most interesting period of its history. In May, 1857, this company purchased a fire-engine from the Union Company for three hundred dollars, and in June of that year effected a reorganization, with thirty-eight members, under the name of the "Humane Fire Company, No. 6, of Lancaster." The company began making improvements in their house, and in September, 1859, appointed a committee to call upon the citizens to aid them in purchasing a new fire-engine. The project appears not to have been successful, for we find that in the fall of 1865 another committee was ap-

pointed for a similar purpose. It was now proposed to secure a steamer, and on Jan. 2, 1867, a committee was appointed to visit Philadelphia and purchase one, which they did. The steamer arrived in Lancaster in the following summer. The company soon after this began to decline, though meetings were still held, and its life was only saved by a reorganization, which gave it new blood and a new impetus of life. The rehabilitated company took the name of the "Humane Steam Fire-Engine and Forcing Hose Company, No. 6," on Jan. 3, 1876, H. R. Fulton being elected president. A lot on West King Street was purchased in the fall of 1877 for $2100, and an engine-house, of which the corner-stone was laid Oct. 12, 1878, soon arose upon it, the old house and lot being sold to John Rutledge. The total cost of the new engine-house was $5290.76, and in January, 1883, after the retirement of the company from service, consequent upon the organization of the paid fire department, it was sold for $4750 to C. A. Bitmer.

The officers from 1856 have been as follows:

Presidents.—1857, D. M. Train; 1859, Gen. B. A. Schaeffer; 1866, Geo. W. Brubaker; 1870, B. C. Kready; 1875, Hugh R. Fulton; 1877, John Lorentz; 1883, A. F. Oblender.

Secretaries.—1857, Edward E. Snyder; 1861, C. H. Shufflebottom; 1868, Joseph W. Guire; 1870, C. H. Shufflebottom, William D. Lowrant, J. M. Wilhelm.

Shiffler Fire Company, No. 7.[1]—On a summer evening in the month of June, 1852, the boys who made the old dirt bank at the corner of Middle and Rockland Streets their play-ground conceived the idea of organizing themselves into a fire company. The thought crystallized into an organization. The membership was restricted to those who were between the ages of twelve and sixteen years. The boys called their company "The Shiffler," in honor of George Shiffler, a young blacksmith, who was the first person killed in the Catholic riots at Philadelphia, on the 6th of May, 1844. The first apparatus was a small carriage built by a negro named Smith, upon which the boys carried small hydrant-hose. An old barn at the foot of Thaddeus Stevens' house lot served as an engine-house. As winter approached their headquarters were transferred to the old Sun House, on Lime Street. Owing to the strong prejudice of the Catholic element of the city antagonizing their efforts, the name was changed to "Independent," and in a few weeks to "Fulton." The boisterous behavior of the boys at fires became notorious, and they were regarded in the eyes of the public as a nuisance, and the vigilance of the constabulary was often taxed to its utmost in restraining them from going to fires.

The boyish enthusiasm soon died out, and for over a year the hose-carriage—a good one which had been substituted for the first—stood neglected.

In the spring of 1854 several of the boys, then young men, had the carriage hauled out, put in order, reported to the city fire committee as ready for service, and drew their first annual appropriation. The membership was soon increased by the accession of a number of older men, and the name was changed to "Conestoga." The younger men, who had insisted upon taking up the old name of Shiffler, now withdrew. For a year the company led a very precarious life, changing from one place to another until June of 1855, when the young men came back into the organization. On September 14th the name of Shiffler was readopted.

The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens was now elected a member, and the following January was unanimously elected president of the company, a position which he filled with much pleasure until his death. Mr. Stevens presented the company with a lot of ground on Strawberry Street, near South Queen, and a substantial two-story brick house erected upon it was occupied on the 16th of May, 1856.

In November, 1859, the company purchased the hand-engine of the Howard Company of Baltimore for $500. During the war the company had some difficulty in maintaining its organization, one hundred and ten members being in the field. On Aug. 20, 1867, the company received its charter of incorporation. In 1868 they built their handsome edifice on South Queen Street below Andrew, at a cost of $5400. In 1871 they were the recipients of two splendid hose-carriages as gifts from the Shiffler, No. 32, and Spring Garden, No. 36, of Philadelphia, besides numerous trumpets, axes, and banners. In 1874 they had built for them by Cole Brothers, Pawtucket, R. I., a third class steam fire-engine at a cost of $3500. Upon the death of Mr. Stevens the Hon. O. J. Dickey, his successor in Congress, succeeded him as president of the company, and at his death he was succeeded by George M. Franklin, Esq., president of Select Council. When the ordinance creating the paid department was finally adopted and the new department inaugurated, the company was perfectly equipped, with no indebtedness, $800 in its treasury, and two hundred and twelve active members on its roll. The house was sold to J. G. Goodman, George Wall, and George M. Franklin, who resold it to the city in July of 1883. The engine was sold to the Ocean Grove Camp-Meeting Association of New Jersey.

On Jan. 16, 1883, the last meeting of the company was held, the funds distributed equally among its members, and, under the presidency of John Fritz, the Shiffler Fire Company peacefully passed out of existence. Through its years of adversity and prosperity its members never forgot the principles for which Shiffler died, and remembered well their motto, "We honor the memory of him whose name we bear."

Empire Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 1.—On the 12th of June, 1856, a number of citizens assembled at the National House, and the meeting being called to order by Christian Widmyer, chair-

[1] Prepared by P. S. Goodman, secretary Shiffler Fire Company.

man, a preamble and resolutions were read in favor of forming a hook-and-ladder company. After the appointment of a committee to draw up a constitution and by-laws, and also to make inquiry in regard to the cost of apparatus, the meeting adjourned. On June 19th the same body of men were again assembled, and the constitution being adopted, they proceeded to the election of a president, which resulted in the choice of W. G. Hendrick. A committee was then appointed to solicit subscriptions for a hook-and-ladder outfit and to secure a proper house. The company having received a report recommending the purchase of the truck of the Empire Hook-and-Ladder Company of Philadelphia, ordered it bought for the sum of $450. This truck was procured and was placed temporarily in White's ten-pin alley, which was rented for the purpose, and subsequently it was housed in a building on South Duke Street, rented of S. B. Cox for three years. Charles M. Howell was elected president on Sept. 9, 1858, and has since retained that position. On Nov. 4, 1858, the company resolved to add to their apparatus a steam fire-engine, and a committee was appointed to obtain aid from the people for that object. The citizens, however, could not at that time be induced to subscribe liberally enough, and the project was abandoned. About this time there was an inclination to merge the company with some of the other organizations or disband it, but such measures were vigorously opposed by some of the members, and a healthy reaction followed, which soon put the Empire upon a solid foundation and led to prosperity. On May 14, 1860, a committee reported that a lot of ground on North Duke Street had been donated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. A building was erected upon this lot, and the hook-and-ladder truck removed to it on March 6, 1861. The company was incorporated in May, 1861, and its constitution and by-laws were materially altered in October, 1865. In June, 1866, a fair was held, from which was realized a clear profit of $2047.42. The old truck was then sold to a company in Altoona for $500, and a new one purchased for $1650. This was accompanied to the city, Dec. 17, 1866, by forty-five members of the Empire Hook-and-Ladder Company of Philadelphia, who were here given a grand reception. The meeting-room of the company, in the second story of the truck-house, was tastefully furnished in the winter and spring of 1867, and formally opened to the public on the 19th and 20th of June. The building was further perfected for the purpose it was to serve by the erection of a hose-tower in 1869. This company still remains in existence, but will doubtless soon disband.

The Paid Fire Department.—A radical change in the method of providing protection against fire was brought about in 1882, a paid city fire department being substituted for the volunteer fire companies. The old system had to some extent fallen into disrepute and become inefficient. The ordinance creating the new system was approved Dec. 21, 1881, and actual organization was commenced in February, 1882, by the appointment of Henry N. Howell as chief engineer. The engine-houses, engines, and hose-carts of the American and Washington Fire Companies were purchased, and also the engines of the Union and Sun Companies and the house of the Humane. The department was in working order in April, 1882, and has since then been constantly undergoing improvement.

Noteworthy Fires of Early and Recent Times.—The first fire of any consequence in Lancaster, and of which authentic information has been preserved in the records as well as tradition, was that which early in the month of June, 1784, destroyed the historic court-house on Centre (now Penn) Square. As this fire is mentioned elsewhere in this volume,[1] we will pass to the description of the second fire of note.

This occurred on the night of March 1, 1811, and has rarely been equaled in extent in the city. It burned from the spot where the Franklin House now stands down to Shober's corner, and back to what is now Market Street. The *Lancaster Journal* of March 8th gives the following account of the fire:

"About midnight on Friday last, March 1st, the citizens of this borough were alarmed by the cry of fire. It broke out in the back building of Mr. Philip Klein, on North Queen Street, and before the progress of the flames could be stopped four dwellings, a blacksmith-shop, a barn, and other buildings were burned:

"1. The two-story stone house at the northwest corner of Orange Street and North Queen, the property of Mr. Peter Shindle, with some personal property belonging to his son.

"2. The adjoining two-story brick house and printing-office of Mr. William Dickson (the old *Lancaster Intelligencer*), together with many books, a quantity of paper, part of his printing materials, and household furniture.

"3. The dwelling-house adjoining to Mr. Philip Klein, with a smith-shop, some working tools, a barn, a horse, and a cow.

"4. The tavern-house belonging to Mr. John Hatz, kept by Mr. George Koenig. Mr. Koenig lost his liquors in his cellar, many other articles, and several hundred dollars in cash.

"Mr. Frederick Klein, who had lately commenced business as a victualer, lost two horses, some hogs, and almost everything he possessed.

"Several others suffered by this most distressing calamity. We have not obtained a particular list.

"The sorry condition of some of the engines did no credit to the borough, nor was the spirit and activity of many of the citizens as we have seen it on former occasions. There was too many *commanders*, which, at least, produced confusion in *obedience*.

[1] See that chapter which includes the history of the public buildings.

MICHAEL'S HOTEL,

32 AND 34 N. QUEEN STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

HENRY RAHTER, PROPRIETOR.

"The gentlemen of the Legislature generally exerted themselves with a zeal that did them honor, and greatly entitles them to the gratitude of the inhabitants of Lancaster.

"The alarm-office not having been given until the flames had made considerable progress, shows that there is *something* required from the *police*."

In the published history of the Union Fire Company, from which the greater part of this article is taken, we find that "among the most active firemen were Mr. William P. Atlee, father of Dr. John L. Atlee, Sr., and Col. Moser, who had long poles, and kept the ranks formed and in order. Col. Moser was particularly strict, even 'poling' the lookers-on into service, and making them help pass the buckets to and fro. The women also lent a helping hand, and rendered efficient service."

On the 18th of October, 1825, occurred the third great fire in the history of the city. It originated in the livery-stable of William C. Hull, at the corner of West King and Water Streets, and destroyed half a block of buildings before it could be subjugated. These buildings were owned by Mr. Hull, Jacob Frey, and Jacob Lindley. The old jail was in imminent danger, but was saved. The *Journal*, in a brief item on this fire, says, "Great and praiseworthy exertions were made by the citizens to arrest the progress of the flames, but, unfortunately, the scarcity of water much retarded their efforts. A number of gentlemen from Marietta, Maytown, Columbia, and from other parts of the county exerted themselves with a zeal which greatly entitles them to the gratitude of the inhabitants."

A distillery owned by George King was the next substantial food of the flames. The fire was in the evening of Oct. 22, 1832. The building, which was on the corner of Ann and Orange Streets, was quickly enveloped in the devouring element, and the hogsheads of spirits inside bursting, their contents made rivers of fire down the gutters.

In the evening of November 1st of the same year, Samuel R. Slaymaker & Co.'s stage barn, on the northeast corner of Duke and Chestnut Streets, caught fire and was totally destroyed. All of the sound horses were got out alive, but many of them were injured, and eleven disabled animals in what was called "the hospital" were burned to death.

What was called the Armstrong or Wentz fire occurred Jan. 14, 1836, and was the work of an incendiary. It broke out in Nauman's livery-stable, at the corner of East Orange and Christian Streets, and destroyed the building and an adjoining dwelling-house.

Another incendiary fire occurred on the morning of January 23d, in the stable belonging to James Evans. There having been two incendiary fires within a fortnight, the citizens held a meeting to take measures for the prevention of others, and appointed patrols.

Two fires in April, 1837, destroyed the stables of Mr. Logan and Dr. Peter Bier; and two others in the same year, respectively on December 3d and 27th, destroyed Diffenbach's stable and the stable of Miss Catharine Yeates. In connection with the former Demuth's snuff-factory, an establishment which had been in existence since 1770, was in imminent danger.

The first large fire after the erection of the water-works broke out in the evening of May 30, 1838, in Mrs. Hoff's stable, in the alley back of the Cooper House. Five stables were burned besides that in which the fire originated. At this fire the great value and utility of the water-works were demonstrated, much valuable property being saved in consequence of the good water supply.

On the night of June 20, 1838, two one-story frame houses belonging to John Martin were destroyed. They were occupied respectively by John Landis and a Mr. Rook. Landis and his wife were so completely bewildered that they neglected to carry their two children out, and they perished in the flames.

On Sunday, March 19, 1843, the Sunday-school building of St. James' Episcopal Church, on North Duke Street, was found to be in flames, and was completely destroyed. The morning was bitterly cold, there was from eighteen inches to two feet of snow on the ground, and four horses were needed to draw the engine to the scene of the fire.

Keiffer's foundry was burned on the evening of Feb. 17, 1858, the building being almost totally destroyed, and valuable machinery and patterns rendered worthless, entailing a loss of $40,000, upon which there was an insurance of only $13,000.

The effectiveness of the steam fire-engine was fully demonstrated by a fire which occurred on the night of June 16, 1866, in the engine-room of cotton-mill No. 2, on Prince Street. The great building was saved, and it was almost universally conceded that it would have been totally destroyed but for the steamer.

The *Inquirer* printing-office, then located in the rear of Maj. J. Rohrer's liquor-store, on Christian Street, was found to be on fire on the morning of Sunday, Jan. 20, 1867. It was an intensely cold night, the water froze in the hose, and all that the firemen could do was to save the adjoining buildings. The loss was about fourteen thousand dollars. On January 31st another alarm of fire startled the citizens, and it was found that St. Mary's Catholic Church, on West Vine Street, was in flames. The building was saved by the prompt arrival and energetic work of the firemen, but it required an outlay of twenty thousand dollars to restore the interior to its former condition.

On the night of Nov. 19, 1870, between ten and eleven o'clock, the Conestoga Cork-Works, in the alley in the rear of the *Express* building, on South Queen Street, caught fire, and the building and its contents were entirely consumed. Four firemen were

quite seriously injured at this fire by the falling of a wall.

A fire was discovered in the tea-store of Hunter Brothers, East King Street, about midnight of Jan. 9, 1877. There had been a heavy snow, and much difficulty was experienced in getting the engines to the fire. The fire-plugs were frozen, and after they were thawed out and water secured it froze in the pipes. Owing to these disadvantages the flames made rapid headway, and three buildings were burned, the first occupied by Messrs. Hunter and Mr. H. H. Hesslet, hatter, the second by High & Stirk, china and glassware, and the third by Foose & Stirk, house-furnishing goods. The loss was about twenty thousand dollars, fully covered by insurance.

On the 5th of January, 1879, a fire which caused considerable damage occurred in the Diffenderfer building, on North Queen Street.

Old-Time Taverns and Later-Day Hotels.—The early-day taverns were the centres of even greater interest than the modern hotels. The newspaper and the telegraph in our day have relieved the traveler of the burden of news-bearing, and he is no longer besieged by the citizens of the places in which he tarries for food and rest and compelled to recite the latest happenings in the East or West, as he was a hundred years ago. This is one reason why there is to-day a less general interest in the public-houses than was felt three or four generations ago. But even among travelers themselves there is probably a less warm and friendly feeling for the luxurious hotels now open to them in every city and almost every village in the land than was once entertained for the humbler and simpler taverns. As travel has been made easier, respite from it has naturally enough come to be less desired and less appreciated. However, an interest will always attach to these places of sojourn for the "wayfarer and the stranger," and they will ever command a place in the pages of the antiquarian and the historian.

The first record we have of a tavern within the bounds of Lancaster City is the statement by Rupp that one was kept by Gibson as early as 1722, at the sign of "The Hickory-Tree." It was situated on the old road from Philadelphia to Wright's Ferry, which was on the original plot of the town, called, as it now is, King Street. The site was for many years occupied by Slaymaker's Hotel, later by Benjamin Champney's residence, and is now covered by the building in which is High & Martin's crockery-store.

At the session of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County for August, 1729, nine persons were licensed to keep public-houses in the county. Gibson's name does not appear, and it is probable that he had by that time removed from the county. Otherwise, with the prestige of priority, he would have doubtless remained a candidate for the patronage of the public. Among the names of the nine men who received licenses only one, John Ffunk, is recognized as that of a Lancaster village resident, and it is not now known in what part of town his tavern was located. Upon May 5th of the next year (1730) Samuel Bethel was licensed and became the third tavern-keeper at this point, and the second one legally authorized. His house, known as the "Cross-Keys," was a prominent one, and together with its proprietor demands more than mere mention in these pages. Bethel came to this region before the county was organized, and may have been engaged in trading with the Indians. He built and lived in a log house upon the King's Highway, which afterwards adjoined the property of Adam Simon Kuhn, on West King Street, when Lancaster was laid out. He kept tavern from the time of his license in 1730 until his death, in the spring of 1740. It was at his house the Blunstons, Wrights, and other Quakers stopped when passing that way or when attending court. He thus became acquainted with Sarah Blunston, whom he afterwards married. His tavern must have been especially favored by the court and county officers. He was evidently a man of high character and active, energetic business habits.

While Bethel kept the "Cross Keys," in March, 1738, an Indian outrage occurred there, which Samuel Blunston reported to the Provincial Council soon after. On a Sunday night two Indians, one of whom had a large unsheathed knife in his hand, came to the house and asked for rum. Bethel's wife (he being in bed), after some difficulty, persuaded them to go out, when she quickly fastened the door. The Indians then thrust a large board through the window, and the noise made by the crashing of the glass awaking two men, Daniel Southerland and John Judson, who were in the tavern, they went out to prevent their doing further mischief, whereupon the Indian who had the knife assaulted Southerland, stabbing him in the abdomen so severely that his bowels protruded from the wound. He then turned upon Judson and stabbed him in the breast, but not fatally. On the following day a party of men went from Lancaster after the offending Indians, and securing one of them, lodged him in jail to await the outcome of his crime. The men recovering, he was subsequently released.

After Bethel's death his widow married Peter Worrall, a prominent Quaker, who lived on Penn Square (now Centre Square). Worrall, after his marriage, sold his mansion on the square to Edward Smout, and removed to the "Cross-Keys," for which he took out a license in 1741 or the following year. He was a justice of the peace in 1746–48, and a member of the Legislature from 1747 to 1754, resigning his seat in the latter year because he was conscientiously opposed to levying a tax for the purpose of carrying on military operations. He left Lancaster about 1755. It is believed that after the Revolution Joseph Jeffries came from Columbia and kept this notable tavern until the year 1797. In October, 1797, it is known to have been kept by Christopher Brenner, and at that

time a meeting was held there for the relief of sufferers by the yellow fever in Philadelphia. Brenner was succeeded in 1804 by Hugh Wilson, and he, in 1810, by Samuel J. Atlee. He was succeeded, in April, 1811, by John Neff, who soon gave place to Brenner, who was still the owner of the property. On the 19th of September, 1818, Michael Gundaker became proprietor. Ten years later the "Cross Keys" was kept by William Hambright, and in 1834 by Benjamin Witmer. After some other changes in landlords it came into the possession of the present proprietor, Mr. Smith.

In 1741, John Harris obtained a license and opened, on the lot which, in 1769, was bought by Adam Riegart at sheriff's sale, the tavern that has passed into history under the still enduring name and device of "The Grape." The tavern-site was shifted from the original to the adjoining lot, but it was as easy to transfer the name as to change the site, and so it is borne to-day by one of the Lancaster hotels. The original "Grape" occupied the site of Bowers & Hurst's store, on North Queen Street. The lot which Adam Reigart bought in 1769 had upon it one brick messuage and stables, and was bounded on the north by Conrad Schwartz's lot, and on the south by Michael Fordney's. As Reigart was licensed in 1765, he may have kept tavern here before he bought the house. He continued to keep "The Grape Hotel" until March 3, 1794. During the time of the Revolution this tavern became historic through several associations. The Committee of Observation of the county met there March 30, 1775. Charges were made on that occasion against several of the borough merchants that they had sold tea contrary to "the association of the Continental Congress," and they were notified to appear before the committee. The committee met at "The Grape" again on April 27, 1775, when the news was received that Gen. Gage had attacked the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay, and the report that the Parliament of Great Britain had determined, by force of arms, to compel the colonies to submission was confirmed. Again, in May, the same body of men, of which Adam Reigart was a member, assembled at the tavern to deliberate upon the question of providing powder for the county. It is also a matter of history that "The Grape" was honored with the dignified presence of the Supreme Executive Committee in the momentous year 1775. John Michael, who superseded Reigart as "mine host" of this tavern in 1794, had previously kept a public-house in the borough. He was landlord until May 5, 1821, and in 1804, ten years after he took possession, put out the new sign "Conestoga Waggon," which, however, did not not entirely supersede the use of the old name. The burgesses met at the house in 1805–6. John Michael, Jr., was the successor of his father, receiving the property by purchase. He kept the house until 1839, restoring the original name. The wrought-iron bunch of grapes now hanging in front of the hotel was made for, and used by, Adam Reigart. On March 20, 1839, John Michael, Jr., purchased the lot adjoining "The Grape" tavern on the north of the executors of William Kirkpatrick, and fitting up a building upon it suitable for a public-house, removed his tavern and the old familiar sign to it, and opened business on the site of the present hotel, which has been known ever since either by the old name or that of the Michael House.

"The Lancaster County House" dates back to 1754, and William Bausman is given on the assessment-roll of that year as its landlord. It is recited in a deed made by Michael Gross in January, 1757, that he sold a lot of ground on King Street, one hundred and twenty-eight by two hundred and fifty-two feet, to William Bausman, innholder. This same tavern-keeper was a prominent and popular man in the community. He was elected an assistant burgess in 1760 and several subsequent years, and was chief burgess in 1765. In 1775 he was a member of the Committee of Observation, and in 1777 he was appointed barracks-master at Lancaster, and had in charge about five hundred men. The tavern which he kept was a small house built by him where the Lancaster County House now stands, and he remained its landlord until his death early in 1784, when he devised the property to his sons, William and John, the latter of whom kept the house until about 1814, when he removed to Maryland. The burgesses met at his house many times from 1803 to 1813. He sold to James Buchanan, the deed conveying "a three-story brick house which stood on the lot whereon was formerly a wooden tenement." Buchanan rented the property for tavern purposes, and it was subsequently carried on under many landlords, among whom were Jacob Rathoon, Sharp, Levi Swobe, David Esbenshade, Benjamin Laut, Daniel Swobe, Sechtel, —— Sharp, and —— Smith, the present landlord. It is related that during the campaign of 1840, while Levi Swobe was landlord, this house was the Whig headquarters, and was called Fort Meigs. At one time during the election excitement the Democrats formed a procession near Middle Street, marched down King Street, and on reaching Fort Meigs a shower of stones was hurled at the house, the action probably being induced by some taunt, and nearly every pane of glass in the front was broken. The proprietor would not repair the damage until after the election, when Fort Meigs rejoiced in the victory of Harrison.

The hotel to-day known as Shober's, on the corner of Orange and Queen Streets, was built in the year 1757 by, as the stone in the front informs us, "Johan Greff Catharina, Mar Greffin." It was kept as a tavern from a very early date. It was kept in 1830 by George Danner, in 1839 by Philip Reitzel, in 1848 by Emanuel von Causman. In 1850 it was purchased and later improved by Emanuel Shober.

"The Fountain Inn," which was one of the notable early taverns, has existed since about the middle of

the last century. The lot on which the inn or hotel stands is one of three purchased by Ulleric (or Ulrich) Reigart from Henry Steiger. These lots were granted to Steiger by William Hamilton, Aug. 15, 1740, and he sold two of them to Reigart, Dec. 23, 1742, and the remaining one June 4, 1767. Reigart had two sons and one daughter,—Christopher, Adam, and Susannah,—all of whom were tavern-keepers. Christopher opened the Fountain Inn in 1758, kept it through the trying times of the Revolution and until his death in 1783, and his wife, Susannah (who married Thomas Edwards), then conducted the tavern until her death in 1805. During the last years of Reigart's control of the house, and the first in which his widow kept it, the court-house was in process of construction on Penn Square, and the court met in the Fountain Inn several terms. Bills were presented to the county treasurer for the use of the house for the November session, 1781; June and October, 1782; May, 1783 and 1784; and for the use by the Supreme Court in 1785. Upon Mrs. Edwards' death the tavern became the property of her son, Henry Reigart, who, on March 26, 1806, advertised that he "had opened a house of entertainment on South Queen Street, at the sign of the Fountain Inn, the house formerly kept by Susannah Edwards;" and he also announced that he would continue there to work at his trade (coppersmithing). He kept the tavern until April 1, 1811, when he sold out to John Whitesides, "formerly of 'The Lion,'" who died in 1830. In July, 1811, a theatre was advertised at "Mr. Whiteside's Fountain Inn," of which one of the old bills is now hanging in the hotel. It announces the "Last night but two. Mrs. Jeffries' Benefit, Saturday evening, July 27, 1811, Tale of Mystery, accompanied with music! The Festival Dance! A farce in one act, called 'Sylvester Daggerwood; or, the Mad Actor!' to which will be added a comedy, 'The Weathercock!' Tickets, Box 50 cts., Gallery 25 cts. To be had at the bar of Mr. Whitesides." After Whitesides' death Robert King became landlord. The succession of proprietors since his time have been Jacob Hoover, Christian Shank, William Wright, Frank Eckert, Samuel Fagan, and George Hastings, the present proprietor.

"The Swan" was one of the most prominent and popular of the early taverns. The lot on which the house was located was known on the original map as No. 128, situated on Queen Street, bounded north by Penn (Centre) Square. It was granted by James Hamilton to Henry Bostler in 1736, and sold by him to Jacob Slough, March 6, 1747. Henry Bostler was licensed to sell beer in 1741, but it is not certain that he dispensed it here, as he owned several other lots in town. Matthias Slough is found mentioned in the various records as keeping the Swan as early as 1761. On the 23d of June of that year the burgesses of the borough met there. In a letter from Edward Shippen, Esq., to the Governor, dated Dec. 27, 1763, he says that "between two and three o'clock this afternoon upwards of a hundred armed men from the westward rode very fast into town, turned their horses into Mr. Slough's (an innkeeper's yard), and proceeded with the greatest precipitation to the work-house, where they stove open the door and killed all the Indians." . . . This body of men were known as the "Paxton Boys." Matthias Slough was a member of the Committee of Observation of the borough of Lancaster in 1774, and a member of the Legislature from 1774 to 1783. He was coroner from 1755 to 1768 inclusive. He continued in the tavern, under the sign of the "White Swan," until 1806, when advancing years led him to retire from active duty, and his son Jacob, who had been keeping tavern in Columbia, and on October 24th took charge of the "Swan." Matthias Slough died in Harrisburg, Sept. 12, 1812, in his seventy-ninth year, having been for sixty years a resident of Lancaster. His son continued to "speed the parting, and cheer the coming, guest" until 1824, when he gave place to John Stehman. Edward Parker became landlord in 1828, and kept the house under the name of "The Golden Swan." After Parker the house was successively under charge of Rosina Hubley, Edward S. Hubley, Henry Kendig, Henry S. Shank, Hiram Kendig, who kept it during the war, and closed in 1865, and J. M. Johnston, who was landlord until 1869. At this time the building began to be occupied by the Inland Insurance Company and other institutions, and private individuals for office purposes, and lost its distinctive character as an hostelry. The office of the *New Era* now occupies the upper part of the building fronting on Queen Street and the Square. A newspaper contributor says that "the 'Swan' was noted, as far back as Revolutionary times, for its good fare and genial hosts, among whom were Slough, Parker, Stehman, and others. It was the house that before the era of railroads attracted wealthy and influential travelers, who journeyed in their own conveyances from the east and south to and fro over the macadamized road leading to Philadelphia. If a modern hotel register had been kept, the guests of the 'Swan' would be found to have comprised many historical names, especially when the Continental Congress halted in the old town in its flight from Philadelphia at the time of its capture by the British army. Among the frequent guests of the house were the distinguished jurists John B. Gibson, William Tilghman, Moulton C. Rogers, Thomas Duncan, and Charles Huston, all members of the Supreme Court."

In the year 1765 we find that no less than fifty-three persons were licensed to keep tavern in the borough, which had been incorporated only twenty-three years before, and quite a number in addition had obtained the permission of the court to "sell rum by the small." The names of several at that time licensed were long perpetuated and made familiar by tavern-keeping by themselves and their sons. Among them were Michael Hubley, Matthias

Slough, William Montgomery, John Messenkop, Lodowyck Stone, Frederick Stone, Adam Reigart, Michael Diffenderfer, and Catharine Eichholtz.

In 1765, Michael Diffenderfer, a tavern-keeper in Manor township, came to Lancaster and purchased, October 1st of that year, a lot of ground on the north side of King Street and east side of Duke Street. He was licensed the same year, and so "The Leopard," which still exists, had its origin. Diffenderfer kept the tavern until his death, in 1788. His son David, who was in the colonial army, was taken prisoner at the battle of Monmouth in 1777, and removed to New York. A Mr. Miller, a Hessian and commissary in the English army, was in this part of the country, and lodging at the house of Mr. Diffenderfer, became interested in the old landlord and the fortune of his son. He promised to assist him on his return to New York, and when he departed, Diffenderfer sent by him to David four Johannes, which reached him in course of time, much to his satisfaction. After the death of Michael Diffenderfer the tavern was kept by Philip Diffenderfer, to whom the property was deeded by the heirs Aug. 24, 1795. He sold to Jacob Duchman, June 29, 1805, who kept long after 1813, and was finally succeeded by his son John. Among the other landlords were Gen. Witner, Lewis, John, and Solomon Sprecher, George Sencnig, Thomas Rowe, Jacob S. Smith, and Samuel Martin, the present proprietor.

"The Black Horse" was a famous old-time "place of feast for man and beast," which only passed out of existence in 1883, in obedience to the demand for progress and improvement, its site on North Queen Street being needed for other purposes. While the workmen were engaged in tearing the old building down, they found in the wall at the southeast corner, considerably below the grade of the street, a red sandstone measuring about twelve by eighteen inches, on which were cut the figures "1717." Some people conjectured that the old tavern was erected at that time, but it was not quite so ancient. The stone had undoubtedly done service in another and earlier erected building, perhaps one which stood upon the site of "The Black Horse," and when this tavern was erected the stone was transferred to its walls. The records show that James Hamilton, proprietor, conveyed Lot 169, on the west side of North Queen Street, to Henry Bostler, on the 24th of November, 1736; that he conveyed it in 1742 to Conrad Schwartz, who, after retaining it until 1747, sold it, with the dwelling-house upon it, to Lodowyck Stone. On the 14th of October, 1759, Stone, by his attorney, Frederick Stone, conveyed the northern half of the lot, with appurtenances, to Michael Zeigler. Lodowyck Stone is mentioned as an innkeeper from 1765 until his death, in 1782, but it does not appear that he kept upon this part of the lot. Zeigler sold to Christian Wertz June 13, 1764; Wertz to Lawrence Herbert Nov. 22, 1777; he to Frederick Frick in 1778, and Frick to Adam Weaver on March 23, 1779, by whom the house was opened as a tavern, and so kept by him until his death, May 13, 1810, when the property came into possession of his son, George, who, in April, 1814, sold to John Bachman, who kept the house for twenty years. In 1839, Christian Bachman, administrator of John Bachman, conveyed it to Abraham Ditlow, since whose time have come in succession Henry Erb, Abraham Hostetter, John Shaeffer, Abraham W. Russell, Jesse Lutz, and A. C. Keppler. A fine three-story building is to occupy the site of the old "Black Horse," the lower story of which will be the post-office.

"The Bull," known later as "The Bull's Head," had its origin as early as 1765, when Catharine Eichholtz was licensed to keep tavern and opened one on East King Street, where now the Exchange Hotel stands. The license was for several years in her name, but in 1771 her son, Leonard Eichholtz, became landlord. On the 24th of June, 1795, lodge No. 43, I. O. of A. M., held the festival of St. John at this house, in which their lodge-room was located for several years. Eichholtz kept the tavern until his death, in 1817, and his son Leonard then became "mine host," and remained in that position until his demise, in 1828, after which his widow Charlotte kept it for a time, being succeeded by her son Henry in 1834. One Rohrer kept it then as the "Jefferson House," and was succeeded by Christian Shertz. In 1850 the building was torn down, and the Exchange Hotel was erected.

Michael Hubley was licensed in 1765, and in 1769 purchased a half lot of land on East King Street of Jacob Eichholtz, and the year previous bought a lot on Queen Street; where he kept a tavern is not known. In 1784–86 a tavern was kept by Frederick Hubley, and the courts were held in his house during those three years.

In 1765, John Messenkop was licensed as a tavern-keeper. In 1796, Adam Messenkop advertised that he had opened a public-house in the building previously occupied by Jacob Wilhelm, deceased, at the sign of "The Unicorn," below Mrs. Edwards' and next door to Jacob Graeff's. Mrs. Edwards at that time kept the "Fountain Inn." The next year Messenkop moved from "The Unicorn" to the sign of "The Sorrel Horse," on King Street, in the house belonging to George Moore. He died in 1802, and was succeeded by his son John. This tavern was kept by Dr. George Moore as early as 1775. On the 1st of March, 1796, he advertised to let the tavern, and it was doubtless in answer to that advertisement that Messenkop took the house.

The "Indian Queen" was as noted and nearly as old a tavern as the "Black Horse," and, like that hostelry, it has in this year (1883) been demolished, that an establishment of a different character may take its place. The "Indian Queen," which stood on the south side of East King Street, just above Church, gives way to the erection of a huge market-

house, rendered necessary by the growth of the city. It appears that the lot of ground on which this tavern stood was purchased from James Hamilton by Adam Simon Kuhn on the 1st of September, 1760. The stone building was probably erected by Mr. Kuhn, and occupied by him as a residence, as the records show that Simon Kuhn, *et al.*, sold the property, including the "messuage," to Michael Lightner, Nov. 10, 1778. The records of the court show that Michael Lightner was a licensed tavern-keeper in 1777. He probably occupied the premises as a tenant, and bought the property the year following. On the 3d of January, 1785, the property was purchased from Michael Lightner by Gottlieb Eberman, watchmaker. At the time the deed was made Lightner's wife was absent, whereupon Michael and John Lightner bound themselves in the sum of four hundred dollars to protect the purchaser and to secure the wife's signature within six months. During Gottlieb Eberman's ownership the property fell into the hands of the sheriff, John Miller, who sold it at sheriff's sale to Michael Bartgis, giving him a deed for it dated Sept. 4, 1787. Bartgis was an old tavern-keeper, and we find that he owned property on South Queen Street, near Centre Square, where he kept tavern as early as 1773, and for many years afterwards. On purchasing the "Indian Queen" he removed thither and kept the place as a tavern until the time of his death. His wife, Catherine, succeeded him and kept the place until 1798. On the 17th of March of that year she offered for sale "that noted tavern and the other large stone house adjoining, situated in King Street, at the corner of Middle Street, or the beginning of Adamstown." John Wein was the purchaser, and the property remained in the possession of his family until Dec. 15, 1834, when his administrators, George Musser *et al.*, sold it to George Musser, who, on the 27th of the same month, deeded it to Dr. Samuel Humes. Dr. Humes owned the property at the time of his death, which, we believe, occurred in 1851. His executor, Dr. Carpenter, sold the property to Dr. John Levergood, and executed him a deed for it on the 1st of April, 1864. On the 13th of October, 1865, Dr. Carpenter purchased the property from Dr. Levergood, and it remained in his possession until a few weeks ago, when it was sold to the Eastern Market Company. The "Indian Queen," probably built by Adam Simon Kuhn shortly after he purchased the lot from Hamilton, in 1760, was a substantial stone structure two stories high, exclusive of a good basement and a finished attic. There is a tradition that during a visit made by Gen. Washington to Lancaster long before he was President of the United States he stopped at the "Indian Queen."

The old stone house now standing on Prince Street, near James, was in the days of the Revolution kept as a tavern by the name of "The Cat." At this tavern Gen. Hazen and the troops who were guarding the prisoners were quartered.

The house now known as the "Manor Hotel," kept by Frank Fritsch, was built by Jacob Stoffts in 1778. In 1798, Jacob Gross advertised that he had opened tavern in the house of his late step-father, Jacob Stoffts. The building was burned down in 1825, and replaced by the present one.

Gottleib Nauman was licensed in 1780, and kept tavern in what was then Adamstown, now a part of the city.

Francis Hager was licensed to keep tavern in 1781, and Christopher Hager soon afterwards. The latter opened a tavern at the sign of "The Buck," on East King Street, where the Lancaster National Bank now stands, and entertained travelers and citizens there until 1808, when he rented the property to Daniel Herr. The use of the building for tavern purposes was discontinued in 1816. A few years later he began keeping store two doors east of the Cooper House, where his grandsons are now engaged in business.

"The Sign of the Ship" was opened on East King, in 1784, by Maj. John B. Light, who came here a year or so before, bearing the honor of having acquitted himself gallantly in several battles of the Revolution. He kept "The Ship" until July 20, 1803, when he was succeeded by his son-in-law, William P. Atlee. Later the house was kept by Barton Henderson, and in April, 1823, Stephen St. John became the landlord. The name was changed to "The Anchor." This old hostelry was located on the northwest corner of East King and Lime Streets, and the property is now owned by one of Maj. Light's descendants, Dr. John L. Atlee.

In April, 1793, William Geer kept tavern on the northwest corner of Market Square, or Centre Square, in a two-story brick house, and continued as landlord until about 1800. He was interested with Matthias Slough in a line of stages.

Daniel Witmer kept tavern on West King Street prior to September, 1796, as in that year he removed to Conestoga Bridge, where he managed the house of his brother Abraham. In 1806 he returned to the borough and opened the tavern at the sign of "The Golden Fleece," on West King Street, lately owned by Joseph Jeffries. In 1813 he rented "The Golden Swan" (now "The Lancaster County House"), and in 1815 the "Lancaster Hotel," at the corner of Queen and Orange Streets.

"The King of Prussia" tavern had been in existence some time prior to 1796, but the earliest authentic record we have of it was in that year, when George Fisher informed his friends by advertisement that he had become landlord there. The building was a large three-story brick. It was kept by Henry Shepler in 1800. Fisher kept tavern at various times and places, and in 1808 removed to Harrisburg, where he kept the "Black Bear."

William Ferree was a stage proprietor, and in 1797 kept tavern on East King Street, at the sign of "Gen. Washington," which was in existence many years.

Numerous as are the taverns of which we have already given sketches, they were by no means all that existed in the borough. We have, as a rule, selected only the most prominent ones and those which had peculiar historic interest. We now give a complete list of those persons licensed to keep tavern in Lancaster during 1799:

Gottlieb Nauman.
Henry Slaymaker (Pennsylvania Arms).
Peter Ganter, George Fisher (King of Prussia).
James Boyd.
George Road (Flying Angel), on northwest corner of Prince and Walnut Streets.
John Hatz.
Jacob Hubert (Spread Eagle).
Jonas Metzgar, Sr.
Martin Bard (Rising Sun).
Christian Apple, Jonas Metzgar, Jr. (Unicorn).
John Bausman (Conestoga Wagon).
John Messenkop (William Pitt).
John Light (Ship).
Henry Lechler (Green Tree).
Patrick Green (Bird-in-Hand).
Mary Weidley (Thirteen Stripes).
Levi Eichholtz (Bull).
Archibald Lanegan (White Horse).
Philip Messenkop (Bear).
Philip Diffenderfer (Leopard.)
Daniel Eller.
Robert Wilson (Indian King).
Joseph Nagle.
Adam Weaver (Black Horse).
Henry Slaymaker, John Hartz (Pennsylvania Arms).
Christopher Brenner (Cross-Keys).
John Stahl (Red Lion).
John Burtz.
Francis O'Neal, east end of King Street.
Jacob Frey (Wagon).
Andrew Fryer, on Prince Street.
William Ferree (Gen. Washington).
John Swenck.
Matthias Slough.
William Michael (Hat).
John Hambright.
Joseph Weaver (The Turtle).
Susannah Edwards (Prince Ferdinand).
Stophel (Christopher) Heger (Buck).
John Wentz (Rainbow).

The total number of persons licensed was forty-two, but, as will be seen, in three instances two men had licenses during the year for the same tavern, one perhaps receiving it in February, and then selling or renting to another man, who obtained a new license in August. The whole number of taverns is thus shown to have been thirty-nine, or fourteen less than in 1765. While the taverns were fewer than they were thirty-four years previous, it is probable that they offered much more extended accommodations.

In August, 1799, John Hatz, whose name appears in the foregoing, kept tavern opposite John Michael's inn, at the sign of "The Pennsylvania State Arms." John Whitesides succeeded him, and in 1805 gave place to Gustavus Stoy. In 1809, Thomas Wentz assumed charge, and remained until 1813. In 1801, Mr. Hatz kept tavern on the site of the present Franklin House, at the sign of "Dr. Franklin." The building was destroyed by fire in 1811, and the present one erected in 1813. Thomas Wentz rented it for some time, since which the landlords have been John Hatz, Nathan Schofield, Jacob Sener, Emanuel Van Kaufman, Reuben Weidler, Benjamin Kaufman, and George Schlott, the present proprietor.

"The Bear" was the sign of another tavern of 1799, kept on King Street, east of the court-house.

In 1800, John Wentz kept tavern at the sign of "The Rainbow," in Adamstown, now included in the city of Lancaster, and in May of that year removed to the house of Gerhard Bubach, on North Queen Street, where he had the same sign. His wife, Susannah, continued business at the old "Rainbow," and was succeeded by her son Christopher.

Henry Slaymaker was keeping a tavern on the north side of East King Street, two doors from Penn Square, in 1800. His sign was the State arms. Samuel Slaymaker was landlord in 1815, and also in 1825, when Lafayette was entertained there. In 1828 it was kept by John Graeff, and later by one Parker, who was its last landlord, the tavern being closed and the building converted to other uses.

Jacob Frey kept tavern prior to 1800 at the sign of "The Wagon," on East King Street, and was succeeded in 1804 by Ulrich Danner, whose descendants still own the ground on which the house stood, now occupied by Steinman's hardware-store.

"Willow Grove Tavern" was kept in 1800 by Samuel Boyd.

"The Bird-in-Hand" was kept on East King Street in 1801, and in 1802 kept the sign of "The Harp," while in 1803 "The Flying Angel" was a prominent sign. Angels and harps would seem to indicate that at this period the tavern-keepers were turning their thoughts from earthly to heavenly things.

John Whitesides, in April, 1803, advertised that he had opened a tavern in the borough of Lancaster, on Queen Street, a few doors north of the State-House, at the sign of "The Lion," and in April, 1811, he opened a tavern on West King Street, next door to the market-house.

In the naming of the early taverns Mad Anthony Wayne was not forgotten, for we find that John Miller kept a good tavern on the west side of Queen Street, between King and Orange, over which was the sign "Gen. Wayne." John Riddle was the proprietor of this house in 1804, just ten years after the victory which added the last laurels to the general's fame.

In 1806 "The Indian King" was in quite flourishing condition on South Queen Street.

A tavern, with the decidedly agricultural title "The Plough and Wheat-Sheaf," was opened in 1807, two doors north of "The Black Horse," then kept by Adam Weaver.

In 1808, or before, down to 1838, Henry Diffenbaugh kept "The William Pitt" or "Earl of Chatham," the sign of which was a portrait of the earl painted by Jacob Eichholtz. At this house was held the first anti-Masonic meeting in Lancaster.

Christian Rohrer was an innkeeper before the year 1808, on the site of the present Rohrer House. He kept hotel in 1833. William C. Hull, for many years prior to 1834, had kept a stage-office, and in that year opened a public-house at the sign of "The Globe," northwest corner of North Queen Street, at the intersection of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. He advertised a comfortable railroad-car to run from Lancaster twice a day, but still continued to operate his stage line.

When the first "Lamb" was kept is not known; but that there was such a tavern prior to 1810 is certain, for in March of that year Hugh Wilson advertised that he had purchased the house formerly occupied by Daniel Witmer, sign of "The Lamb," and had erected "large and commodious buildings for the accommodation of travelers." He was succeeded in 1820 by William Hambright, who in 1828 removed to the "Cross-Keys," giving place to John Stehman. In 1834 this house was known as the "Golden Lamb." There was another "Lamb" tavern in 1823 on South Queen Street.

On Oct. 6, 1788, John Michael advertised in the *Lancaster Newspaper and Reporter*, a paper published in German in this borough, that he has opened a tavern at the sign of "Prince Ferdinand," in King Street, not far from the jail. This tavern-stand was kept before this time by John Feldman, and stood on the present site of the Cooper House.

"The Cooper House" was built in 1812, and in May, 1813, William Cooper, who had been licensed as early as 1808, advertised that he had "removed to his large and commodious new building on West King Street, where he has commenced tavern-keeping at the sign of the "Red Lion." He kept the house until his death, when his son Frederick became the landlord, who was followed by William J. Cooper. The house is still owned by the family. Since the house was kept by a representative of the third generation of the Coopers, it has had as landlords A. Heistand and C. D. Tripple, and the present genial hosts Weise & Smith, who took possession in February, 1883. In 1830 the large ball-room of this hotel was fitted up for a theatre, and opened May 13th by Mr. J. Jefferson with the "favorite comedy of the 'Birthday,'" the performance concluding with "the favorite operatic farce called 'Turn Out.'"

The Western Hotel was opened at the sign of "The Wagon," corner of West Orange and Water Streets, in June, 1814, by John Landis. It was formerly owned by Dr. Rieger, and was kept later by Nathan C. Scofield, and in 1828 by Christopher Brenner.

The hotel now known as "The Swan," at the corner of South Queen and Vine Streets, was erected by Dr. Clarkson Freeman about 1824, and opened as a tavern April 9th of that year by Archibald D. Warren as the Lancaster City or County Hotel. He was succeeded by Leonard Eichholtz, Jr., whose father kept "The Bull's Head." Others who conducted the tavern were George Bechel, Joseph Hubley, and his widow, Rosina Hubley.

At the east end of King Street was an old tavern-stand known as the "Olympic Garden," subsequently changed to the Union Hotel, which was owned by Henry Keffer in 1828, and kept in 1830 by Thomas Logan under the sign of "The White Horse."

A tavern was kept at an early day at the sign of the "Compass," and in 1830 conducted by one Eberman. A circle of flying-horses in the back-yard formed a strong attraction to the young people from the country.

"The General Washington Hotel" was kept in 1834 by David Miller. It was on East King Street, adjoining the Farmers' Bank. During the same year the North American Hotel, now known as the Hiester House, was opened by Joseph Howitt, and has ever since been kept as a hotel.

An old wagon stand, known as the "Pittsburgh Wagon," was situated on East King Street in 1834, and kept at that time by John Fisher.

"The Botanic Garden" was kept in 1837, but more as a place of resort than a regular tavern. It was located on the corner of Prince and James Streets. In the summer of the year mentioned the proprietor, J. Frederick Heckler, advertised as attractions summer-houses, flowers, ornamented grounds, and a band of music from Philadelphia.

The most recently-built and the largest of the Lancaster hotels is the Stevens House. A stock company, of which Francis Shroder was president and J. B. Martin secretary, was organized in the spring of 1873, with a capital of seventy-one thousand dollars, which was deemed a sufficient sum for the enterprise of building a first-class hotel, though it was afterwards found inadequate and increased. The Krugh property on the southwest corner of West King and Prince Streets was purchased at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars, and the erection of the building immediately commenced. It was finished at a cost of one hundred and forty thousand dollars, and opened on the 1st of October, 1874. W. H. Wilson & Sons were the first landlords, and conducted the house until Dec. 1, 1879, when the present landlord, Abraham Hiestand, assumed charge.

Stage Lines.—The first mention of stages in Lancaster is found in the journal of Governor Pownall, of New Jersey, who passed through here in 1754. He says "it is a stage town." It is evident from this statement that stage lines were established at or before this date. The first mention of the establishment

of a stage line from Lancaster to Philadelphia is an advertisement of Frederick Shaeffer in 1784. The Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike was commenced in 1792, and completed in 1796. In 1793 a stage line, called the Philadelphia, Lancaster, Middletown, Harrisburg, Carlisle, and Shippensburg line, was organized and commenced running from Lancaster to Philadelphia. In 1796, the turnpike having been completed and much encouragement extended to the company, their facilities were much increased, and a stage started from Lancaster for Philadelphia Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, returning Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The managers at this date were Matthias Slough, John Dunwood, and Hunt Downing.

At this same date Matthias Slough and William Geer advertised that they had extended a stage line from Lancaster to Shippensburg through Middletown, Harrisburg, and Carlisle, and from and after the commencement of the running of the stages from Lancaster to Philadelphia in a day, they would run the stages on this line twice a week.

John Reily advertised April 15, 1796, that "a four-horse stage will start from Mr. Edward's (Fountain Inn), in Lancaster, every Monday at five o'clock A.M., and run by way of Strasburg and Westchester, arrive in Philadelphia the next day about the hour of one o'clock P.M. Start from George Weeds, Philadelphia, on every Thursday morning at 6 o'clock, and arrive at Lancaster on Friday." The fare for passengers was $3.00, with an allowance of fourteen pounds baggage. Baggage to the amount of one hundred and fifty pounds was the same rate as for a passenger. This line was known as that of the "Westchester, Strasburg and Lancaster Stage."

The firm of Slough & Geer dissolved in January, 1797, Slough retiring. Geer united with Reily, Weed & Witmer, who owned another line. In July, 1797, William Geer advertised fares as follows: Lancaster to Harrisburg, $2.00; Harrisburg to Carlisle, $1.00; Carlisle to Shippensburg, $1.00.

In September, 1797, William McClellan and Samuel Spingler opened the "Lancaster, York and Baltimore Stage Line." The trip was to be made in two days, and was to start from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on Monday. Fare for way-passengers five and a half cents per mile.

On the 7th of May, 1800, William Scott, as proprietor, advertised the Lancaster and Fredericktown stages.

On the 16th of September, 1801, Michael Knatcher advertised "that his mother, Barbara Knatcher, has erected a stage which is to be conducted by him, and will start from the Public House of Daniel Glein, sign of the 'King of Prussia,' Harrisburg, on every Monday and Friday morning, breakfast at Mr. Crobbs, in Middletown, dine at Mr. Cochran's, Big Chikis, and arrive at Mr. Bausman's [now, 1883, Lancaster County House], in Lancaster, on the same day."

About the same time the stage "Good Intent" was running daily from Philadelphia to Lancaster. Robert Erwin, Amos and Henry Slaymaker, and John Tomlinson were proprietors.

In June, 1800, Henry Shepler announced that he "has erected a stage to run from Harrisburg to Lancaster, by way of Middletown and Elizabethtown, twice a week," starting from his house, at the sign of the "King of Prussia," in Lancaster.

David Barnum & Co. advertised in April, 1809, that they had completed arrangements for a new line of stages, to commence running the 1st of May, from Lancaster to Philadelphia, through Strasburg and West Chester. Stages were to start the first time from the house of John Bausman, sign of the "Golden Swan" (now, 1883, Lancaster County House), Lancaster, Monday morning, May 1st, at five o'clock, and arrive at David Barnum's "Shakespeare Hotel," corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, the same afternoon. This firm dissolved partnership Jan. 12, 1810, and the business was discontinued.

A new line of stages was placed on the road from Wilmington to Lancaster in 1817. Stages commenced running May 19th in that year, making the trip one way in a day. The stage-office in Lancaster was at the house of John Welch. The office of this company in August, 1828, was at "Slaymaker's Hotel."

A line of stages was established by William Hull in July, 1826, between Lancaster and Reading. The office in this city was at John Michael's tavern. About the same time a line was started from Philadelphia to Lancaster, by way of New Holland, Churchtown, Morgantown, Yellow Springs, Kimbertown, and Valley Forge. The office was at Jacob Duchman's tavern, and Sept. 30, 1828, was removed to the "Red Lion," William Cooper's.

The Baltimore Steamboat Line and Lancaster and Port Deposit Mail Stage commenced running regularly March 8, 1828, leaving the "Red Lion" at Lancaster every Saturday morning at seven o'clock. William C. Hull was the proprietor, and kept a stage-office for many years after. In 1834 he opened a public-house, sign of the "Globe," in connection with his office at the northeast corner of North Queen Street and Chestnut. He continued his stages, and had charge also of passenger cars from Lancaster to Columbia on the Pennsylvania Railroad. This was discontinued when the railroad was completed its entire length.

The stage-office at Slaymaker's Hotel on East King Street was continued several years after this line, and was kept in a part of the hotel on the site of the grocery-store of Mr. Bursk. Railroads superseded stages. They had their day and gait.

Post-Office and Postmasters.—It is not known definitely at what time the post-office was established at Lancaster, or who were the postmasters prior to 1795. On the 20th of August, in that year, Henry Willcocks, one of the editors of the *Lancaster Journal*,

advertised a list of letters remaining in the office. Lists of letters from a column to a column and a half in length were advertised in 1795 and 1796. On the 11th of August, 1796, the proprietor of the stage-lines from Lancaster to Philadelphia advertised they had made arrangements to carry the mails, and after the 14th of August would deliver the Philadelphia mail at the post-office in this city (Lancaster) Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, and take mails to Philadelphia Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings. Also mails to and from Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh), Yorktown, Carlisle, and Shippensburg.

On the 26th of August, 1796, William Hamilton, also an editor of the *Lancaster Journal*, advertised mail notice. On the 23d of September in that year Mr. Hamilton signed as postmaster. Prior to this time they were deputies under the Postmaster-General. On the 2d of September, 1796, it was advertised that the post-office and the printing-office of the *Lancaster Journal* would be removed to the building directly opposite Mr. Stoft's new houses (now, 1883, known as the "Manor House," on West King Street). The office was one door below the "King of Prussia" tavern.

In 1797, Matthias Slough, who kept the Swan Hotel, where the *New Era* office now stands, appears as "D.P.M.;" May 19, 1798, Dr. George Moore as postmaster advertised a list of letters. At that time he kept a drug-store just above John Michael's tavern, which at that time was where Bowers & Hurst's store and Shreiner's jewelry-store now stand. The office was kept by him until his death, which occurred April 20, 1809. He was succeeded by his widow, who kept a store. After his death the office was removed to the house of Christopher Mayer, Esq., northeast corner of Centre Square. April 3, 1813, it was removed to the house next door east of Mr. Diffenbaugh's tavern. It was again removed, July 31, 1827, to the house next door east of William Hambright's tavern, on West King Street, and again, April 1, 1828, was moved to the "house lately occupied by William Frazer, Esq." Mrs. Moore resigned the office of postmistress in April, 1829. She was succeeded by Mrs. Mary Dickson (the widow of William Dickson), by whom the post-office was removed to the *Lancaster Intelligencer* book-store about April 21, 1829, where it was kept till her death.

The Postmaster-General, William T. Barry, passed through this city Oct. 17, 1831, and took lodgings at Groeff's Hotel, where now stands High & Martin's crockery-store. An invitation was extended to him by the mayor and citizens to partake of a public dinner. His time did not permit of its acceptance, but he was called upon by many of the citizens. Mrs. Dickson was succeeded by George W. Hammersly; the office under his administration was where the harness- and trunk-shop of Mr. Haberbush now is. He was succeeded by Henry M. Reigart, who served from about 1853 to the spring of 1857, when he died. He was succeeded by Hiram B. Swarr, 1857 to 1861; John J. Cochran, 1861 to 1869; Henry W. Hager, May 4, 1869, to December, 1872, when he died. He was succeeded by his widow, who served until Jan. 27, 1876, when James H. Marshall was appointed, who still holds the position.

When the office was in the charge of Henry M. Reigart it was removed to the City Hall, where it remained until the fall of 1883. The increased business of the office demanding more room, arrangements were made in the spring of 1883 with A. C. Kepler for the first floor in the new building then erecting on the site of the old Black Horse tavern, on North Queen Street. This is fitted up by Mr. Kepler in accordance with plans furnished by the department at Washington.

The new office will be more than twice as large as the old one, and superior in every way. It will be thirty-six feet in width and one hundred and fifteen feet deep. The front will be almost wholly of French plate-glass, with two front doors and four front windows, and above the doors and windows will be transoms of stained glass. The interior will be fitted up with all the conveniences of first-class post-offices. A largely-increased number of boxes with the Yale lock will be put in, and the office will be so arranged that box-renters can call at the office at any hour of day or night and get their mails.

James H. Marshall was born in Lancaster City Sept. 12, 1838, and obtained his early education in the city public schools and at the parish school of St. James' Episcopal Church. At the age of seventeen he began learning the trade of printer in the *Examiner and Herald* office in Lancaster, where he worked for three years. The next year he was pressman in the *Patriot* office at Harrisburg. In 1859 he went to Nashville, and for a time was there employed in the Baptist Publishing House. Returning to Lancaster, he was foreman in the *Examiner and Herald* office until Oct. 5, 1861, when he enlisted, and was mustered into service, Company K, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, the regiment becoming a part of the Western army. At the expiration of his three years' service, after a short furlough, he re-enlisted, and did service in the army until he was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and mustered out July 12, 1865. He was with his regiment throughout the entire war, and was engaged in the more important battles of "Perryville," "Stone River," "Chickamauga," and was in "Sherman's March to the Sea." He was appointed commissary-sergeant Feb. 12, 1862; first lieutenant by Governor Curtin, Jan. 20, 1865; and quartermaster of the regiment by the commanding officer at the same time, holding the latter rank until his discharge.

Returning to Lancaster at the close of the war, he was for a time in business, and for a few months working at his trade at Coatesville. In 1867 he was appointed United States deputy marshal at Lancas-

Jas. H. Marshall

ter, and subsequently served for eight years in the post-office department of the city, being among the first letter-carriers appointed under the free-delivery law. He was appointed assistant postmaster at Lancaster, under Mrs. Hager, and at the expiration of her term, Jan. 26, 1876, he was appointed postmaster, which position, by reappointment, he holds in 1883. He married, May 26, 1863, Catherine W., daughter of William McCaskey, of Lancaster. Their children are Maggie S., William Lincoln, Bertha Pearsol, Harry Hager, and Maud Wilson Marshall. His father, William Marshall (1810–81), was a native of Lancaster, and a shoemaker, and his grandfather was of Irish birth, and the progenitor of the family in Lancaster. His mother, Elizabeth Sowers, a daughter of Henry Sowers, was born in 1812, and is of German descent. His surviving brother and sisters are William A., lieutenant United States navy; Mary Jane; Elizabeth, wife of John Keffer, of Harrisburg; Emma Louisa; and Alice Marshall.

Lancaster Schools from the Primitive to the Present.—In the year 1752 the Governor of Pennsylvania, Chief Justice Allen, Mr. Peters, secretary of the Land-Office, Messrs. Turner, Benjamin Franklin, and Conrad Weiser were appointed trustees and managers of the public schools, and authorized to establish such institutions in the province. Schools had, however, been brought into existence in Lancaster prior to this time. In 1746 the German Reformed Synod of Amsterdam sent out one of its ministers, the Rev. Michael Schlatter, as a kind of an educational missionary, and Lancaster was one of the prominent points in his field of labor. It is probable that the trustees appointed did little more in Lancaster than to lend their encouragement to the schools they already found planted here. There is little doubt that the Lutherans, soon after the establishment of their church in 1734, and the German Reformed denomination, soon after the founding of theirs in 1756, took steps to secure educational advantages for their children.

In 1748 it is authentically stated the Rev. John Fred. Handshuh, a Lutheran minister, established a school in Lancaster, of which Jacob Loeser was the teacher.[1] This school was soon crowded with English, Irish, and German pupils. In 1761 the pupils are mentioned as taking part in the laying of the corner-stone of a new building—whether school-house or church does not appear. In 1762 the school had ninety pupils and was crowded to its utmost capacity. A report made to the Synod of Philadelphia (of the Lutheran Church) in the year last mentioned, says of this pioneer educational institution, "During the summer the German school is attended by about fifty or sixty children, and during the winter by eighty to ninety. The schoolmaster, Jacob Loeser, is an able and gifted man, who would well be able to render more service. It is, however, to be regretted that on account of the want of room and better regulations it cannot be rendered more efficient."

Loeser continued his school work during the pastorate of the Rev. Handshuh, through that of the Rev. Geroch Helmuth, and remained for some time after the Rev. H. E. Muhlenberg assumed charge of the church. He was formerly schoolmaster in the New Hanover congregation, when the elder Muhlenberg was pastor there. It was upon his recommendation that he came to Lancaster. He arrived in January, 1749, and at once began his important and responsible work. In 1776, Mr. Loeser's son, Valentine, assisted him, especially by playing upon the organ, a service for which he annually received a remuneration of twelve pounds in Pennsylvania currency. Jacob Loeser was a busy man and not overpaid. In addition to teaching school in 1781, "he played the organ, led the singing during the regular church exercises and at funerals, opened and closed the church, and had charge of the graveyard," for all of which he received "a free dwelling in part of the school-house, had the free use of a part of the school lot, received ten cords of wood, half being hickory, and the sum of ten pounds in silver." This school of Loeser's, which was the first of which we have any authoritative account, was evidently larger and of more importance than the early schools usually were, and was a credit to the denomination which established and controlled it. It is mentioned in the charter[2] granted to the Reformed Church Feb. 16, 1771, that the society had, at a very considerable expense, already built one church on the south side of Orange Street, and one school-house and parsonage on the east side of Duke Street. It is mentioned in the records of the church, under date of May 5, 1766, that the ministers met in the school-house and arranged a programme for the dedication of the new church. It was decided that first in the procession upon that occasion should be "Mr. Jacob Loeser, accompanied by all the children that attend the school." Loeser died in 1793, in the seventieth year of his age. It had become evident in 1786 that Mr. Loeser could no longer satisfactorily discharge the duties of his office, because of failing health, and a Mr. Machold was elected to the position of schoolmaster and organist. The school was continued by the denomination for many years, and had a patronage from outside the church, which helped materially to support it.

In 1802, Mr. John Jacob Strine, of Northampton County, was called as teacher, and given thirty pounds and ten cords of wood per year, free dwelling-house, etc., and this pay was increased two years later to fifty pounds per year and twelve cords of wood. The school had at this time one hundred and twelve scholars, who were taught in English as well

[1] From a sermon by Professor Charles Schaffer, D.D.

[2] Now in possession of Mr. John B. Roth.

as German. As early as 1785, Rev. Gotthilf Henry Ernest Muhlenberg had advocated the introduction of an English class in the school, and also the establishment of a German High School (Hohe Schule), and his advocacy of the latter measure led to the incorporation, in 1787, of Franklin College, of which the history is given in this chapter under its present name, Franklin and Marshall College.

The Moravians and German Reformed Congregations also had early schools in Lancaster.

Prior to the movement which resulted in establishing the "Hohe Schule," and ultimately Franklin College, another advanced school came into existence. This was the Lancaster Academy. In Rupp's history the following account is given of it:

"About the year 1780, Jasper Yeates, Esq., Casper Shaffner, Esq., Col. George Ross, Charles Holl, Esq., and other gentlemen of the place, finding that the existing schools under the charge of the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations, as also the one established a number of years previous by the Moravians, and conducted upon the same plan, were inadequate to the growing wants of the people, and incapable of teaching the higher branches, engaged the services of a teacher of recommended abilities to conduct a select academy for the education of their male children. This academy continued in existence for several years as the high school of the place, until, owing to the violent temper of the teacher and the many indignities which he offered to the pupils under his charge, it was finally suspended."

A. Brown was in charge of the academy in 1782. In the Philadelphia *Independent Gazetteer* of June 24th in that year, he advertised that he had "held a public examination;" also that a meeting had been held on the 22d of June, at which "the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen directors and entitled the Curators of Lancaster Academy in Pennsylvania, viz.: the Rev. Mr. Muhlenberg, the Hon. William A. Atlee, Esq., Joseph Yeates, Esq., John Hubley, Esq., William Henry, Esq., and Matthias Slough, Esq." In the issue of the same paper on April 28, 1783, Andrew Brown advertised that he had employed a French teacher. In August, 1783, Mr. Brown removed to Philadelphia.

The schools which sprang up between 1795 and the third or fourth decade of the present century were very numerous, and we can do little more than merely mention the important and give brief accounts of the larger and longer-lived ones.

Under date of May 20, 1795, we find an advertisement which reads, "A grammar school will be opened on Thursday, the 21st of May, in the house adjoining the south end of the Calvinist churchyard, by David Doyle (having separated from the Rev. Mr. Heath by mutual consent), where youths will be instructed in English grammar, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, and the Latin and Greek languages." This school was removed in the summer of 1796 "to the house next westward of Mr. Stofft's tavern, in King Street," and had increased so much that its teacher was obliged to employ an assistant.

John Porter opened a school for young ladies in "the Yellow House, in Queen Street," in June, 1795. He had previously opened an evening school at the same place.

In August of the same year as the above, Elisha Rigg advertised that he would open the Female Academy again on its original plan on September 1st following. This would imply that Rigg had formerly conducted the school, but how long before the date we have given there is no means of deciding. Mr. Rigg, who was rector of St. James' Church, was undoubtedly a popular teacher, for we find that in the spring of 1796 he advertises to open the academy "on a plan more extensive than that on which it has hitherto been conducted," and he further states, "the house into which the pupils will be received is spacious, and stands in a part of the town particularly airy and pleasant," a circumstance which was probably not without effect in making it necessary to open the school on a "more extensive scale" than it was formerly conducted upon.

Hannah Brown informed "the public and her friends" by advertisement Sept. 3, 1796, that she "had opened a school in Queen Street, opposite to Esquire Graeff's," for the instruction of young ladies in reading, plain sewing, marking, and the different kinds of needle-work.

In the fall of 1796 two schools were opened of a kind which are not usually classified as educational institutions,—they were dancing-schools, one conducted by George Eisher, and the other by one Hervey.

Oct. 5, 1799, George Carruthers advertised to open a school in the next house south of Samuel Humes, upon the 7th of the coming October, in which he proposed to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, the use of the globes, and all of the useful branches. One Bradley opened a school about the same time, next door to Hager's tavern.

In the year 1800 several new schools were opened in various parts of the town. Francis and Leah Gallagher, who had previously taught in the borough, established a school on the north end of Queen Street, and Patrick Farrelly opened one on Duke Street opposite the German Lutheran Church, in which he taught the advanced branches as well as the rudimentary ones. A school for instruction in drawing and painting was opened by James Cox, who had been fifteen years in Philadelphia, according to his advertisement. In the fall, September 17th, James Ross advertised that having for more than thirty years practiced the teaching of the Latin and Greek languages in several established institutions, he proposed to open an academy here. In 1802 the academy was removed to a building on North Queen Street (appropriated to the use of Franklin College).

Ross advertised that students could be accommodated with boarding, lodging, washing, and mending in very respectable families for forty-five pounds per annum. Thomas B. Barton was another teacher of the year 1800. He opened rooms on Duke Street, opposite Dr. Muhlenberger's, in October.

In December, 1801, an English school, of which the teacher's name is not given in the old advertisement, was opened in the house adjoining Henry Herbst, on West King Street; another was established in March, upon the same street, near Frey's tavern, by John A. Kenney, who announced that in addition to the common branches he would teach book-keeping, surveying, and navigation. In April one was opened by Colin McLachlan, "in the school-house lately occupied by Mr. Rownan, in Queen Street. Expedition in progress, accuracy in education, and the morals of his pupils" were, in the language of the advertisement, "strictly attended to."

In February, 1802, William Reichenbach announced that he would open a mathematical school in his house on Duke Street. John Barber advertised that he intended opening a school on April 18th, on third square north of Queen Street, and about the same time John Riddle, who was "the late teacher of the academy at Hagerstown," informed the public that he would open a select school in the borough. In 1803 he seems to have had as an assistant James McCullough. They conducted a public examination of their pupils on June 30th of that year, in making the announcement of which they added, "Some of the pupils will exhibit specimens of oratory by candle-light the same evening." These exercises, we are told, "were attended by a crowded audience, among whom were the Governor of the commonwealth and the principal officers of the government, all of whom expressed the highest satisfaction." This was the first "last day" entertainment of which we have any record.

A school for teaching the following branches of needle-work, viz.: "Tambore-work in shading and in gold and silver; embroidery in all its branches; also, Shenel-work, Felagree-work, open-work, plain sewing, and sampler work; also, painting and drawing," was announced in September, 1802, by Mrs. Elliott, who lived on East King Street. In those times sewing and other domestic work was often taught in connection with literary branches, but it was rarely the case that a lady devoted her attention entirely to instruction in the ladies' industrial employments as did Mrs. Elliott.

The principal school in 1804 concerning which we have trustworthy information, was one of considerable importance. It was established by John Gibbons, whose name first appeared in the newspaper on April 6, 1804, in an advertisement. He says that "he has arrived from Carlisle, and proposes to open an academy in a few days for the instruction of young ladies." He was "to be conversed with at Mr. Henry Slaymaker's, near the court-house." On April 14th he advertised that his school would be opened at the stone house at the corner of King and Church Streets. A card in the *Lancaster Journal* of Aug. 10, 1804, reads as follows: "The liberal subscriptions of the ladies and gentlemen of Lancaster borough for the laudable purpose of repairing the stone house, so as to render it a comfortable place for the accommodation of the several schools now taught in it, has induced the committee to engage workmen, who have already commenced the work of repair and improvement. Should the citizens to whom the subscription has not been handed be disposed to afford the like generous support, the whole of the lower story will be completely finished, the lots fenced, and other necessary buildings erected before the cold season commences." Mr. Jacob Shenk, now living in Lancaster, attended school in the stone building in 1814, and says that a few years after that date it was made the office of Wyant's tannery.

In 1805 a number of names of new school-teachers appear. One of the earliest to announce himself was Matthias Stevenson, who advertised that he would open a school at the house of Archibald McLenegan. It is probable that he continued to carry on this school until his death, which occurred in 1808. William Armstrong was another pedagogue who taught during this year. He was assisted by his wife, who gave instruction in all kinds of sewing. John Husband, who was clerk of the English Church, taught at his house on Prince Street. The Young Ladies' Academy was at this time in charge of the Rev. Mr. Latta. The academy which James Ross had opened in 1802 was now in charge of Thomas Poole, late from the French Seminary of Baltimore.

In the fall of 1806, Mr. Cezeron, who had taught dancing-school for some time in the borough, advertised that he would open a French school at his home on South Queen Street.

The year 1807 witnessed the establishment of quite an important school under the name of the Franklin Academy. Thomas Poole, of whom mention has heretofore been made, and who had been teaching in the borough since 1805, advertised in September, 1806, that he would open an advanced school for instruction in all branches of classical education and mathematics in a new building soon to be finished. The school was duly opened in January, 1807, on South Queen Street. A committee was engaged to visit the academy from time to time and examine the progress of the pupils, consisting of Rev. Henry Muhlenberg, D.D., Rev. Colin McFarquhar, Matthias R. Snowden, V.M.D., Charles Smith, William Montgomery, T. M. Thompson, William Barton, Andrew Ellicott, George Duffield, Matthias Barton, George Ross, and James Hopkins.

In 1808, J. Turbill opened a morning-school for young ladies; Robert Scott, a day-school for boys; John Hamilton, a night-school on West King Street;

Mrs. Ash, a children's school on South Queen Street, "nearly opposite the Friends' meeting-house;" and "Paul Boggs, from Ireland," who came highly recommended, succeeded to Mr. Stephenson's school, and taught Latin and Greek.

In 1809 there was one new name among the teachers of the borough: B. F. Schipper opened an academy on the 13th of September in Franklin College, permission being granted by the trustees. In this school Latin and Greek were taught.

Two new names appeared in 1810. Samuel Bacon opened in February at Judge Yeates' house what he called "the Lancaster Tyrocinium," a school in which he "taught everything from a, b, c to the dead languages." He had as assistant H. Bullard. John Gallagher advertised in February that he should remove his school to the Friends' meeting-house. This gentleman taught school in Lancaster until his death, in January, 1820.

In 1811, William Rankin opened a school at Mr. McLenagan's school-room, on East King Street. A Mr. Metcalf succeeded him, and in December becoming assistant at Mr. Bacon's Tyrocinium, John A. Kenney took his place.

In 1814 we find the Misses Henry conducting an institution for young ladies, and in the following year we note as a new name that of Daniel J. Snow, who taught school on East King Street.

Passing for the present the "Lancasterian school" of 1816, which was the beginning of a new system and era of education in the borough, we make note of the union schools which were established in succeeding years. Terrence McGingan established a classical school in Franklin College in 1817. Two schools appear in 1818, with teachers who have not heretofore been mentioned. The first, a French and English school, was opened on East King Street in January by Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, the "latter educated since infancy in Paris." A. Thomas was teaching in the Friends' meeting-house in April, and had taught before, but just when we have no means of deciding. He advertised that "children learning the rudiments will be taught upon the Lancasterian system at three dollars and a half per quarter, if desired by their parents, but no attempts will be made to teach those who are advanced by that system, as A. Thomas has made a sufficient number of experiments in the course of two years' teaching upon that plan to satisfy him that it cannot be extended with advantage to any but those learning the rudiments." John Webb and Augustus M. Hey opened schools in 1819, the former on North Queen Street, and the latter on East King Street, at the house of Charles Rysinger. James Cox followed in April, 1820, and Sarah H. Armstrong returned to the city and opened a school in April, 1821. In the fall of the same year Ashbel Steele taught in the academy lately occupied by Jacob Albright. In 1822, Peter Rixecker established a school in the Moravian building, and in the following year Edward Clarke and A. Varian had a night school. The latter gentleman was afterwards in charge of the Lancasterian school, and Clark continued teaching this school until 1825.

There were many private and select schools in existence after 1822, when education became a matter of public expense and the Lancasterian system was adopted, but lack of space precludes the possibility of giving details of their history. The only new name which we meet among the teachers of 1825 is Michael P. Gallagher, who taught in the Friends' meeting-house. For subsequent years the principal teachers not heretofore mentioned, and not including those in the Lancaster County Academy or Lancasterian schools, were as follows: 1826, Mr. Kelly, from Philadelphia, and F. McCready, from Baltimore, associated in management of a school on South Queen Street, also Clark & Randall, on East King Street; 1827, F. McCready alone; about this time Mrs. and Miss Marcelus, in the Lancaster Boarding-School for ladies; 1828, Mr. and Mrs. Klug, in charge of the Moravian Academy, and Thomas Yarrell; 1829, William Girling; 1830, David H. Haehman, Jr., Girling and George Hathorne, who kept the Hall of Instruction; 1832, William B. Reed, Henrietta Reigart, treasurer of the Infant School Society, by which a school was carried on in Franklin College with one hundred pupils, and Dr. James Power; 1833, J. G. O'Brien; 1834, J. F. Flood, J. Clarke, directors of female seminary on Lime Street; 1838, the Lancaster Female Seminary was incorporated this year, with Alexander L. Hays, Samuel Bowman, Oristus Collins, Emanuel C. Reigart, Amos Ellmaker, George Ford, Jr., George W. Hamersley, Benjamin Champneys, John F. Steinman, John R. Montgomery, and William Norris, trustees.

The Lancaster County Academy.—Although it does not here come in chronological order, we give a brief history of the Lancaster County Academy, which was quite an important educational institution, before taking up for consideration the Lancasterian schools, which were only superseded by the public schools as organized upon the present system. The Lancaster County Academy was incorporated by act passed April 14, 1827, in which the following gentlemen and their successors were appointed trustees, viz.: Rev. William Ashmead, Rev. Joseph Clarkson, Rev. Christian Endress, Adam Reigart, George B. Porter, Edward Coleman, William Jenkins, John Reynolds, George Musser, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Samuel Dale, George W. Krug, George L. Mayer, and Jasper Slaymaker. The first meeting of the trustees was held in the office of William Jenkins, on May 3d, and proposals for building were advertised for. On July 17th a contract was entered into for the erection of a building on the lot at the northeast corner of Orange and Lime Streets.[1] Until the 1st of January,

[1] This land was verbally contracted to the trustees by Robert Evans, but no deed was given for it until after his death, when, upon Nov. 27,

when the edifice was completed, the school was held in the house of Mrs. Kuhn, having been opened Sept. 11, 1827. The academy trustees received a grant of three thousand dollars from the State, and two thousand dollars was raised by private subscription. In consideration of the aid extended by the State, poor children, not to exceed at any time four, were to be educated free. The trustees endeavored to secure the services of Rev. Mr. Barr as principal, but were unable to do so, and employed James P. Wilson, Jr., son of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Philadelphia, who was the first teacher in the institution. He remained in charge until September, 1829, when he resigned, and was succeeded by J. Erwin, who, after only a month's service, gave place to Robert Birch, A.B. On Oct. 25, 1831, J. B. Patterson became principal, and was succeeded by Dr. James Power, on June 8, 1832, who, in turn, gave place, Aug. 16, 1833, to John Keenan. Rev. A. A. Marcelus was principal in 1837, and engaged J. J. Van Antwerp to assist him in the mathematical and scientific departments. It is probable that these gentlemen were the last teachers of the institution, for the school was closed in 1839, and by an act of Assembly passed May 15th the trustees were authorized to convey the buildings and grounds to the trustees of Franklin College, which about that time went into operation upon a new plan.

The Lancasterian Schools and the Act of 1822.—Previous historians not having done their duty by way of explaining, the majority of the people in this city and county have very naturally fallen into the error of supposing that the Lancasterian system of schools was so called after the town of Lancaster. As a matter of fact the name was derived from the man who devised and first put in operation the system, Joseph Lancaster, of England. This gentleman, who was an enthusiast upon educational matters, and particularly upon the plan of instruction and discipline which he originated, came to America in 1820 or 1821, and succeeded in establishing the Lancasterian schools in several cities, but did not attain success commensurate with his expectations. In some localities his ideas and peculiar system of schools were adopted before he made his advent in this country. Lancaster was one of these places, for as early as December, 1816, we find that A. G. Boner advertises the discontinuance "of his Lancasterian school for a few days, in consequence of his disappointment in not getting the necessary apparatus." How long he had taught by this method prior to the foregoing date we do not know. A. Thomas, of whose school mention has been made, stated in an advertisement inserted in the papers in 1818, that he had experimented with the system for two years. He and Boner were undoubtedly the pioneers of the Lancasterian schools in Lancaster, and they were, with the exception of A. Varian, the only ones of whom we have any record prior to the passage of the public school act of 1822 and the adoption of the system.

Under the school law of 1809 all children of the poor whose parents were sufficiently poor in spirit to allow them to take advantage of the opportunity were educated at the expense of the county. They were commonly called "pauper schools," and so much odium attached to those who attended them that many people preferred that their children should remain ignorant, or attain only the crudest education at home, rather than suffer the humiliation to which they were subjected if they had their tuition paid by the county. There was a constant and invidious distinction between the children of the rich and the poor under the old system, and education under it was, at the best, very limited. Many of the teachers were incompetent, and it was as a rule only the children of the well-to-do who were able to attend the better class of private schools, who received instruction worthy of the name. The inadequacy and expense of this system led the people to apply to the Legislature for one which would secure better and more equal advantages. The act passed April 1, 1822, provided for the education of children at the public expense within the city of Lancaster and incorporated boroughs of the county of Lancaster, which were to constitute "the Second School District of the State of Pennsylvania." The act provided that "the Court of Common Pleas of the county, at the regular term in April, and the April term in each succeeding year, shall appoint twelve citizens residing within the city of Lancaster to be directors of the public school or schools in the city of Lancaster, which shall be called the first section of the Second School District." The directors were to have power to erect school-houses, appoint teachers, provide books, stationery, and all things necessary for maintaining and supporting the school. It was provided that they might admit into the schools all orphan children, and children of indigent parents, to be supported at the public expense as they think proper; also to admit children whose parents or guardians are in circumstances to pay for their tuition, either in whole or in part, and the directors were at liberty to charge in each individual case any sum which might be agreed upon between the parties.

The act continues: "The principles of Lancaster's system of education in its most approved state shall be adopted and pursued in all the public schools within the district." It was further specified that the directors were to "have power to draw from the county treasury the money necessary in erecting, establishing, and maintaining the schools within the first section."

1839, his widow executed a quit-claim deed. On the 12th of August, 1840, the trustees of the academy deeded the property to the trustees of Franklin College. This lot was mentioned in the deeds as "No. 501" (old number), consisting of sixty-eight feet on Orange and two hundred and forty-five feet on Lime Street. It is now owned by William D. Speecher, George Sensenig, G. L. Lytle, Adolph Allicot, and Mrs. Jacob Diechman.

The Court of Common Pleas, in pursuance of this act, appointed as directors for Lancaster, Christian Endress, William August Muhlenberg, William Ashmeade, John Risdel, Adam Reigart, Caspar Shaffner, Jr., Philip Benedict, George Musser, John Reynolds, Edward Coleman, George B. Porter, and Frederick August Muhlenberg. On May 25th these directors advertised for a lot of ground "in the central part of the city, and conveniently adapted for the erection of a large and commodious building not less than thirty-two feet in front by seventy-five feet in depth, and which shall be so calculated as to admit light on both sides and in the front and rear without any possibility of obstruction by the erection of a contiguous building . . . for the purpose of erecting a public school thereon." On June 22d the directors advertised that, having agreed upon a plan for the proposed building, they would receive proposals from builders, and on November 14th advertised that would proceed to the election of teachers for the male and female departments on November 30th.

On Jan. 21, 1823, the directors made their first report, in which they stated that "they purchased a lot lying on the corner of Prince and Chestnut Streets . . . for one thousand dollars;" that "proposals were received and contract entered into for the erection of a building with Alexander Miller, of this city, who has undertaken to complete the same for the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars. The house," they stated, "is eighty-five feet deep by thirty-five feet in width, roofed with slate, furnished with a neat cupola, and accommodated to the instruction of five hundred children on the Lancasterian plan, and is nearly finished." Teachers had by this time been engaged, and on April 22, 1823, Christian Endress, president of the board, gave notice that "the public schools of Lancaster would be formally opened on the following day at two o'clock with an appropriate address to the public, who are hereby invited to attend."

The report of the directors submitted to the people on March 2, 1824, gives a very good idea of the working of the schools during the first year, and we append the more valuable portions of it:

"The schools have been in operation under competent teachers since the beginning of April last. The number of scholars will be seen from the following statement:

"Number of scholars admitted up to the present time: boys, 398; girls, 260; total, 658. Number now on the rolls: boys, 278; girls, 182; total, 460.

"The rooms will accommodate nearly five hundred scholars. A large portion of the above are free scholars. A great number pay a small compensation. The directors find that by accepting a very moderate sum for tuition many children are brought within the walls of the school whom their parents would not send as free scholars, and who, but for these accommodating terms, would grow up in ignorance. Others, again, pay the full charge for tuition, which, however, is no more than sufficient to raise the income necessary for the support of the schools, the appropriation of the Legislature from the county funds being inadequate to the object.

"It is needless to add that this system of public education has already proved itself incomparably superior to that pursued under the old law. The children of the poor, instead of the negligent and inefficient manner in which they were formerly instructed, are now receiving all the advantages of an elementary education under the most auspicious circumstances. The many and gratifying instances of improvement, both in morals and learning, which have come under the notice of the directors warrant them in presenting the Lancasterian school to their fellow-citizens as an institution likely to prove an extensive blessing to society.

"As much has been said of the expense incurred by the establishment, the directors submit a calculation which must at once remove all dissatisfaction on that score. The number of children in the city entitled to gratuitous education is at least three hundred. It is true that so many have never been schooled at one time by the commissioners; but the directors, from what they have observed, are confident that there are not fewer than the above number within the bounds of the city who, if they are not taught gratuitously, will receive no learning at all. Such come within the views of the State Constitution on the subject, and certainly have a right to free education. The tuition, then, of these three hundred children under the old law, at two cents per day, would cost the county annually about eighteen hundred dollars. The present annual appropriation to the Lancasterian school is eight hundred dollars, and the interest of the first cost about five hundred dollars, thus allowing the annual expense of the school to be thirteen hundred dollars. Thus the city draws from the county treasury eight hundred dollars less than it would have done under the system which has been superseded. Let it only be granted that the poor children of the city ought to be educated, and it may be demonstrated that the system now in operation is the most economical that could possibly be pursued, the actual expense of the schools to the county being now limited to eight hundred dollars per annum, considerably less than the average expense of tuition in the city for the last ten years."

This report showed, among other items of expense, one quarter's salary, $150, paid to A. Varian, and $75 to Ann Jamieson. The lot was shown to have been purchased from William Kirkpatrick. The whole amount paid out, according to this report, for building, furniture, supplies, well, fences, printing, salaries, etc., from Aug. 13, 1822, to Nov. 1, 1823, was $8406.73.

There being some dissatisfaction with the school on account of its *quasi* pauper features, and because the county was called upon to support it, an act was passed March 29, 1824, "to provide more effectually for the education of the poor gratis, and for laying the foundation of a general system of education throughout this commonwealth." Section 8 excepted the city and county of Philadelphia and the city of Lancaster from the provisions of the act, and the directors in the first section of the Second School District (Lancaster) "were not to draw any orders upon the treasury of the county for any sum or sums of money for the support of the public school established by the act of April, 1822, . . . but it shall be the duty of the Select and Common Councils of the city to provide adequate funds for the support and maintenance of said school, and the directors of the school for the time being shall have the same power to draw upon the city treasury . . . as they now have upon the county treasury."

The third report of the directors, made in February, 1825, showed the average number of pupils to be about three hundred and twenty, two hundred of whom were boys.

"In the fall the institution suffered a loss in the death of Miss Ann Jamieson, teacher of the female department, . . . and the department is now conducted by Miss Augusta Musser.

"In consequence of a late memorial to the Legislature complaining

that the members of the German Lutheran and German Reformed congregations are 'not benefited, with the rest of their fellow-citizens, by the Lancasterian school,' the directors feel called upon to state that the majority of their scholars, since the commencement of the institution, have always been the children of German Lutheran and German Reformed parents. At present the number of such is upwards of one hundred and sixty. If any portion of the community has been benefited more than another by the operation of the public school it is unquestionably the above-named congregations.

"In their former reports the directors have adverted to the salutary effects of public education, and they might now abundantly confirm what they have said by the relation of interesting facts which have come within their own experience. Suffice it to say that they have accomplished all that could have been reasonably expected. The moral operation of the school has been particularly gratifying. At a late examination of the progress of the scholars in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and the girls in needle-work, convinced the spectators that the school is second to none in Lancaster. On this head the directors are gratified in being able to refer to the late report of the Grand Jury, which thus concludes: 'The grand inquest individually and collectively recommend to the proper authorities and their fellow-citizens this public school, which they cannot avoid viewing as the commencement of a system fraught with inestimable benefits to our country.'"

A memorable day in the history of the school was July 28, 1825, when Gen. Lafayette honored teachers and pupils with his presence. Of this event the following interesting account has been preserved:

"About eleven o'clock the general visited the Lancasterian school. On getting out of the carriage he was received by the teachers (Miss Musser and Mr. Varian), and conducted into the female department, where the children of both schools to the number of three hundred and twenty or three hundred and thirty were assembled. The boys were arrayed in blue sashes, were arranged on the right, each having been furnished with a bunch of laurel. The girls dressed in white, with pink sashes, each holding a beautiful bouquet of wild flowers, were seated on the left. A number of white banners bearing the revered names of Washington, Lafayette, and many of the most distinguished statesmen of Pennsylvania, among which Franklin and Penn are conspicuous, were displayed by the children on each side of the room. The side seats were occupied by nearly one hundred and thirty ladies. The windows were neatly decorated with festoons of evergreen. The east end of the room presented three splendid full-length transparencies,—the Genius of Liberty standing on America, supported by Washington and Lafayette. When the general reached the door of the apartment, all, rising from their seats, greeted him by joining in the chorus,—

'Hero, hail! all hail to thee,
Champion of our Liberty!'

accompanied with instrumental music by a number of gentlemen. . . . Upon the general's reaching the seat prepared for him upon the platform, a little boy between nine and ten years of age delivered an address of his own composition, in which, after giving the general a cordial welcome in the name of his school-fellows, and recommending the cause of education generally, and the Lancasterian system particularly, to his attention, he slightly adverted to the services the illustrious visitor had rendered to our country, and concluded by wishing him a safe return to his native land. Lafayette, in a short and feeling reply, assured the speaker and the audience generally that he should ever remember with the most grateful sensations 'The Children's Welcome.' He besought them, in return for their kindness, to accept the blessings of an old Revolutionary soldier.

"When the general had concluded the music struck up 'Lafayette's Welcome,' in the chorus of which the children and most of the audience joined with the utmost enthusiasm, the former waving their bunches of laurel and flowers (which until then had been concealed) in time to the words,—

'Huzza, huzza, huzza, to hail the nation's guest!'

"The effect was truly magical. Many of the audience could not refrain from tears, whilst the great, the good, the philanthropic Lafayette appeared almost overcome by the intensity of his feelings."

After the excitement of this event subsided, a youth, formerly a member of the school, addressed the general, who appropriately replied. He was then conducted around the room by the teachers and introduced to the ladies and gentlemen present. On his return to the platform he addressed the company, and expressed great satisfaction that "a system of education at once so rational and equitable was gaining ground in this enlightened country. He observed that two of his grandchildren were now educating in Paris in a school upon the Lancasterian plan, where the languages and some of the higher branches of education were taught with the most promising success." He then, after wishing all before him future prosperity, bade them farewell, and was conducted to his carriage.

On the 8th of August, 1826, the directors advertised that being "desirous of introducing an improved system of education into the public schools of this city, they propose to receive into the school seven or eight youths to act as honorary monitors or tutors, who will be required to assist the principal teacher but two hours each day, in return for which service they will receive, free of expense, instruction in the higher branches of English education."

In December, 1826, the grand jury of the county, after visiting the school, presented a report to the court, in which they stated that "they had been somewhat disappointed in not finding it in that order they had expected, and was of opinion that improvement might be made in conducting it." Upon this Mr. A. Varian, teacher of the male department, addressed a letter to the president and directors of the school, calling their attention to this action, and expressing the opinion that there never was a time since the establishment of the institution when he "would have been more disposed than at present to invite a rigid and minute scrutiny of the system of instruction through all its branches." This letter led the directors to petition the court—Hon. Walter Franklin, president, and Samuel Dale and John Lightner, Esqs., associate justices—"to appoint five, seven, or nine intelligent and respectable men, not residents of the city of Lancaster, to examine the scholars and the improvement made by them since entering the school, and to report thereon to the next session of your honorable court, and they are willing to rest the reputation and the character of the school upon the issue." Signed by Adam Reigart, L. Silliman Ives, F. A. Muhlenberg, John L. Atlee, William Ashmeade, John Risdel, G. B. Porter, George Musser, Philip Benedict, John Reynolds, William Cooper, and G. Louis Mayer, directors. In accordance with this memorial the court appointed as a visiting committee Rev. Joseph Barr, of Strasburg township; Rev. William Beates, of Elizabeth; Rev. Francis A. Latta, of Drumore; William Gibbons, of Leacock; Gardner Furness, of Little Britain; William Hiester, of New Holland; Col. R. R. Hiester, of Cocalico; Jacob Rohrer, of Mount Joy; and James Clyde, of Columbia borough.

We have no record of the report of this committee,

but find that the grand jury of 1832 reported very favorably upon the school, as did also that of 1833.

Upon Jan. 3, 1828, Daniel Fuller, Esq., was appointed teacher of the male department, *vice* Alexander Varian, resigned.

Notwithstanding the school had many warm advocates, and was nominally free, there was serious opposition to the pauper feature on the part of the community. Several attempts were made to repeal the act establishing this school, and upon one occasion Dr. John L. Atlee and John Reynolds were appointed by the board to visit Harrisburg to prevent its repeal.

The school remained in operation until 1838, when it was supplanted by the free schools organized under the law of 1834.

The Common School System.[1]—"The common school law was passed in 1834,[2] but it was not until June 2, 1838, that the board appointed by the court under the Lancasterian system, and consisting of the following members, viz.: President, George Musser; Adam Reigart, George H. Krug, William Cooper, Dr. Muhlenberg, Rev. Samuel Bowman, Rev. T. Marshall Davis, Rev. Barnhard Keenan, Dr. Hume, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Montgomery, Judge Shaeffer, Dr. John L. Atlee, and Mr. Zimmerman, president of Common Council, met in the Lancasterian school building, with Rev. Samuel Bowman in the chair, the object of the meeting being to take into consideration the acts passed by the Legislature in relation to the schools of this district, and the election of twelve additional directors to serve until the first Tuesday of May, 1839. The following gentlemen, who were recommended to the board by the citizens at the town-meeting, held the evening previous, were unanimously elected, namely: Samuel Dale, Esq., John F. Steinman, C. Hager, Louis C. Yungerich, John Bear, Henry Keffer, John Eberman (cashier), Peter McConomy, David Cockley, John K. Findlay, John Roher, and Peter G. Eberman. George Musser was appointed by the board to attend the election on the common school system, which was to be held on the following Monday. June 9th the board met to consider the result of the election. Judge Dale was called to the chair, and the result made known. *Five hundred and seventy-four votes* had been cast in favor of the common school system, and but *one* against it. This was the last meeting ever held under the Lancasterian system.

"On the 14th day of June, 1838, the board of directors of the common school system of the city of Lancaster met in the old court-house for the first time to organize a new system of schools that was to be free to all, to the rich and poor alike. The following officers were elected: President, Adam Reigart; Secretary, John K. Findlay; Treasurer, George Musser; Collector, John Yost; and Messenger, Matthias Zahm.

"From the organization of the board, June 14th, to the opening of the schools, September of the same year, thirteen meetings were held. To inaugurate a new system of schools that was to meet the wishes of the public, and to overcome the prejudices of those who were opposed to the education of the masses, and more particularly to meet the wishes of those who were opposed to being taxed for the support of all who might wish to attend school, were difficulties not easily to be overcome. Yet, while opposition was but the natural result incidental to the inauguration of a new system, we question if the common schools were ever started anywhere under more favorable circumstances. Whether this success was owing to the great dissatisfaction on the part of the community with the old Lancasterian system or to the high character and superior intelligence of the gentlemen who constituted the board, we shall not determine.

"The following extract from the report of a committee, of which John F. Steinman was chairman, appointed to report what changes should be made in the Lancasterian system of teaching, may determine to a certain extent the success or failure of a system that for eighteen years was the only one in operation in this city. The report reads,—

"'That they have had the subject under serious consideration, that on the score of economy, and where the main object is to educate a large number of children at the least possible expense, the committee do not doubt that the Lancasterian system has the advantage of every other, but where thorough and complete instruction is sought for, they are constrained to believe that other and more successful methods are to be found, and believing that the Board will consider the *quality* rather than the *cheapness* of the schools which they are about to establish, the Committee do not hesitate to recommend the abandonment of a system which they are constrained to believe is incurably defective and superficial. It is not the *management* of the system, but the system itself to which they object, and which they are now persuaded must everywhere, and in all hands, prove, as they have said, defective and superficial. The opinion which they have adopted is sustained by the judgment of those who have had large and personal acquaintance with the actual working of the Lancasterian system.'

"Perhaps the most difficult problem the new board had to solve was that of providing 'ways and means' to carry on the school. The treasury was empty, and the law for the laying and collecting of taxes vague and difficult to understand. One of the first acts of the board was to call a meeting of the taxable inhabitants of the city to decide by ballot whether a sum of twelve hundred dollars should be raised for school purposes during the year. As the only school building in possession of the board was the old high school

[1] Quoted, with some condensation, from an article contributed to the *Lancaster Examiner and Express* of Jan. 25, 1880, by William Riddle.

[2] A strong effort was made in the Pennsylvania House in 1835 to repeal the free school law, and it is worthy of note that the repealing bill was defeated through a speech made by the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Lancaster. "The real point of the speech that carried the House," says a writer who remembered its delivery, "was not its eloquence and vehement delivery, but an arithmetical calculation in the body of the speech, proving by a dollar-and-cent argument that the free schools were cheaper, financially, than the pauper system they supplanted. This was an argument that the plain, unlettered men of the House could understand, and one that they could stand on before their constituents, and gained votes that Stevens' classic allusions could never have reached."

on the corner of Prince and Chestnut Streets, rooms belonging to the Lutheran congregation, on South Duke Street, were rented, with rows of long desks and benches, but no sooner had the schools commenced than the number of pupils began to increase so rapidly that four additional rooms had to be provided, and the following rooms rented: The schoolroom of the German Reformed congregation, the Presbyterian session-room, the Moravian Sunday-school rooms, and the Episcopal school-rooms. *Seven hundred and four children* were reported in attendance at the end of the first week. The committee appointed to contract for the purchase of a lot, and to issue proposals for the erection of a building, reported that they had found opposing the performance of that duty obstacles which they conceived to be insurmountable, and therefore referred the matter again to the board.

"But it soon became evident to the board that the rapidly-increasing wants of the city demanded better and more suitable school-room accommodations. In view of this, plans and specifications were prepared during the year 1840 for the erection of new school buildings in each of the four wards of the city, according to a specific plan adopted by the board, and which was strictly adhered to until the seventeen school-houses had been completed. During the year 1841 a lot of ground on the corner of Duke and German was purchased from V. B. Palmer for $1050. On a portion of this plot three double houses were built the same year, at a cost of $2914. These were the first public school-houses ever built in this city under the public school system. Two years later, in 1843, the two additional buildings were erected, at a cost of $2100. In the year 1847 the board purchased from Joshua Shufflebottom a lot on Mulberry Street for $450, on which a double house was built the same year for $1571, and in the following year the additional house was built at a cost of $1605. During 1849 a lot fronting on West Vine Street was purchased from Miss Yeates for $300, on which three double houses were built in 1850, at a total cost of $3127. During this year a lot was purchased on East Lemon Street for $550.25, and two double houses erected at a cost of $2027. In 1852 two building lots, one on West Chestnut and the other on East Orange Street, were purchased for $550 and $443, respectively. On these two lots four houses were built during 1852, at a cost of $4198. During 1855 another school building was erected on West Chestnut Street, at a cost to the board of $1136, making the last of the seventeen school-houses erected nearly thirty years ago, at a total cost to the city not exceeding $22,000. During 1849 the board disposed of one hundred and fifty feet of the Duke Street plot, fronting on German Street, for $1000. Thus it will be seen that the whole amount expended for the ground on which the above buildings are located did not exceed $2450.

"The schools were divided into primary and secondary, the principals of the primary schools being required to select a certain number of the larger scholars to act as assistants in teaching the a-b-c pupils. Previous to the opening of the schools one thousand handbills, under the signature of the president, were ordered to be printed and circulated, giving notice of the opening of the schools and the places where children were to be sent.

"George James, on behalf of the colored population, presented a communication to the board, stating that there were fifty-two colored children ready and willing to attend school as soon as the board should provide suitable accommodations. This school was not opened, however, until the following year.

"To speak of the early history of the public schools without referring to the schoolmaster would be like playing Hamlet with Hamlet left out. The mention of their names will no doubt be a sufficient introduction to many of our citizens. We may lose sight for the time being of passing events, but we can never entirely forget the early impressions and old associations of our boyhood days, impressions made at times upon the heart, at other times upon the hand, but impressions, nevertheless, which we would not forgot if we could.

"At a meeting of the board held Aug. 10, 1838, the following teachers, recommended by the committee, of which Rev. Samuel Bowman was chairman, were elected for one year: Gad Day, salary, $800; Mr. Butler, salary, $350; Mr. Rhoades, salary, $300; Mr. Clark, salary, $500; Mr. Thomas Yarrel, salary, $500; Jacob Price, salary, $500; Miss C. Musser, salary, $300; Mr. Reed, salary, $300; Miss Frazer, salary, $250; Miss Gill, salary, $175; Miss Diller, salary, $175; Miss White, salary, $175; Miss McGee, salary, $175; Miss Helfenstine, salary, $150; Miss Robinson, salary, $175; Miss Smith, salary, $150. These were the pioneers of the early common schools of this city. From sixteen, in 1838, the number had increased to sixty-five in 1878. Of this number but one is in the employ of the board at the present time, the others having long since retired from the school-room, many of whom have passed away forever.

"To Mr. Price belongs the credit of having opened the first night-school at his own expense. Being a scholar and mathematician, he was often called on by directors to examine teachers in various parts of the county, and being well versed in the classics, he taught many private classes at different times at his own house. He taught in the different schools of the city for a term of fifteen years, or until his death, in 1853. While all the teachers named were prominent in their day, none stood higher in the estimation of the board than Gad Day. He was the oldest of four sons of a New England Yankee, their names being Gad, Asa, Ira, and Dan, the combined letters of the four names not exceeding twenty-four letters. Gad was, during the greater part of the first year, principal of a secondary school, and was perhaps the most

prominent teacher in the employ of the board. To such an extent did they rely on his ability as a teacher, that seldom were any new departures made without first consulting with Mr. Day and getting his views. Early in the session a committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Day and ascertain his plan for facilitating the business of teaching in the public schools of the city. An extract from the report of the committee to the board reads,—

"'That having witnessed the practical operation of this scheme, we believe it important to introduce it into those departments of the schools concerned in the instruction of the youngest and least advanced scholars. Cards are suspended, upon which the alphabet or syllables of two or more letters and words of two or more syllables are printed in large letters, so that the attention of the whole class may be easily directed to every part of the card. There is a twofold advantage in this method. The principal is greatly relieved, so much so that one of the teachers who has never taught before is able, with great ease, to instruct in the alphabet and spelling of one and two syllables more than eighty young pupils, divided into four or five classes. The classes are severally called up, and the teacher, pointing with a rod to the card, the scholars all pronounce the letter or spell the syllables or word. The alphabet is commenced at the beginning and the rod passes from letter to letter to the last, then the course is reversed, after which the teacher points to the letters promiscuously, and the whole class pronounces them. Lastly, the rod is placed in the hands of some one or more of the class, who are required to point out such letters as the teacher may name. Mr. Day declares that he can teach a dozen or twenty by this method, and sooner and better than by the ordinary plan, and that a number together sooner than a single pupil alone.'

"This seems to have marked the beginning of a new era in the schools of this city, for we find that sets of charts and cards of syllables and words of spelling were ordered for all the primary schools.

"At a subsequent meeting Mr. Day was elected general superintendent for all the schools in the city of Lancaster. His position as superintendent, however, did not last long, as he was elected principal of the high school the following year, and the office of superintendent no doubt abolished. But even at this early day of the superintendency things did not work smoothly. Mr. Thomas Yarrel, who was a genuine old-fashioned school-master, wasn't so easily converted to Gad Day's new methods of instruction. He rebelled and refused to obey the superintendent. He was accordingly notified to appear before the board to answer the charge of insubordination. This was an insult to the professional dignity of Thomas Yarrel, and a short time afterwards he sent in his resignation as teacher.

"Among the many faithful teachers who have from time to time taught in the public schools of this city there is one deserving of special recognition. For a period of nearly thirty years Miss Christie Musser was one of our most conscientious and devoted teachers.

"One of the old customs which prevailed under the Lancasterian system, but which was abolished at the beginning of the fourth year of the common schools, was to require the children to appear in procession or in church on the first day of May, in regular uniform dress or badge. Holidays were not as frequent then as they are at present, the schools being open during eleven months in the year, closing on the second Monday in July and opening on the second Monday of August. The schools were closed only on the afternoon of Saturday and on the Friday preceding Easter Sabbath.

"As no system of schools would be complete without the text-book, we have collected a partial list of such books as were in use during the first year, namely: Cobb's and Emmerson's Spelling-Book, Emmerson's Primer and Reader, Emmerson's Arithmetic, Smith's Grammar, Parley's Geography, Frost's History of the United States, Blair's Rhetoric, Colburn's Algebra, Bible or Testament.

"As many of our most intelligent citizens are of the opinion that the public school system was originally designed to instruct pupils in reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic, to the exclusion of certain other branches, and as proof refer to the branches taught when they were boys, we here present the curriculum as adopted by the board forty-two years ago: Primary department: reading, writing, spelling, history, geography (connected with map-drawing), arithmetic, and the globes. Secondary department: reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, history, geography, composition, algebra, rhetoric, mensuration, trigonometry, natural philosophy, exegetical exercises, and in addition the boys in the male secondary school were to be instructed in book-keeping. Vocal music was introduced to be taught as a separate branch in all the schools.

"During the first year several members of the board resigned their seats, the first of whom was Adam Reigart, who sent in his resignation June 22, 1838, as president of the board (to which position he had been elected at its organization), and also as a member of that body. A committee of three, consisting of John L. Atlee, Judge Hayes, and George H. Krug, was appointed to convey to the late president the high sense which the members of the board entertained for the services which he had heretofore rendered the cause of education. Judge Dale was unanimously elected president in place of Mr. Reigart, and Judge Hayes was elected to fill the vacancy in the board. At the next meeting Mr. Montgomery resigned, and Christian Keefer was elected to his place. Before the close of the year, John K. Findlay, having been elected president of Common Council, handed in his resignation as a member of the board as elected by the people, but retaining it as *ex officio* member. At the same meeting John W. Forney was unanimously elected to the position made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Findlay, and at a subsequent meeting of the same year was elected secretary of the board. Of the twenty-nine gentlemen who were members of the board during the first year the common schools were in operation in this city the following have long since passed away, namely: Judge Dale, Judge Hayes, Judge Sheaffer, George H. Krug, George Musser, William Cooper, Dr. Muhlenberg,

Rev. Samuel Bowman, Rev. J. T. Marshall Davie, Rev. Barnhard Keenan, Dr. Hume, Mr. Montgomery, Henry Keffer, Mr. Benedict, C. Hager, John Baer, John Eberman, Peter McConomy, David Cockley, John Rohrer, and Peter G. Eberman. Those who are still living are John F. Steinman, John K. Findlay, Louis C. Jingerich, Dr. John L. Atlee, John W. Forney, John Zimmerman, and Christian Keefer.

"Of the above list of Lancaster's most distinguished early educators not one is at present a member of the board, the last one of that noble band, Peter McConomy, having passed away in 1878, while still a member of that body, after having held the position continuously for forty years. Of those directors now living, Dr. John L. Atlee has held the position of director for a greater period, perhaps, than any other member of the board. A director under the Lancasterian system in 1822, he continued a director until 1866, or about forty-four years, when he resigned his position. What an array of names for the historian!"

To the foregoing history of the schools we add the following:

The new high school building on West Orange Street, near Mulberry, which is ninety-two by fifty-two feet in dimensions and ninety-two feet in height from base to top of tower, was designed by C. L. Stiles, of Chicago, and built under the direction of H. E. Slaymaker, J. W. Jackson, C. Zucker, E. J. Erisman, and Robert A. Evans, building committee of the Board of Education; Daniel McLaughlin was the superintendent of construction. On the occasion of the dedication of this building, Jan. 3, 1876, the teachers and pupils of the Girls' High School, teachers and pupils of all the lower public schools, and school directors met at the old high school building, and marched to the corner of Prince and Chestnut Streets, where they met the teachers and pupils of the Boys' High School. The two bodies joining in procession, and augmented by a considerable number of representatives of Franklin and Marshall College, the State Normal School of Millersville, with the judges of the courts, the mayor and members of the City Council, and county officials, and many others, marched to the new building. An address was delivered by Dr. Greenwald, and remarks made by Professor Edward Brooks and Dr. John L. Atlee, who had been a director for a period of forty-four years.

Other recently-built school-houses were the Rockland Street building, erected in 1875; those on Lemon and James Streets, in 1880; on Manor and New, in 1882; and on Ann, in 1883. From a finance report made on the first Monday in June, 1883, the values of grounds, buildings, furniture, etc., were given as follows: High School, $42,000; Rockland Street School property, $10,000; Lemon, $31,250; James, $12,750; Prince, $10,000; Strawberry, $3000; New, $13,250; Duke (three buildings), $25,000; Vine (three buildings), $15,750; Orange (two buildings), $6000; Chestnut (three buildings), $15,000; Manor, $12,500; Ann, $12,500. The total assets according to this report were $207,437.11; receipts, $71,785.79; liabilities, $47,000.

The report of the city superintendent shows the number of pupils enrolled to be: in high school, 201; in secondary, 915; in primary, 1823; total, 2939.

The Yeates Institute of Lancaster was incorporated Aug. 18, 1857, having for its object "the education of young men in all the customary branches of a thorough academical course of learning;" the preparation of students for mercantile pursuits, for universities and higher colleges, and also for holy orders, if desired; the trustees of the institution to be seven in number, including, *ex officio*, the rector of St. James' parish, Lancaster, and six others to be elected from time to time by that vestry.

The corporation was liberally endowed by Miss Catharine Yeates, from whom it takes its name, and the fund, by careful management, is now (1883) sufficient to secure an adequate support to the master and assistants, and insure the permanence of the school.

The property now owned by Thomas E. Franklin was purchased, and a school was held therein for several years. Afterwards the school declined, the property was sold, the money invested and reinvested till it reached the sum of fifty thousand dollars. About 1879 the present lot, on the northwest corner of North Duke and East Walnut Streets, was purchased, and in 1880 the present brick structure was erected and soon after occupied. The school was reopened on the 1st of September, 1878, in a building south of the Duke Street Methodist Episcopal Church, where it was held until the new building was completed. The institute has at present about forty-five students, under the charge of the Rev. L. M. Hardy. The present board of trustees are Rev. C. F. Knight, D.D., president; William Aug. Atlee, George Calder, Jr., John S. Messersmith, M.D., George Nauman, Samuel H. Reynolds, Evan Shippen.

Franklin and Marshall College.[1]—Franklin and Marshall College, with its associated institutions, occupies an eminence in the northwestern part of the city of Lancaster. The "campus" contains about twenty acres, of which a considerable part is occupied by choice trees and shrubbery. On either side of the main college building, whose lofty tower may be seen from a great distance, stand the halls of the Diagnothian and Goethean Literary Societies. At some distance are Harbaugh Hall, used for rooming and boarding students, and the Academy, occupied mainly by the Preparatory Department. The residences of several of the professors of the Theological Seminary are also situated on the "campus," which is certainly one of the most beautiful places in the vicinity of Lancaster.

[1] By Joseph Henry Dubbs, D.D.

As its name indicates, Franklin and Marshall College was formed by the consolidation of two older institutions. It therefore becomes necessary to trace the history of each of these components before considering the institution as at present constituted.

On the 10th of March, 1787, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the German College and Charity School in the borough of Lancaster." In the preamble it is stated that "the citizens of this State of German extraction have eminently contributed, by their industry, economy, and public virtues, to raise the State to its present happiness and prosperity," and that "a number of citizens of the above description, in conjunction with others, from a desire to increase and perpetuate the blessings derived to them from the possession of property and a free government, have applied to this House for a charter of incorporation;" . . . "whereas the preservation of the principles of the Christian religion and of our Republican form of government in their purity depend, under God, in a great measure on the establishment and support of suitable places of education, for the purpose of training a succession of youth, who, being enabled fully to understand the grounds of both, may be led the more zealously to practice the one and the more strenuously to defend the other." Dr. Benjamin Rush says, in an essay written in 1789, "A college has recently been founded by the State in Lancaster, and committed chiefly to the care of the Germans of all sects, for the purpose of diffusing learning among their children. In this college they are to be taught the German and English languages, and all those branches of literature which are usually taught in the colleges of Europe and America."

According to its title, the new institution was not only a college but a charity school. We take it for granted that it was, in a certain sense, based on the charity school which had been founded in Lancaster as early as 1754. It is therefore proper to give some account of the earlier movement in behalf of the establishment of charity schools among the Germans of Pennsylvania.

In 1751 the celebrated missionary Michael Schlatter, who had been previously sent to this country by the Synods of Holland, visited Europe to solicit financial aid for the Reformed Churches and schools of Pennsylvania. There can be no doubt that the condition of the latter was in many respects deplorable. The people were generally poor, and the number of ministers and teachers was exceedingly small. Schlatter issued an appeal for aid, which elicited a favorable response. A large sum of money was collected, and from the fund thus created the Reformed Churches and schools of Pennsylvania for many years received liberal contributions.

The success which had attended the labors of Schlatter in Holland and Germany suggested an extensive educational movement in England in behalf of the Germans of Pennsylvania. Rev. David Thomson translated Schlatter's appeal into English, and a number of philanthropists organized a "Society for the Promotion of the Knowledge of God among the Germans." In order to attract attention to the scheme, the condition of these Germans was grossly exaggerated. They were not only represented as ignorant beyond comparison, but as fast becoming "like unto wood-born savages." It was even suggested that unless their children received an English education they might prove rebellious; and Archbishop Herring declared it would be a dreadful thing if the Germans should come under the influence of the French and Jesuits, and finally drive the English out of America. It was in consequence of these imputations that the Lutherans, in 1754, and the Reformed, in 1756, adopted resolutions expressing their indignation at such insinuations and their loyalty to the king.

Even at this early period this charitable movement had to some extent become political. A very large sum of money was collected, said to have amounted to £20,000, which was placed in the hands of trustees in Pennsylvania, in trust for the establishment of "charity schools" among the Germans. These trustees consisted mainly of the colonial aristocracy, who made no secret of their intention to employ the schools as a means of breaking the alliance which had hitherto subsisted between the Germans and the Quakers. No doubt, when they rode about in their coaches to establish schools, they did not do much to conciliate the recipients of their bounty.

Charity schools were established in Reading, York, Easton, Lancaster, New Hanover, and Skippack. Schlatter was persuaded to become superintendent of schools, but he was powerless in the face of the opposition that had been aroused against them. Christopher Saur (Sower), the celebrated printer, denounced them in his paper, insisting that they were an attack on the German language, and that they were intended to prepare the way for the establishment of the Church of England. The Germans were consequently greatly excited, and held meetings, in which they resolved not to patronize the charity schools. This may seem to have been the extreme of folly, but yet it must be confessed that they had some reason to be dissatisfied. Though they had founded a parochial school in close connection with almost every one of their churches, they were stigmatized as hopelessly ignorant. No wonder that Christopher Saur was not willing to rest quietly under this imputation of ignorance when, at his great establishment at Germantown, he was printing more books than any other publisher in the American colonies. The conduct of the Germans in refusing to avail themselves of the benefits of the charity fund was perhaps unwise, but it is not surprising that they were incensed at being represented in the Old and New Worlds as proper subjects to be

bribed and civilized by a foreign charity. "It was," says Dr. Harbaugh, "in a measure at least, a just indignation, and we feel disposed first to blame them somewhat for a lack of humanity, and then to praise them more for their manliness and sense of honor."

The trustees soon withdrew their support from the charity schools, and some of them ceased to exist within a year after their organization. The schools at Lancaster and several other places, however, continued to exist, being partly supported by private liberality. In 1760, according to a report made by Provost Smith, the school at Lancaster was attended by sixty-five scholars. How long it was sustained we have no means of knowing. There is no record of any appropriation after 1762, but it is not impossible that it may have existed as a private school almost, if not quite, to the time of the founding of Franklin College.

What finally became of the charity funds it is impossible to say. As the interest alone could be applied to the schools, it would seem as though the principal must have remained intact. "Those who had control of the fund," says Dr. Harbaugh, significantly, "no doubt found some more promising object to which to apply the capital." There is no proof that any portion of the fund was ever applied to the support of Franklin College; but the official title of the latter institution plainly indicates that it was in some sense a continuation of the charity school of Lancaster. It is not impossible also that some school furniture or other property may in this way have passed into the possession of the new institution. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that the trustees of Franklin College were required by their charter to reserve one-sixth of their income for the support of a "charity school" in connection with the institution.

According to Rupp ("History of Lancaster County," p. 446), there was a classical academy in Lancaster about the year 1780, but "owing to the violent temper of the teacher and the many indignities which he offered to the pupils under his charge it was finally suspended." "This school," continues the same writer, "suggested the idea of establishing another, but upon a surer basis, . . . and ultimately begat the application to the Legislature for the incorporation of Franklin College." It is probable that the leading citizens of Lancaster were in this way prepared to take an interest in the new institution, but it is certain that it was not intended to be merely a local interest, and that the ideas of its founders were far more comprehensive than this statement would seem to indicate.

The early ministers of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches keenly felt the necessity of establishing a literary institution. They could not expect to receive a constant supply of educated ministers from Germany, and to send young men to the Fatherland to be educated was dangerous and expensive. "Of what use, too," they inquired, "was it to establish schools for the German people so long as it was impossible to secure the services of competent teachers?" In the hope of meeting this want Rev. Dr. J. C. Kunze, of the Lutheran Church, of Philadelphia, established a classical school, which was finally superseded by the German Department of the University of Pennsylvania. The latter school was prosperous until the organization of Franklin College, when it rapidly declined, and was soon discontinued.

The beginning of the year 1787 was believed to be especially auspicious for the foundation of a literary institution of a more comprehensive character. The country had to a great extent recovered from the Revolution, and was about to adopt a Federal Constitution. Many ancient prejudices had passed away, and there was especially a kindly feeling towards the Germans of Pennsylvania for their patriotism during the war of independence. The leading ministers of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches, the most prominent German denominations, were on terms of affectionate intimacy; and it was believed that by their co-operation an important work could be performed for the literary advancement of the German people. Having determined that the time had come for an earnest effort in this direction, these ministers had no difficulty in securing the earnest co-operation of the foremost men in the State, and an application was made to the Assembly for an act of incorporation. It was, of course, never intended to establish a purely German institution, but it was believed that by the proper cultivation of both languages it might be possible to bring the German and English citizens more closely together, and thus to advance the literary and social interests of the whole people.

Benjamin Franklin, the most eminent citizen of Pennsylvania, was instrumental in the establishment of many philanthropic institutions. Among these we may mention the Philadelphia Library, the Pennsylvania Hospital, the American Philosophical Society, and the University of Pennsylvania. It would be ungracious, we think, to refuse to recognize him as the founder of Franklin College. Though advanced in years he took a deep interest in the new institution, and was the largest individual contributor to its endowment. In the charter the title is set forth as follows: "From a profound respect for the talents, virtues, and services to mankind in general, but more especially to this country, of His Excellency Benjamin Franklin, Esq., President of the Supreme Executive Council, the said college shall be and hereby is denominated Franklin College."

It was expected by the friends of the proposed institution that the Legislative Assembly would make a considerable appropriation towards its endowment. In this expectation they were disappointed. By the incorporating act ten thousand acres of land lying within the boundaries of the present counties of Lycoming, Tioga, Bradford, and Venango were granted

to the college, the expenses of surveying to be paid out of the treasury of the State. The writer has in his possession an original order directed to Dr. Benjamin Rush, and signed by John Buchanan, directing the former to pay on May 1, 1787, one hundred and six pounds and ten shillings, for "surveying and returning into the land-office five thousand acres of land." This document is indorsed by Benjamin Rush, Henry Helmuth, and Peter Muhlenberg. At the bottom there is the following note, also signed by John Buchanan: "This order shall not amount to more money than £60, providing the trustees may not be able to procure £46 10*s.* from the treasury." It seems, therefore, that there was some difficulty in obtaining from the State the amount necessary for surveying the lands included in the donation.

On the 27th of February, 1788, an act was passed for "vesting the public store-house and two lots of ground in the borough and county of Lancaster in the trustees of Franklin College for the use of said institution." This store-house was situated on North Queen Street, near James. It was long employed as a college building, but was finally divided into dwellings, and is now known as "Franklin Row."

There was some dissatisfaction because the gifts of the Assembly did not include an appropriation in money. The lands were at that time unsalable, and the old store-house required extensive alterations before it could be made available as a college building. The friends of the college, however, went to work, and a considerable sum was collected for its endowment. It is to be regretted that we have no account of the sums secured in this way. Among the papers of the Hon. Jasper Yeates there was found an undated account, giving a list of some of these subscriptions. It is believed to include only the sums which had been paid at the time of the laying of the corner-stone of the first college building. The following is a copy of this interesting paper:

"The following Gentlemen have paid their subscription towards Franklin College in Lancaster:

"His Excellency Benj[a] Franklin, Esq., cash, paper					£200	
Robert Morris, Esq., being old Continental Loan-Office Certificates in favor of John McMickin, who not being a resident in this State cannot be charged by the Comptroller, the amt 600 Dr[s] which have drawn int[st] in France for some years.						
Hon. Peter Muhlenberg, Esq., in Certif[s]		£50				
Charles Biddle, Esq.,	Do. ..	18	17			
Wm. Rawle, Esq.,	Do. ..	37	10			
George Fox, Esq.,	Do. ..	37	11	11½		
Frederick Kuhl,	Do. ..	50	5	3		
Robert Traile, Esq., Paper Money					3	
Samuel Dean, Esq.,	Ditto				3	
John Smilie, Esq.,	Ditto				3	
John Beard, Esq.,	Ditto				3	
David Reddick, Esq.,	Ditto				3	
John Arnot, Esq.,	Ditto				4	10
Henry Hill, Esq., a certificate		37	10			
Interest received on some of the certificates					6	19 3
					£226	9 3
Paid at several Times per Order					91	" 11
Remains in My Hands a Ballance					£135	8 4

(Signed) FREDERICK KUHL."

Indorsed, no date:

"Mr. Frederick Kuhl's Act. of Franklin College in the Borough of Lanc."

That some of the subscriptions were not immediately paid is evident from the following memorandum, also found among the Yeates papers:

"At a meeting of the Trustees of Franklin College on the Twentieth Day of February, 1792.

"On Motion, The Honorable Jasper Yeates, Esquire, The Honorable William Bingham, Esq[r], and Philip Wager, Esquire, are appointed a Committee to procure the Deeds for the Lands granted by the Commonwealth for the Benefit of the College. And also to collect Such outstanding subscriptions as yet remain unpaid in the City of Philadelphia.

"Extract from the Minutes.

"JOSEPH HUBLEY, *Secretary.*"

Beyond these notices the writer has no knowledge of the amount of money collected for the endowment of Franklin College. It is evident, however, that it was utterly inadequate to its intended purpose. Many years had to pass before the land, which had been granted by the Legislature, became sufficiently valuable to be sold to advantage, and thus to furnish the nucleus of a respectable endowment.

Though the Assembly had granted the public store-house for a college building, it required extensive alterations, and in all probability an addition was at this time made to the original structure. The laying of the corner-stone was performed by Benjamin Franklin, and was one of his latest official acts. On this occasion he was accompanied by a French author, Hector St.-Jean Crèvecœur, who, in his book ("Voyage dans la Haute Pennsylvanie"), has preserved a record of the event. He says, "In the year 1787 I accompanied the venerable Franklin, at that time Governor of Pennsylvania, on a journey to Lancaster, where he had been invited to lay the corner-stone of a college which he had founded there for the Germans.[1] The author then proceeds to give an account of a conversation with Franklin concerning the origin of the American Indians. It is a pity that he did not rather speak at length of the exercises attendant upon the laying of the corner-stone.

When the college building was ready to be occupied, the institution was formally opened in the most dignified and impressive manner. Several copies of the programme are still extant, one of which is in the possession of the writer. It was printed both in English and German on the same sheet. The English version is as follows:

ORDER
OF
PROCESSION AND PUBLIC WORSHIP
to be observed in the
DEDICATION
OF
FRANKLIN COLLEGE,
in the borough and county of
LANCASTER.
Philadelphia.
Printed by Melchior Steiner, in Race St., between Second and Third Streets,
1787.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE

[1] See Duyckinck's "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i. p. 175.

A meeting of the Trustees of Franklin College to be held at the Court-House, in Lancaster, on the 5th of June, at three o'clock in the Afternoon, when the officers of the Board and the Faculty of the College will be chosen.

On Wednesday, the 16th of June, at Nine o'clock in the Morning, the Gentlemen mentioned in the following Order of Procession are to meet at the Court-House, and proceed thence two and two to the German Lutheran Church.

Procession.

1. Sheriff and Coroner of the County.
2. Pupils.
3. Faculty of the College.
4. President, Vice-President, and Secretary of the Board of Trustees: Members of the Board, two and two.
5. Corporation of the Borough and Justices of the Peace.
6. Coetus of the Reformed Church, President, Secretary, and Members, two and two.
7. Corporation of the Lutheran Church.
8. Elders and Officers of the English Presbyterian Congregation.
9. The Officers of the Roman Catholic Congregation.
10. The Vestrymen and Church Wardens of the Protestant Episcopal Congregation.
11. The Officers of the Moravian Congregation.
12. Corporation of the Reformed Congregation.
13. Evang. Lutheran Ministry.
14. County Lieutenant and Officers of Militia.
15. Citizens and Strangers.

After they are seated in church the Dedication is to be conducted in the following manner:

1. Prayers before the Altar in German.
2. The following Ode in English:

1. *Strophe.*

Hail, ye Banks of Conestogoe!
Fertile, favor'd Region, hail!
Chosen seat of FRANKLIN COLLEGE,
What but Good can here prevail?
Science never comes alone,
Peace and Plenty,
Heaven itself support her Cause!

1. *Antistrophe.*

Creator, hail! thy Light and Glory
Rejoice the Good, the Bad dismay,
Dispel the Mists of Vice and folly,
And consecrate this happy day.
Now doubly bless the favor'd Region,
Where Science joins with mild Religion,
To raise their grateful Hymns to GOD.

2. *Strophe.*

By Jehovah's care protected
The Fabric gains a height sublime;
Truth expands its bright effulgence,
Error seeks another clime.
All its base and dark attendants,
Superstition,
Pride and Discord fly from Truth.

2. *Antistrophe.*

All in the glorious work assisting,
We build on Christ the corner-stone;
The walls may bear diverse directions,
The building still shall be but one.
Devotion pure and peaceful science,
United, bid their Foes Defiance,
While Time remains the work shall stand.

3. A Hymn in German.
4. A Sermon in German.
5. A Solo. The first Strophe of the German Hymn.
6. A Sermon in English.
7. A Solo. The second Strophe of the English Hymn, repeated in German.
8. Prayers before the Altar in English.
9. Dr. Watts' Imitation or Paraphrase of the 19th and 132d Psalms (printed in full).
10. An Ode in German.
11. A collection for the Benefit of the Institution.

The procession to return to the court-house in the foregoing order.

The German programme includes several beautiful original hymns which were probably composed by Rev. Dr. Helmuth. The German sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. H. E. Muhlenberg, and the English by Rev. Joseph Hutchins, rector of the Episcopal Church. Both sermons were published in pamphlet form, the latter not until 1806, nineteen years after its delivery. In his discourse Mr. Hutchins took occasion to recommend that the new institution should be prevailingly English. "As the limited capacity of man," he said, "can seldom attain excellence in more than one language, the study of English will consequently demand the principal attention of your children." However innocent such utterances may now appear to have been, they were hardly prudent under the circumstances. It would have been better to employ language like that of Benjamin Rush in his "Essay on the Germans," written two years later: "Do not contend with their prejudices in favor of their language. It will be the channel through which the knowledge and discoveries of the wisest nations in Europe may be conveyed into our country."

The first board of trustees of Franklin College, as indicated in the charter, consisted of the following gentlemen: Hons. Thomas Mifflin and Thomas McKean, Revs. John H. C. Helmuth, Casper Weiberg, Henry Muhlenberg, William Hendel, Nicholas Kurtz, George Troldiener, John Herbst, Joseph Hutchins, Frederic Weyland, Albertus Helfenstein, W. Ingold, Jacob Van Buskirk, Abraham Blumer, Frederic Dalecker, C. E. Shultz, F. V. Meltzheimer, Messrs. John Hubley, Joseph Hiester, Casper Schaffner, Peter Hoofnagle, Christopher Crawford, Paul Zantzinger, Adam Hubley, Adam Reigart, Jasper Yeates, Stephen Chambers, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Philip Wagner, William Bingham, William Hamilton, William Rawle, Lewis Farmer, Christopher Kucher, Philip Groenwaldt, Michael Hahn, George Stake, Sr., and John Musser.

This was a very intelligent and distinguished body. The clergymen named were generally the foremost men in the Lutheran and Reformed Churches. Included in the list were a number of distinguished Revolutionary officers and at least four of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The charter as granted by the Legislature appears at first sight to have been sufficiently liberal and comprehensive. The faculty and board of trustees were authorized to grant such degrees in science and the liberal arts "as are usually granted in other colleges in America and Europe." The college was authorized to hold property and to receive bequests, "provided always the same do not exceed in the whole the yearly value of ten thousand pounds, valuing one Portugal half Johannes, weighing nine pennyweight, at three pounds."

Though apparently so liberal, the charter was, however, in some respects cumbrous and defective. Fifteen of the trustees were required to be members of the Lutheran Church, fifteen of the Reformed, "the remainder to be chosen from any other society of Christians." The president of the college was to be forever chosen alternately from the Lutheran or Reformed Churches, unless the trustees should "unanimously agree to elect and appoint two or more persons in succession of the same religious denomination, or some suitable person of any other society of Christians." In guarding the various interests represented various minute regulations concerning meetings and elections were introduced into the charter, which subsequently interfered materially with the successful working of the institution.

Rev. H. E. Muhlenberg, D.D., was the first president of Franklin College. He was a son of Rev. Dr. H. M. Muhlenberg, "the patriarch of the Lutheran Church in America." For thirty-five years he was pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, Lancaster, and he is celebrated as one of the foremost of American botanists. It is probable that his presidency was rather a position of honor than of labor, and that from the beginning the actual duties of the office devolved principally on the vice-presidents. It is, however, known that he taught in the college, and that he refused to accept a compensation for his services.

Rev. Frederick Valentine Melsheimer was the first vice-president and second president of the institution. He was a distinguished scientist, and is called "the father of American entomology." The college having been divided into two sections on the question of languages, Mr. Melsheimer took special charge of the German department. Subsequently he became pastor of the Lutheran Church of Hanover, York Co., where some of his descendants still reside.

Professor Stewart, a native of Ireland, had charge of the English department, but we know nothing further concerning his personal history.

Rev. Joseph Hutchins, of the Episcopal Church, was also for a short time a professor in Franklin College, as appears from a letter to Hon. Jasper Yeates, written in 1788.

John C. W. Reichenbach was the first professor of mathematics. He published a book called "Agathon," and was a frequent contributor to the periodicals of the day. He was also treasurer of the faculty, as appears from the following document, of which the original is in the possession of the writer:

"Jasper Yeates, Esq.

Dr. to Franklin College.

1788

April 18th. For one Quarter's Tuition of John, £1.

Received this account,

W. Reichenbach."

This paper is indorsed by Judge Yeates; W. Reichenbach, treasurer.

James Ross, the author of the celebrated Latin grammar, is often referred to as one of the earliest professors, but he really did not enter upon the duties of his office as Professor of Ancient Languages until 1801. His term of service extended until about 1808, during which period he composed his grammar, which was for many years almost exclusively used in American colleges. In 1804 he composed his Latin ode to the memory of Dr. Nisbet.

There is no evidence that Franklin College ever formally graduated students or conferred degrees in the liberal arts. This was probably due to the exalted ideas of the faculty concerning the proper requirements of academic distinction. It was, however, customary for many years to hold an annual festival, which in many respects resembled a modern commencement.

In the *Lancaster Neue Unpartheyische Zeitung* for Nov. 5, 1788, we find a communication giving an account of the earliest of these festivals. It purports to be an extract from a letter addressed by a gentleman in Lancaster to a friend in Philadelphia, and was probably written by a member of the Muhlenberg family. The following is a translation:

"You inquire concerning the annual examinations of Franklin College, and whether it is worth while further to sustain the institution. On this subject I can give full information, as I was from the beginning to the end an interested spectator, and am glad to announce that the exercises were equally honorable to teachers and students. They commenced at 9 o'clock, A.M., Oct. 17th, and continued until 1 P.M. Dr. Muhlenberg opened with prayer. Immediately afterward two young orators invoked the interest and attention of the audience and recommended the institution to their favor. This was done for the German students by Henry Muhlenberg, of Philadelphia, and for the English by Samuel Bethel. After these speeches the German class was examined. The pupils read slowly and distinctly, and replied very satisfactorily to sundry questions in Christian doctrine. After this Peter Roth, of Northampton, delivered a German oration to the effect that arts and sciences are conducive to rational advancement, and John Yeates recited an English ode to the Deity.

"Next the class in English reading was examined. I was curious to observe whether our German boys could pronounce English well, and I cannot say that I discovered the slightest difference in this respect between them and those who were English born, except that the Germans read more slowly and distinctly.

"This exercise was followed by two orations,—one in English, by Edward Hubley, and another in German, by Abraham Hendel,—on the theme, 'How literary institutions may best be established.' Then the German students were examined in history and geography, particularly in those of the United States. You know how important this subject is, and you will approve of the fact that an hour is daily devoted to it in the college. The ready answers showed that it was a subject of interest. Immediately afterwards the pupils of the English class were examined in English grammar, and they answered very freely.

"Next came a young Latin orator, John Neuman. Whether it was the Latin language that affected me, or his gentle, cultured manner, I cannot tell. His beautiful discourse, based on Proverbs iii. 13–14, interested me exceedingly. I am told that he is a young man who is distinguished by industry, talents, and good manners, but he is the son of a poor widow. If I were connected with the German Society of Philadelphia I would venture to recommend him to its good offices. The worthy members of that society have done much for the youth of Philadelphia: would they not be willing to extend their hand a little further?

"Besides this oration, another discourse in Latin, pronounced according to the English dialect, was delivered by Henry Moore. You are probably aware that the English patrons are permitted to have their children instructed in English-Latin by the English professor, the German professor teaching the language with the German pronunciation. The

great difference between these two methods of pronunciation I observed during the examination of the pupils. The German Latinists translated a passage and freely answered questions in Grammar, Antiquities, and History; and I believe every unprejudiced judge must have acknowledged that, considering the time employed in study, the students had made remarkable progress. The English-Latinists were of various degrees of proficiency, and translated from Virgil down to the simplest exercise. I am not sufficiently familiar with their dialect to give judgment concerning their scholarship. They answered every question freely.

"After these examinations there were exercises in declamation. Barton Zantzinger and Henry Schlauch recited English verses, and the exercises concluded with two pleasantly-written dialogues. The subject of the first was 'The Advantage of Education to Mechanics.' John Schaffner and George Hendel spoke on this subject to the great satisfaction of the audience. The second dialogue treated the question, 'Why do so few Germans give their children a good education?' This dialogue was spoken by Frederick Muhlenberg, of Philadelphia, Jacob Miller, and George Frick, and this concluded the examination.

"The attention of the audience and their pleased expression of countenance were certain signs of their satisfaction, and I feel assured that our college will receive their future support.

"After the examination Dr. Hendel, in the name of the trustees, thanked the professors, Messrs. Melsheimer and Stewart, expressed equal satisfaction with the students, gave the latter some wholesome advice, and commended the institution to the providence of God.

"As all this was done in German, a similar address was made in English by the Rev. Mr. Herbst, pastor of the Moravian Church. Possibly I may soon send you copies of some of the orations and addresses, which I am sure you will read with pleasure. I trust you will continue to be a faithful friend of Franklin College."

In the following year, 1789, the closing exercises were held on the 3d of July. From an article, which we have not room to quote, we learn that there had been "evident improvement since the last examination." Orations were delivered in English by Messrs. Moore and Roth, in German by John T. Faber, Jr. (afterwards an eminent Reformed minister), and in Greek by John Neuman. The writer says, "The Greek classes are still rather weak. The English students translated passages from the New Testament, and the Germans rendered extracts from Lucian and from a small Greek Chestomathy, which has been introduced into the institution." In conclusion the writer says, "When we consider the brief time that has elapsed since the founding of the school it must be acknowledged that much has been done, and it certainly deserves our warmest sympathy and support. It would be a great pity if, as has been suggested, the institution should finally fail for lack of funds. I am not willing to give up the hope that the German national spirit will finally awake, and that Franklin's school will be properly supported. If this does not speedily occur, the Germans of Pennsylvania will fail to know the things that belong to their peace, and who knows but that their neglect will be followed by a tardy repentance which a little effort might have so easily averted."

The chief difficulty with which the young institution was forced to contend was not lack of patronage. From an appeal issued by Professor Melsheimer, Feb. 27, 1788, and published in the *Neue Zeitung*, it appears that there were at that time one hundred and five students, of whom about twenty received instruction in the higher branches. To extend the advantages of the institution the rates of tuition had, however, been fixed at the lowest possible rate, 20 shillings per session for German, 50 shillings for German and English, and £4 for all branches. The receipts from tuition for the first session were only £40, and for the second, £70. There were three salaried teachers who received about £410. It is not surprising, therefore, that the treasurer, John Hubley, Esq., at the end of the first year reported a deficit of £244. In a letter to Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, the treasurer says, "I wrote to you some time ago how poorly our college stands, and how far we are in arrears; these arrears are increasing daily, and unless you gentlemen in Philadelphia will put your shoulders to the wheel we must inevitably perish, and that soon."

In the *Neue Zeitung* for March 12, 1788, a correspondent suggests that "the professors might bridge over the financial difficulty by accepting an annual salary of £100 instead of £200, as they have private means." The next number of the paper contains a reply, which states that the professors are doing the very thing that has been suggested. "One of them is working for one-fourth of what had been promised him, and all are willing to make every possible sacrifice."

It is evident, therefore, that the chief trouble was financial. Professor Melsheimer writes, "If the Germans will take an interest and increase the endowment, the institution will soon be among the most prosperous in the State." The German papers of the day contain many appeals for aid, as well as bitter complaints against the German people for their lack of interest in this important enterprise. The fact is, the time for success on so extensive a scale had not yet arrived. A large portion of the German population of Lancaster County was not favorable to higher education, and even the Lutherans and Reformed were not generally enthusiastic. They were warmly attached to their native language, and feared that the new institution would make the English language more prominent than the German. If either of the Synods had possessed supreme control, it is probable that arrangements would have been made to meet the deficiencies of income by special contributions from the churches, but as it was neither body was properly conscious of its responsibility, and each depended upon the other. Franklin College was therefore neglected, and the trustees could discover no way of preventing utter ruin than by contracting its operations. It has been assumed by some writers that the college was closed, but this is a mistake. Rev. Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg,[1] who was himself a professor at a comparatively recent period, says concerning it, "The school, it must be admitted, was constantly kept open, so that parents resident in that vicinity seldom stood in need of a place where their

[1] "Educational Efforts of the Pennsylvania Synod," Evangelical Review, April, 1859.

children could receive, at least, a respectable classical education." Sometimes, however, there was but a single professor, who received a small stipend from the board, but depended in great measure on the fees received for tuition. As the entire building was not needed for this purpose, rooms were frequently let by the trustees for the use of private schools and academies. This is evident from the following abstracts of advertisements which appeared in local papers:

"Feb. 28, 1801. Mr. Doyle's Seminary will continue the ensuing summer and fall in Franklin College, as usual."

Aug. 10, 1804. The ladies of Lancaster advertise for subscriptions to repair the store house, "to render it a comfortable place for the accommodation of the several schools now taught in it."

Sept. 30, 1808. Nathaniel R. Snowden advertises that the trustees are finishing the room for the accommodation of the Latin and Greek students in the college, and that he expects to move his school to that place in October.

Sept. 12, 1809. B. F. Shippen advertises to open an academy the 13th instant "in Franklin College, permission being granted by the trustees."

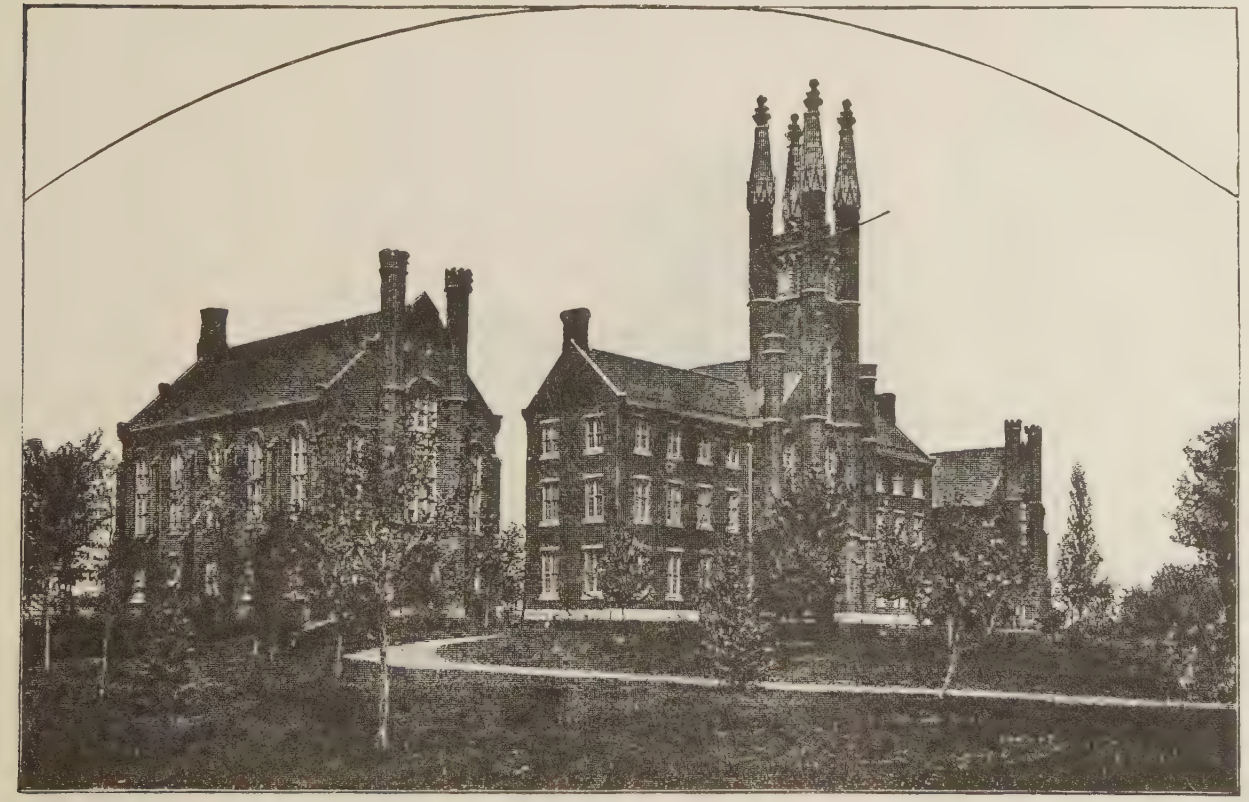
Prominent among the early professors of Franklin College, besides those we have already mentioned, were Rev. Dr. Brownlee, Professor Schiffer, and Thor T. Norr, a native of Denmark, who was very highly esteemed by the community.

On the 14th of April, 1827, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act incorporating the Lancaster County Academy. It will be remembered that about this time similar institutions were established in a number of counties of the commonwealth. The new institution received from the State a donation of three thousand dollars, and with this fund and other subscriptions a lot of ground was purchased on the east side of North Lime Street, between Orange and Chestnut, and in the year 1828 a commodious school building was erected. The first principal was Mr. James P. Wilson, who was afterwards president of Newark College, and subsequently became professor in the Union Theological Seminary in New York. The institution is said to have been well conducted, but was not very successful. At this period, however, Franklin College was brought to its lowest ebb, though by careful management its funds were increasing in value. It was therefore resolved to make an effort to re-establish the latter institution by purchasing the property of the academy, and on the 15th of May, 1839, in pursuance of an act of Assembly authorizing the transfer, its buildings were conveyed to the trustees of Franklin College. In the succeeding year these buildings were remodeled, and the institution reopened under the new arrangement.

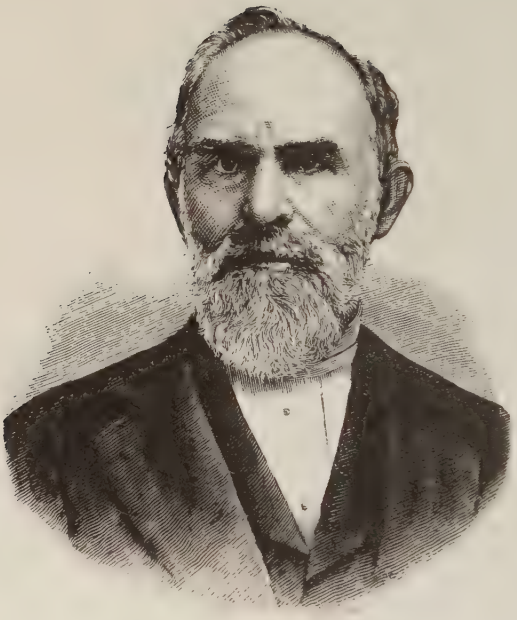
As thus reorganized, Franklin College became a very excellent school. "In 1840, F. A. Muhlenberg, Jr., now professor in the University of Pennsylvania, and James Regan were elected teachers. In 1841 an English department was added to the classical and mathematical, and Mr. T. Day was elected teacher. This arrangement lasted four years, until April, 1845, when the last-named gentleman resigned. After the resignation of Mr. Day the two teachers previously mentioned continued in the service of the board until July 1, 1846, when Mr. James Regan resigned. At this period F. A. Muhlenberg, Jr., was unanimously elected Professor of Languages, and Rev. J. Chapman, Professor of Mathematics, and a union was effected with the public schools of the city of Lancaster, by virtue of which those pupils of these public schools who were sufficiently qualified were permitted to pass through the two departments of Franklin College free of expense, in consideration of the payment of the salary of one of the teachers by the board of school directors, though the management of the institution was in the hands of the board of trustees of Franklin College. This arrangement continued until September, 1849" (Dr. Muhlenberg, in *Evangelical Review*). About this time the Lancaster High School was established, and a great part of its local patronage was withdrawn from Franklin College. It was, therefore, resolved to erect a new building for the accommodation of students from abroad, and about seven thousand dollars had been subscribed for the purpose, besides five thousand dollars which had been appropriated for this purpose from the college treasury, when operations were suspended in consequence of a proposal for union received from the trustees of Marshall College, then located at Mercersburg, Pa.

The Lutheran and Reformed Churches had not forgotten their interests in Franklin College. In 1818 the Reformed Synod had declined a proposition from the Reformed (Dutch) Church to unite in the establishment of a literary institution, "because the German Reformed Church already has an interest, in common with other Germans of Pennsylvania, in an institution founded by the Legislature for the benefit of the Germans of this State." A communication from the Reformed Synod to the Lutheran led to a series of consultations, which produced no tangible results, except that each Synod voted an appropriation of one hundred dollars to the relief of Franklin College, on condition that the other Synod would do the same. In the same year a joint committee determined upon a course of study for the college. The plan was left for execution in the hands of Rev. Dr. Endress and Rev. J. H. Hoffmeier, pastors of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches of Lancaster, but they failed to agree, and the whole subject was indefinitely postponed. The subject was frequently brought up in the Synods, but it came to be felt that the interests of each denomination required a separate institution that should be under its exclusive care, and for whose prosperity it would be directly responsible.

Colleges were founded at Gettysburg and Mercersburg, and naturally claimed the affection of the churches that had established them. It consequently came to be acknowledged, even in Lancaster, that if Franklin College should be re-established on its original basis it would be difficult to secure the patronage of the churches, without which it could not hope to



FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE,
LANCASTER, PA.



E. V. Gerhart

prosper. But two ways appeared to be open. One of these was to divide the funds of Franklin College between the colleges at Gettysburg and Mercersburg, and this seemed impracticable, as but two-thirds of the endowment belonged to the Lutheran and Reformed Churches. The other plan was to remove one or the other of these institutions to Lancaster, for the purpose of uniting it with Franklin College. So far as we know, the authorities of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, manifested no disposition to remove; but the trustees of Marshall College were inclined to give the subject favorable consideration. After much private discussion the matter culminated at a series of meetings of the trustees of Franklin College, held during the winter of 1849–50. It was finally agreed that "one-third of the money belonging to Franklin College should be transferred to the trustees of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, to endow with it the 'Franklin Professorship'; the remaining two-thirds to be retained at Lancaster, and given to the trustees of Marshall College on condition of its removal to Lancaster and its carrying on its collegiate operations there under the name of Franklin and Marshall College." The act of the Legislature confirming the action of the trustees was approved by the Governor April 19, 1850. The amount paid, according to agreement, to the trustees of Pennsylvania College for the Lutheran interest in Franklin College amounted to $17,169.61. This sum was collected in the Reformed Churches, and the endowment of Franklin College thus remained intact. The Lutheran Synod, at its meeting in Pottsville in 1850, "heartily approved" of the arrangement. Some time was, however, required to raise the required amount, and it was not until 1853 that the union of the colleges was actually consummated.

At this point it seems proper to give a brief sketch of Marshall College before its removal to Lancaster.

This institution, like most other American colleges, was founded in the special service of the church. The course of instruction pursued in theological seminaries is necessarily technical, and does not suffice to convey the broad, liberal culture which is necessary to the highest success in the ministry. It was the conviction of this fact that gave birth to Harvard, Yale, and the College of New Jersey.

Marshall College was founded in 1835. It developed out of the High School of the Reformed Church, which, in 1831, had been founded at York, Pa., where the Theological Seminary was at that time located. As the High School became prosperous there was a general desire to raise it to the rank of a college. At this time the trustees of Franklin College made liberal offers for the removal of the High School to Lancaster, but as the institution would, at that place, have been under the control of several denominations, and as the connection of a theological seminary with Franklin College was not desired, the invitation was respectfully declined. Proposals were received from the citizens of Mercersburg, and at the Synod of Chambersburg, in 1835, these proposals were accepted. The literary institution was at once removed to Mercersburg, but the seminary remained two years longer in York, under the care of Rev. Dr. Mayer. A charter for the college was obtained from the Legislature, which at the same time voted an appropriation of twelve thousand dollars to its endowment. The institution was named in honor of Chief Justice John Marshall, who was then at the zenith of his fame, but died in the same year.

Rev. F. A. Rauch, Ph.D., who had previously been principal of the High School, became the first president of Marshall College. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt in 1806, and had been thoroughly educated at the University of Marburg. For a short time he was professor extraordinary at Giessen, but came to America in 1831, on account of political complications in his native land. After serving for some time as Professor of German in Lafayette College, he was called by the Reformed Church to take charge of its classical institution. He continued in this position until his death, which occurred March 2, 1841. In 1840 he published his work on "Psychology," which may be said to have introduced the science to the attention of American students. A more extensive work on "Ethics" was left unfinished. A volume of his sermons, entitled "The Inner Life of the Christian," was subsequently edited and published by Rev. Dr. E. V. Gerhart. Dr. Rauch's remains were removed from Mercersburg to Lancaster in 1859, and were solemnly re-interred in Lancaster Cemetery. A handsome monument to his memory has been erected in front of the college building.

Rev. John Williamson Nevin, D.D., LL.D., who had in the previous year become professor in the Theological Seminary, succeeded Dr. Rauch as president of Marshall College in 1841, and held this position until the removal of the college in 1853. Dr. Nevin is at present a resident of Lancaster County. As one of the foremost theologians and philosophers in this country, he naturally gave the institution over which he presided a high degree of prominence; and there are few preceptors anywhere who have possessed in so high a degree the respect and affection of their students.

The following gentlemen at various times held professorships in Marshall College: Samuel W. Budd, Jr., Thomas D. Bair, Esq., Theodore Appel, D.D., Joseph F. Berg, D.D., Albert Smith, William M. Nevin, LL.D., Philip Schaff, D.D., Traill Green, M.D., and Thomas C. Porter, D.D.

The village of Mercersburg is magnificently situated among the mountains of Franklin County. No one can make his home in the midst of such imposing scenery without learning to love it. The retirement of its situation was favorable to study, and it is therefore not surprising that the removal of the institution should have been accomplished with difficulty. There

were, however, many reasons which rendered this advisable, if not unavoidable. Mercersburg was too far distant from the centre of the Reformed Church, and it seemed impossible to awaken the proper degree of interest in the endowment of the college. Agents were frequently sent out, but though many friends made personal sacrifices to sustain the institution, there were no large donations, and the funds increased slowly. The members of the faculty received very small salaries, and most of them were compelled to eke out their living either by teaching in the Theological Seminary or by preaching for neighboring churches. At the time of the removal the invested funds of Marshall College did not exceed sixty thousand dollars, a sum which was utterly inadequate to the establishment of the institution on a permanent basis. For these and other reasons the authorities of Marshall College were disposed to listen favorably to the proposed union with Franklin. It was, we think, an important movement, and one which has led to the happiest results. Hitherto the tendency in this country has been to multiply colleges and to isolate them. It would be a great advance in the cause of liberal education if many of our literary institutions could be united, and thus strengthened for a higher order of usefulness.

As we have seen, the act authorizing the union of the two colleges was passed in 1850, but it was not until May, 1853, that they were actually united. The formal opening took place on the 7th of June, in Fulton Hall. Addresses were delivered on this occasion by Hon. A. L. Hayes, Rev. Dr. J. W. Nevin, and the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. Until 1856 the exercises of the college were conducted in the building on Lime Street, originally belonging to Franklin College, but in the mean time a fund of twenty-five thousand dollars was raised by the friends of the institution in the city and county of Lancaster, and the present college building erected on grounds purchased for that purpose. This building originally cost nineteen thousand dollars, but it has since been improved and extended. It was dedicated on the 16th of May, 1856. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. E. V. Gerhart and Emlen Franklin, Esq.

According to the charter granted by the Legislature, Dec. 21, 1852, the united institution is possessed of all the rights and privileges formerly held by the two colleges of which it was constituted. One or more German professorships must always be maintained. By a supplement approved Feb. 16, 1867, the election of trustees is vested in the Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States. At least two-thirds of the trustees must be members of the Reformed Church, but it has been usual, as a matter of courtesy, to choose the remaining one-third from other denominations and the community in general.

At the time of the removal the presidency was tendered to Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, of Mercersburg. He declined the call, and the office was vacant for more than a year. Rev. E. V. Gerhart, D.D., was elected in the fall of 1854, and entered upon his duties in the spring of the following year. He was president until 1866, when he was succeeded by Rev. Dr. J. W. Nevin, who had been president of Marshall College before its removal. Dr. Nevin's second term of service continued until 1876. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas G. Apple, D.D., professor in the Theological Seminary, who is the present incumbent. The following gentlemen have held professorships in the institution: E. V. Gerhart, D.D., John W. Nevin, D.D., LL.D., William M. Nevin, LL.D., Theodore Appel, D.D., Thomas C. Porter, D.D., Adolphus L. Koeppen, A.M., John L. Atlee, M.D., Frederick A. Gast, D.D., John S. Stahr, Ph.D., Charles H. Budd, M.D., Daniel M. Wolf, A.M., Walter E. Krebs, A.M., Nathan C. Schaeffer, Ph.D., Joseph H. Dubbs, D.D., Frederick K. Smyth, A.B., John B. Kieffer, A.M., and Jefferson E. Kershner, A.M. Professors in the Theological Seminary have also occasionally taught in the college, and there have been many tutors, who were engaged for a limited term and were not entitled to a seat in the faculty.

The Diagnothian and Goethean Literary Societies were organized on the 12th of June, 1835, in one of the rooms of the Classical Institution, in York, Pa., before the removal to Mercersburg and the organization of Marshall College. There had previously been a debating society connected with the school, which was now divided, mainly through the instrumentality of Rev. Dr. Samuel R. Fisher, in order that the two bodies might encourage each other by generous rivalry. Since that time the societies have been maintained with great spirit and enthusiasm. In Mercersburg they built commodious halls at a cost of about twelve thousand dollars. These they were compelled to leave at the removal; but they set to work again, and, mainly by means of contributions received on the personal solicitations of members, erected the present beautiful halls, at a cost of about eighteen thousand dollars. They were formally opened on Tuesday, July 28, 1857.

The students take great pride in their beautiful halls, which are handsomely furnished at their own expense. They have valuable libraries and cabinets which they endeavor to increase. At their meetings there are orations, essays, debates, and other literary exercises, and the business is conducted with the strictest regard for propriety and parliamentary usage. The training which students thus voluntarily impose upon themselves in their literary societies is regarded as an important part of their collegiate course.

This institution has been founded mainly for the purpose of preparing students for admission to the freshman class in college; but arrangements are made for the instruction of those who desire to become prepared for business, and do not desire to study the clas-

sics. The rector is appointed by the Board of Trustees, which exercises a general supervision over the institution, but practically the operations of the academy are conducted separately from those of the college. It occupies a comparatively new and commodious building, situated north of Harbaugh Hall.

Franklin and Marshall College has no enormous endowments such as it has been the good fortune of some other institutions to receive, but its financial condition has steadily improved. In 1873, Mr. Lewis Audenreid, of Philadelphia, bequeathed to the college the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, which was until that time the largest amount it had ever received from a single individual. The more recent donation of the Wilhelm family, of Somerset County, consists to a great extent in real estate, so that it is impossible to form an exact estimate of its value. It has, however, already been of great advantage to the institution. The financial condition of the college may therefore be regarded as encouraging. It has no debt, and its property is daily increasing in value. Tuition may be regarded as virtually free, in consequence of the large number of certificates of scholarship—granting free tuition to any one whom the holder may designate—which are now in the hands private individuals. The receipts from tuition are therefore trifling, but the income of the endowment has been hitherto sufficient to meet the wants of the institution.

It should be remembered that Franklin and Marshall College is a classical institution in the old sense of the term. It has no irregular or mixed classes. Though it might be easy to increase the number of students by establishing scientific or elective courses, it has been felt that to do so under present circumstances would be to cripple the classical course, without otherwise benefiting the institution.

In its requirements for admission and in its course of instruction throughout the college maintains a high standard, as may be seen by examining its catalogue. The faculty as at present constituted is as follows: Rev. Thomas G. Apple, D.D., president and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Æsthetics, and the Philosophy of History; William Marvell Nevin, LL.D., Alumni Professor of English Literature and Belles-Lettres; Rev. John S. Stahr, Ph.D., Professor of Natural Science, Chemistry, and the German Language; Rev. Joseph Henry Dubbs, D.D., Audenried Professor of History and Archæology; J. B. Kieffer, A.M., Professor of Ancient Languages; Jefferson E. Kershner, A.M., Professor of Mathematics; John L. Atlee, M.D., LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; Alfred B. Horn, tutor. In the year ending June 21, 1883, there were in the college proper, not counting students of the Theological Seminary and the Academy, ninety-six undergraduates, viz.: seniors, twenty-five; juniors, twenty-two; sophomores, twenty-six; and freshmen, twenty-three.

The college is under the fostering care of the Reformed Church, but its course of instruction is in no sense denominational. There is a regularly-organized congregation, consisting principally of the professors and their families, with such students as may desire to be connected with it, which holds regular services in the college chapel; but students whose parents belong to other denominations are permitted to worship elsewhere, as their parents may direct. There is also a course of Biblical instruction on Sunday morning, and a morning service in the chapel. In short, the institution is Christian, but its religious teachings are not sectarian, and are solely intended to aid the student in the formation of a virtuous character.

We believe the time has come when the friends of Franklin and Marshall College should make an earnest effort to extend its usefulness. The foundations are firmly laid, and there is every inducement to earnest and unremitting labor. Every addition to its endowment can now be made to tell powerfully in the cause of higher education. The labors of a century have not been in vain. Many of the alumni, who now number nearly seven hundred, occupy prominent positions in church and state, and the high standard which is maintained by the institution is everywhere recognized and respected. We believe that the time has come to extend its operations, and thus to secure for it the position and influence to which it is justly entitled.

John Williamson Nevin, D.D., LL.D., was born in Franklin County, Pa., Feb. 20, 1803. He is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, and one conspicuous in statemanship and literature. His paternal grandmother was a sister of the distinguished Hugh Williamson, LL.D., one of the framers of the United States Constitution, and a man noted in the republic of letters, from whom he derives his middle name. By birth and blood a Presbyterian, the venerable doctor, when a boy, was brought up carefully in the Christian faith by pious parents under the strict Old-School Presbyterian *régime* which at that time pervaded the whole community, and was especially prominent in the old Middlespring Church, which the family attended. His father, though a farmer, was a graduate of Dickinson College, and at an early day placed the Latin grammar in the hands of his son, which in due time he followed with the Greek, and gave him a drill so thorough, if not even severe, that more than one Franklin and Marshall boy felt the effects of it full fifty years afterwards.

In the fall of 1817 he was matriculated as a student in Union College, New York, then under the able presidency of Dr. Eliphalet Nott, and although the youngest in his class, was graduated with honor in 1821. On his way to college he met in New York City his patriarchal kinsman, Dr. Hugh Williamson, to whose advice may be partly due his correct habits,

and life-long opposition to the use of tobacco and spirituous liquors. During his college life he professed a change of heart through the preaching of Mr. Nettleton, a revivalist, and united with the church. Bodily prostration for two years followed his classic career, which time he mostly spent in the fields and woods on the homestead, and acquired for a time a taste for botanical pursuits. Upon the return of his health he resumed the studies of Cicero, Homer, and the sweet-flowing language of Fenelon and Bossuet, for which he had an especial taste, with greater zeal than ever. Martial ardor also coming in for a share of youthful recognition, he united himself to a military company, and was chosen orderly sergeant.

In the fall of 1823 he entered the theological seminary at Princeton, and in the regular theological course took a special interest in Oriental and Biblical literature, reading the whole Bible in Hebrew, and thereby securing the flattering distinction of being universally admitted the best Hebrew scholar in the institution. This distinction may be regarded as forming the turning-point in his life, and contributed to mould his whole subsequent career. In 1826 he was invited to temporarily supply the chair of Oriental and Biblical literature, made vacant by Dr. Hodge, who was sent to Europe on a two-years' tour for his health, during which time he wrote his "Biblical Antiquities," a hand-book which has obtained an extensive circulation both in America and Europe. In October, 1828, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Carlisle, held at Philadelphia, to preach the gospel, and about the same time invited to the chair of Biblical Literature in the new theological seminary then being established by the General Assembly at Allegheny, Pa. In December, 1829, then in the twenty-seventh year of his age, he assumed his duties in connection with this institution, then laboring under the disadvantages of no buildings, no library, no endowment, no prestige from the past, and all uncertainty for the future, the East naturally clinging to Princeton, while the West was largely disaffected, leaving the young institution to draw its patronage largely from Western Pennsylvania. Here Dr. Nevin labored for ten years, preached as supply at many places, and regularly at "Braddock's Field," besides being busy with his pen which never grew rusty as a correspondent of the Presbyterian *Christian Herald*, and editor of *The Friend*, in the interest of the "Young Men's Society of Pittsburgh and vicinity."

The Western Theological Seminary, now a power in the Presbyterian Church, owes much of its prosperity to the assiduity and ability of the subject of this notice. About the same time of his election to the chair in this seminary, he received a pressing invitation to return to Princeton and become a writer of books for the Sunday-School Union, and in his sermons, lectures, and with his pen, while at Pittsburgh, he was the unreserved opponent of slavery, infidelity, fashionable amusements, ladies' fairs, and theatrical entertainments. In May, 1840, through the earnest solicitation of a committee appointed by the Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States, he accepted and was inducted into the professorship of theology in the Theological Seminary of that church, then located at Mercersburg, Pa. This change of position was not considered to be of itself any change of denominational faith, only a transition from one section of the general Reformed confession to another, and took place accordingly with the full approbation and favor of the friends of Dr. Nevin in the Presbyterian Church, and under the advice of Dr. Archibald Alexander, his former theological instructor at Princeton. During his connection with the Western Seminary he began the study of German, in order to reach the contents of the theological and philosophical works of the deep thinkers of Germany, the land of profound erudition and ripe scholastic attainment. This new position widened his view of the proper constitution and history of the Reformed Church, enlarged the range of his German studies, and brought him into a new and closer communication with the theological life of the Lutheran Confession, and in this way made room in his mind more and more for a sense of the catholic, the historical, the objective in Christianity, which may be taken as the key to the whole course of his thinking and working in the church afterwards down to the present time.

At Mercersburg Dr. Nevin was associated with the well-known German scholar, Frederick Augustus Rauch, then president of Marshall College, in the same place. The death of Dr. Rauch, March 2, 1841, made it necessary for Dr. Nevin to assume the temporary presidency of the college, which was afterwards made permanent, and which position he filled for ten years, without any salary. In 1843 he became involved in what has been known as the "anxious bench controversy," through the publication of his tract called "The Anxious Bench," directed against the use of certain means and methods employed extensively at the time among different denominations in the service of religious revivals, which has been regarded as the beginning of the movement since spoken of as the Mercersburg Theology.

In 1844 he received as his colleague in the seminary, Dr. Philip Schaff, of Germany, since famous throughout the world for his theological learning and as an honored professor in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of New York. His inaugural address at Reading, in that year, in the German language, a truly able discussion of the distinctive, original, and fundamental meaning of the great reformation of the sixteenth century, Dr. Nevin translated and published in 1845, under the title of "The True Principle of Protestantism as related to the Present State of the Church," together with an introduction from his own pen, and by Dr. Schaff's particular desire, with the

appendage also of a sermon on "Catholic Unity," preached by Dr. Nevin the previous year before a convention of the Dutch and German Reformed Churches in Harrisburg, the whole forming a volume of over two hundred pages.

In 1846 Dr. Nevin published "The Mystical Presence, a Vindication of the Reformed or Calvinistic Doctrine of the Holy Eucharist;" the same year "The Church," a sermon preached at the opening of the German Reformed Synod at Carlisle, came from his pen; in 1847, "The History and Genius of the Heidelberg Catechism;" and in 1848, a tract entitled "Antichrist, or the Spirit of Sect and Schism." From January, 1849, to January, 1853, he edited the *Mercersburg Review*, published by the Alumni Association of Marshall College, being its chief contributor, and he has written largely since for the same periodical, as well as for the *Reformed Church Messenger*. He resigned his professorship in the seminary in 1851, and the presidency of Marshall College in 1853, upon its removal to Lancaster and consolidation with Franklin College of this city. Although proffered the presidency of the new institution, he withdrew to private life, being nearly worn out in body and mind, but delivered, by special request, a baccalaureate address to the first graduating class of the new college on Aug. 31, 1853, which was published as a tract under the title of "Man's True Destiny." For one year after his resignation, Dr. Nevin resided at Carlisle, for one year in Lancaster City, from 1856 to 1858 at Windsor Forges, near Churchtown, the old mansion property of his wife's father, and since that time at "Caernarvon Place," in the immediate neighborhood of Lancaster City. Through these years he still continued to preach frequently and also to perform occasional work with his pen. He had much to do in particular with the long and difficult task of bringing to completion the new "liturgy" which engaged for so many years the best energies of the Eastern Synod of the German Reformed Church.

In the fall of 1861 he yielded to the desire of the faculty, and undertook partial service as professor in particular of History and Æsthetics, and in 1866 became once more president of the institution,—Franklin and Marshall College,—which position he resigned in 1876, and retired from all work of public instruction. Among his more important publications are the following: 1. "The Doctrine of the Reformed Church on the Presence of Christ in the Lord's Supper," an extended answer to Dr. Hodge's review of "The Mystical Presence," in 1848; 2. "The Apostles' Creed: its Origin, Constitution, and Plan," 1849; 3. "Early Christianity," 1851; 4. "Cyprian," 1852; 5. "The Dutch Crusade," 1854; 6. "Review of Dr. Hodge's Commentary on the Ephesians," 1857; 7. "The Liturgical Question," 1862; 8. "Christ and Him Crucified," *a concio ad clerum*, preached at the opening of the first General Synod of the German Reformed Church in Pittsburgh, 1863; 9. "Vindication of the Revised Liturgy," 1867; 10. "Answer to Professor Doener, of Berlin, Germany," 1868; 11. "Once for All," based on a sermon preached before the Synod at Danville, Pa., 1869; 12. "Revelation and Redemption," opening sermon before the Synod at Mechanicsburg, Pa., 1870; 13. "The Revelation of God in Christ," anniversary discourse before the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, 1871; 14. "Christ and His Spirit," 1872; 15. "Baccalaureate Discourse, John iii. 13," 1872.

"Dr. Nevin, as a theologian, is one of no ordinary cast. His strong dialectic acumen has led him far beyond the range of mere theology, and has enabled him to unravel the mazes that metaphysical subtlety has drawn around the Christian faith. His own mind is a deeply metaphysical one, and his profound inquiries into this department have led him to scan the whole range of philosophy, and to investigate it on the metaphysical side from Aristotle to Hegel, as well as on the metaphysico-theological side from Plato to Schleiermacher. The argumentations and reasonings of an Origen, an Augustine, an Anselm, and an Aquinas are to him no longer mysteries. The thoughts of these world-renowned thinkers he has made his own. Although an American, he has made himself familiar with ancient forms of thought, and, after grasping the results of the Kantian problems, kept pace with the latest developments of the German mind.

"Like Jonathan Edwards, unfavored with European university culture, who by his own innate strength of intellect could grasp and solve the problems of the philosophers of whom he had never heard, and who ranks as the first metaphysician of his century, the subject of our notice has also probed the depth of the human understanding, and to his comprehensive mind metaphysical difficulties retire, and faith and reason stand harmonized in gospel revelation. To Dr. Nevin will history also accord, if not the highest niche in the temple of the metaphysical fame of the century, at least a very high one."[1]

His wife, Martha J., a woman of education and refinement, whom he married Jan. 1, 1835, is the second daughter of Hon. Robert Jenkins (1769–1848), member of Congress in 1809 to 1811, previously a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, served in the insurrection of "Fries," soon after the Revolutionary war, and the well-known iron-master of Windsor Place, Caernarvon township, being a descendant of David Jenkins, who came from Wales in 1700, whose son John settled there in 1719. Her mother, Catherine Carmichael, a woman of great accomplishments, born in 1774, was married in 1799. Dr. Nevin's father was John (1776–1829) and his mother Martha McCracken (1779–1859), whose father, William (1753–1803), came from Scotland. Their eight children are: Dr. John W., William M., professor of Belles-Lettres in Franklin and Marshall College; Rev. Daniel E. Nevin, a

[1] Alexander Harris' Biographical History of Lancaster County.

Presbyterian clergyman of Sewickley, Pa.; Theodore H. Nevin, Esq., president of the First National Bank of Allegheny; Robert P. Nevin, editor of the *Pittsburgh Times;* Margaret, was the wife of Dr. John K. Finley, of Niles, Mich.; Elizabeth F., wife of Dr. Alexander B. Brown, formerly president of Jefferson College; and Martha Mary, wife of John Irwin, of Sewickley. Dr. Nevin's grandfather, Daniel Nevin (1744–1812), came from Ireland, and married Margaret Williamson, who was a native of England, and a sister of Dr. Hugh Williamson, LL.D., before alluded to, and who wrote a history of North Carolina, and a work on climate. Dr. Nevin's surviving children are W. Wilberforce, formerly editor of the Philadelphia *Press;* Alice; Robert J., rector of the American Chapel at Rome, Italy; Blanche, a sculptor at Florence, Italy; and Martha J., wife of Robert H. Sayer, of Bethlehem, Pa., president of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in the United States.—The Reformed Church in the United States is the American representative of the Reformed Church of Germany and Switzerland. It derives its origin from the Reformation of the sixteenth century. Among its founders and early leaders were Zwingle, Calvin, and Ursinus. Its confession of faith is the Heidelberg Catechism.

The earliest German Reformed Churches in Pennsylvania were founded about the year 1720. During the colonial period they were closely connected with the church in the Fatherland, and were supplied with ministers mainly through the zeal and liberality of the Synods of Holland. Subsequently a number of the most intelligent American ministers undertook to prepare young men for the pastoral office, and this method of perpetuating the ministry was continued until the establishment of the Theological Seminary.

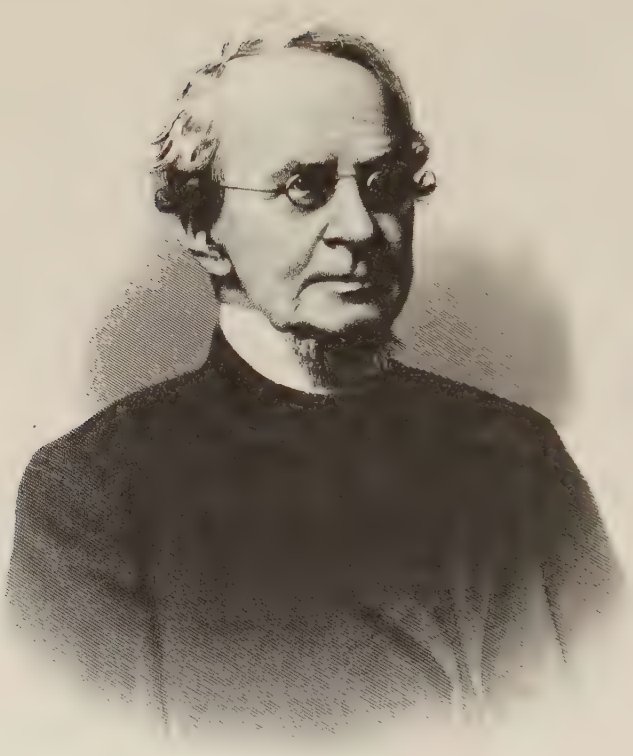
After several unsuccessful attempts an institution for the instruction of candidates for the ministry was opened on the 11th of March, 1825, at Carlisle, Pa. This was done in consequence of a proposition from the trustees of Dickinson College, then under the care of the Presbyterian Church, to furnish rooms for the seminary, on condition that the Professor of Theology should teach history and German in the college. Rev. Lewis Mayer, D.D., was the first professor. The first class of students numbered five, of whom Rev. John G. Fritchey, of Lancaster, is the sole survivor.

Soon afterwards Rev. James R. Reily, one of the most zealous friends of the seminary, visited Germany to solicit contributions towards an enterprise that was so intimately related to the welfare of emigrants from the Fatherland. He was very kindly received, especially in Holland, Prussia, and Switzerland, and collected $6700, in money and books. One of the most liberal contributors was His Majesty, Frederick William III., King of Prussia, and many volumes presented by him are still in the library of the seminary. About the same time Rev. J. C. Beecher, of Shepherdstown, Va., succeeded in this country in collecting a handsome sum for the endowment of the seminary, and thus, it is said, saved it from financial ruin.

The arrangement with Dickinson College not proving satisfactory, the seminary was in 1829 removed to York, Pa. Here it remained until 1837, when it followed the classical institution to Mercersburg. During all this time it was in charge of Dr. Mayer, who was, in 1831, assisted by Rev. Daniel Young, and subsequently by Dr. Rauch. As Dr. Mayer at first declined to remove to Mercersburg, the seminary was for one year in sole charge of Dr. Rauch. In 1838, Dr. Mayer was re-elected Professor of Theology, but he held the position only one year, and then retired finally from the institution. The vacant chair was filled by the election of Rev. John Williamson Nevin, D.D., then professor in the Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church at Allegheny. He entered upon his duties in the spring of 1840. For one year Drs. Nevin and Rauch were associated, but this pleasant relation was ended by the death of the latter in March, 1841. Then for three years, Dr. Nevin, assisted only by a teacher of Hebrew, had sole charge of the theological seminary. There was, however, an earnest desire in the church to aid him by securing a German professor to carry on the work which had been begun by the lamented Rauch. In 1843 the Synod unanimously elected to this position the Rev. Dr. F. W. Krummacher, of Elberfeld, Prussia. As Dr. Krummacher was the most celebrated pulpit orator of Germany, they would not have ventured to extend the call without assurances that it would be favorably considered. Rev. Drs. T. L. Hoffeditz and B. S. Schneck were appointed commissioners to present the call in person. They sailed for Europe in the following May, and were very cordially received in the Fatherland. Dr. Krummacher, however, finally felt constrained to decline, especially as the Prussian government expressed a decided disinclination to his removal. Unwilling to return to America without having accomplished their mission, the commissioners consulted with some of the leading divines of Germany, and were by them directed to Rev. Philip Schaff, Ph.D., who was at that time a professor extraordinary in the University of Berlin. On their return to America the delegates proposed his name to the Synod, and he was unanimously elected. He was installed Professor of Church History and Biblical Literature, in the city of Reading, on the 25th of October, 1844.

From this time forward, until the retirement of Dr. Nevin, in 1851, the history of the seminary runs parallel with that of the college. It was a period of great theological and literary activity. The professors edited reviews and published books which attracted general attention. There were earnest controversies, and Mercersburg Theology was a subject of discussion in theological circles in America and

Thos. G. Apple



Europe. These discussions have now passed away, but it is pleasant to record that the professors were earnest, active, and laborious.

In 1853, Marshall College was removed to Lancaster, but the Theological Seminary remained in Mercersburg until 1871. Dr. Nevin had retired in 1851, but Dr. Schaff continued in connection with the institution until 1865. Rev. Bernard C. Wolff, D.D., held the chair of Systematic Theology from 1852 to 1864. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry Harbaugh, D.D., who occupied the position until his death, which occurred in 1867. Rev. E. E. Higbee, D.D., was Professor of Church History and Exegesis from 1865 to 1871. In 1868, Rev. E. V. Gerhart, D.D., was chosen to fill the place vacated by the death of Dr. Harbaugh. He was the only member of the faculty who accompanied the seminary to Lancaster.

In 1857 the Synod established a Theological Tutorship, partly by a fund invested in Germany, the gift of Baron von Bethman-Hollweg, which had been made available for this purpose, and partly by gifts from individuals and classes. The successive incumbents while the institution was in Mercersburg were William M. Reily, A.M., and Jacob B. Kerschner, A.M.

The largest contributions to the endowment of the institution received during this period were a bequest of ten thousand dollars from the estate of Mr. Daniel Kieffer, of Berks County, and a gift of five thousand dollars from Miss Ann E. Keller.

In 1871, Rev. Thomas G. Apple, D.D., was elected Professor of Church History and Exegesis, and Rev. F. A. Gast, D.D., was appointed tutor. In the following year the tutorship was changed to a full Professorship of Hebrew and Old Testament Theology, and Dr. Gast was elected professor. The faculty is now constituted as follows: Rev. E. V. Gerhart, D.D., Professor of Systematic and Practical Theology; Rev. T. G. Apple, D.D., Professor of Church History and Exegesis; and Rev. F. A. Gast, D.D., Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Theology.

The seminary at present occupies rooms in the college building. It is probable that a building will finally be erected for its separate accommodation, but the present intimate relations of the two institutions have many advantages which are mutually appreciated.

When this Theological Seminary was organized there were about eighty ministers in connection with the Reformed Church in the United States; now there are nearly eight hundred. Other theological seminaries have been established, but a great part of this progress and success is naturally due to the oldest institution, which now numbers about four hundred ministers upon its roll of graduates. The demand for an educated ministry has never been more urgent than it is at present, and we therefore feel assured that the Theological Seminary will continue to enjoy the favor and patronage of the church.

The Juliana Library.[1]—Although the last of the thirteen colonies in point of colonization, it is the proud boast of Pennsylvania that she was the first among them to establish that great public educator, the subscription library. Long before any other colony had thought of making a step in this direction, Benjamin Franklin had laid the foundation of subscription libraries deep and well in giving birth and direction to the Philadelphia Library Company, whose origin dates back to 1732, and which Franklin with laudable pride called "the mother of all the North American subscription libraries." The Loganian Library building, erected in 1745, on a lot of ground on the west side of Sixth Street, between Chestnut and Walnut, in the city of Philadelphia, boasts the distinction of being the first building in the United States devoted to the uses of a public library.

In fact, despite the miscellaneous character of the people who came to Penn's colony during the first hundred years after it was founded, it seems to have been a sort of literary centre. Especially was this the case with Philadelphia. In a small volume of letters written by the Rev. Jacob Duché, the first chaplain of Congress, and of whom an excellent sketch appeared in No. 1, vol. ii. of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, the author says, "You would be astonished at the general taste for books which prevails among all orders and ranks of people of this city. The librarian (of the City Library) assured me that for one person of distinction and fortune there were twenty tradesmen that frequented this library."[2]

Elsewhere in the same volume we find the following: "There is less distinction among the citizens of Pennsylvania than among those of any other civilized city in the world. . . . Literary accomplishments here meet with deserved applause. But such is the prevailing taste for books of every kind that almost every man is a reader; and by pronouncing sentence right or wrong upon the various publications that come in his way, puts himself upon a level in point of knowledge with their several authors."

Evidently this same condition of things obtained in most of the towns throughout the colony. It must have been this same literary taste that in 1755 saw a second subscription library organized in the town of Hatboro', about sixteen miles north of Philadelphia, a third in the borough of Lancaster in 1759, and a fourth in Chester, the oldest town in the State, in 1769.

Of the Juliana Library so little was known that, in 1876, when the general government undertook to in-

[1] By F. R. Diffenderffer.

[2] Observations on a variety of subjects, literary, moral, and religious, in a series of original letters, written by a gentleman of foreign extraction who resided some time in Philadelphia, revised by a friend, to whose hands the manuscript was committed for publication. Philadelphia, 1774.

vestigate the matter,[1] it had only a dozen lines to give to this institution, nearly every one of which contains an error, and which threw no light on the subject whatever. The casual discovery of the charter of incorporation in the recorder's office for Lancaster County by the writer some five years ago, led to an effort to collect materials for a sketch of the library, but the gleanings were so meagre that it became apparent nothing could be done with the few facts on hand. Recently, however, incited by several relics of the long-defunct library, the search was renewed, this time with more success. Not only was the constitution and by-laws brought to light, but the charter itself, as well as several pages of the original and only record-book, the accounts of the first librarian, and a number of other documents that were sufficient to form the foundation of an authentic, albeit very partial sketch of the third subscription library in the United States.

Although the charter of this library bears date of 1763, it had an existence of four years previous to that time, under another name however, that of "The Lancaster Library Company." The general scope and aim of the new organization may be learned from the constitution and by-laws, a portion of which is here given:

"Forasmuch as nothing can more usefully engage the Public Attention than the encouragement of Virtue, Taste, and Literature, which are the greatest ornaments of a Free People, and have in almost every Age and well regulated Community been patronized with laudable emulation by men of Sentiment and real Benevolence; and justly regarded as the firm Foundation upon which Liberty, Humanity, and Order were originally constructed and have from remotest Times been perpetuated and transmitted with ennobling Reputation; And as these Advantages may be successfully ascertained and propagated by having Recourse to the Writings of those several Authors who have treated the subjects whereon they respectively wrote with Accuracy, Penetration, and Judgment. The Persons who have hereunto subscribed their Names have resolved to erect a Public Library in the Borough of Lancaster in the Province of Pennsylvania, and for that valuable Purpose have collected several Sums of Money; and We do hereby covenant and agree, each Person for himself, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, to and with the Residue of the Subscribers their Executors, Administrators, and Assigns in manner following, that is to say, &c."

Here follow numerous provisions of various kinds. One is that the numbers of subscribers shall never exceed one hundred. The annual dues were fixed at seven shillings and sixpence, fines arranged for, and other regulations made. The giving out of books was stringently guarded, every member being required to deposit a written ticket upon taking a book. Officers for the management of the library were provided for. A librarian, treasurer, secretary, and trustees, who were required to give security for the faithful performance of their respective duties.

Annual meetings for the election of officers were to be held on the 10th day of every November. The name assumed was that of the Lancaster Library Company, under which title it had an existence of four years. A seal was to be procured and kept in the library, with which all orders and public papers were to be sealed.

"In witness whereof the members of said company have hereunto set their hands —— of November in the year of our Lord, 1759." Signed by Thomas Barton, Samuel Boude, Isaac Sanders, William Hoy, Sebastian Graffe, Adam Simon Kuhn, Robert Thompson, John Hopson, James Ewing, Thomas Minshall, William Henry, Frederick Stone, Henry William Stiegel, Joseph Rose, William Atlee, Matthias Slough, Robert Fulton, William Smith, George Hough, James Sterett, Benjamin Price, John Postlethwait, Thomas Davis, Joseph Simon, Philip Linheer, Abraham Dehuff, Adam Kuhn, Jr., James Anderson, Calvin Cooper, Stewart Rowan, Edward Shippen, Josiah Scott, James Bickham, Joseph Boude, Isaac Whitelock, B. Hubley, Michael Gross, Samuel Magaw, George Ross, John Edwards, William Bausman, Joseph Pugh, Stephen Atkinson, Joshua Evans, James Gibbons, Paul Weitzell, Emanuel Carpenter, Samuel Bethel, Isaac Myers, James Webb, Jr., Francis Sanderson, John ——,[2] Abraham Gibbons, James Webb.

Fifty-four names to begin with was not so bad. That they were in earnest is evidenced by the nine hundred and ninety-nine years through which they meant their association to endure. They even limited the membership to reasonable numbers. Not more than one hundred should belong to it at one time. Alas! what short-sighted mortals we are. It is more than probable that the roll of membership never reached that number. Perhaps it was never higher than when the charter of incorporation was applied for in 1763, when it contained seventy-seven names. All things considered, however, that was a good showing. Lancaster was a small town, comparatively speaking, with hardly more than five hundred houses, and not more than two thousand inhabitants; it does credit to her inhabitants that fifty-four names were signed to the constitution of the library company, whose owners were willing to pay seven shillings and sixpence yearly for the maintenance of the same. Franklin tells us that when he projected the subscription library with which his name is so indelibly connected, he "was not able, with great industry, to find more than fifty persons, mostly young tradesmen, willing to pay down for this purpose forty shillings each, and ten shillings per annum." When the relative wealth and number of inhabitants in the two places are considered, it must be conceded the Lancaster Library Company began its career under exceptionally favorable auspices.

How the new enterprise prospered during the few following years is not exactly known. Only two pages of the secretary's minutes have escaped the ravages of time. These are pages seven and eight;

[1] "Public Libraries in the United States of America, their History, Condition, and Management. Special Report. In Two Parts. Issued by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education."

[2] Name illegible on the worn parchment.

the earlier pages, of which only five and six remain, are taken up with the constitution and by-laws, a synopsis of which has already been given. The organization was completed soon after the signing of the constitution. We learn from the record that one meeting was held in 1759, another in 1760, and three in 1761. The library was under full headway and apparently prosperous, and new members were taken in. The property of the association must have increased in extent and value, as we find William Dillwyn willing to pay three guineas and the last annual payment for membership. The original minutes of the recorded proceedings are appended, as much to place them permanently on record as to show the practical way these men had of carrying forward their laudable enterprise.

"Dec. 4, 1759. Agreeable to the aforesaid recited Articles, the following members were chosen directors, Treasurer, and Librarian, to execute their several services and continue in their several stations until the 15th day of September next ensuing, agreeable to the said articles, viz.: Emanuel Carpenter, Thomas Barton, Benjamin Price, Isaac Saunders, William Stoy, Joseph Rose, Edward Shippen, George Ross, Robert Thompson, Adam Simon Kuhn, Isaac Whitelock; Treasurer, Michael Gross; Librarian, Samuel Magaw.

"It likewise was ordered that the persons appointed at the last meeting to collect and receive the Subscriptions made and to be made for the use of the Library, do settle with and account for the same to the abovementioned members and Chosen Directors, to be by them applied in purchasing of Books and other Services for the said Library, in such a manner as they shall think fit, agreeable to the Rules and Regulations aforesaid.

"At a meeting of the Members of the Lancaster Library Company the 15th of September, 1760, the following Gentlemen were chosen Directors, Treasurer, and Librarian, viz.: Edward Shippen, George Ross, Samuel Boude, Thomas Barton, Joseph Rose, Isaac Whitelock, William Stoy, William Bausman, Joseph Pugh, William Atlee, Benjamin Price; Treasurer, William Bausman; Librarian, Samuel Magaw.

"May 9, 1761. At a meeting of the Directors, the 9th of May, 1761, (present: Edward Shippen, Adam Simon Kuhn, George Ross, Joseph Rose, Samuel Boude, William Stoy, Isaac Whiteloch, and Benjamin Price), agreed that the front left and home, in Benjamin Price's house, in Queen Street, be hired at the Rent of ten Pounds per annum, and for the term of three or five, as occasion may require; and the said Benjamin Price (one of the Directors), being present, agreed thereto.

"It was also ordered that the Librarian doth purchase boards and employ a workman to put up shelves in the above room, and the said Librarian is hereby empowered to apply to the Treasurer for the expenses thereof, who is hereby ordered to pay the same to the Librarian or his Order on sight.

"May 30, 1761. At a meeting of the Directors the 30th of May, 1761, Present Edward Shippen, Adam Simon Kuhn, Samuel Boude, Benjamin Price, Isaac Whitelock, Joseph Pugh, and William Atlee.

"Agreed that 'til the number of eighty subscribers be completed, no new Member shall be admitted without paying to the Treasurer the sum of three Guineas, together with the Annual Payments until the time of such admission and signing the Articles.

"That no Member shall take any Book out of the Library before he pays his Original Subscription, with the annual Contributors mentioned in the Articles, and that no Book shall be left to any Person who is not a Member.

"That William Dillwyn shall be received a Member of the Company, agreeable to his Request, upon delivering three Guineas and the last Annual Payment to the Treasurer and signing the Articles.

"That Books given out by the Librarian shall not be kept longer than a Week from the time of their being taken; this Rule holds 'til the next Meeting of the Directors, before which the Librarian is ordered to have Notes printed, in order to be signed and left as a Security for the safe return of Books by each Member that borrows any, and no person shall have more Books than one at a time.

"Aug. 3, 1761. At a meeting of the Directors the 3d of August, 1761, Present Thomas Barton, William Stoy, Edward Shippen, George Ross, Isaac Whitelock, Benjamin Price, and William Atlee.

"Agreed with respect to the time allowed for reading Books taken out of the Library; that Folios shall be returned in four weeks from the time they are taken out, Quarto's in three weeks, Octavos in two weeks, and Duodecimos in one week.

"Agreed that if upon the return of any Book it appears to be injured, the Librarian shall determine the damage and receive the fine accordingly. But when there is any Dissent from the Judgment of the Librarian in this Point, the matter must be referred to the Directors, and the Book must not be given out again 'til after their Determination.

"That the Books are all to be rated at one hundred and fifty per cent. upon the original cost, and that the Cash Notes given by the Borrowers for the security of the Library shall be filled according to this appraisement.

"Ordered that a proper Catalogue of the Books be fairly drawn out, and also a catalogue of the Members' names, the Accounts settled, etc.

"Agreed that John Craig be admitted a Member of this Company, having purchased a share of Wm. Smith, late of this county, with the consent of the Directors."

On a triangular corner of pages 9 and 10 it is seen a meeting was held on Sept. 15, 1761, and that one "Anderson will rent the . . . pounds a year."

The next authentic notice we have of this organization is the charter of incorporation, granted by Governor James Hamilton on the 22d day of October, 1763, and filed in the recorder's office on the 28th day of November of the same year. A most important change had taken place meanwhile. The old title had been dropped, and instead it took on the name of the Juliana Library. Unwearied and long-continued research has failed to reveal the smallest particle of evidence that might throw light on this interesting if not important point. Undoubtedly it was in the nature of a compliment to Lady Juliana Penn, daughter of the Earl of Pomfret, and wife of Thomas Penn, one of the Proprietaries. The commonly accepted opinion is, or rather was, that this noble lady was the patron, if not the founder, of the library. The facts already given show conclusively that it had been in existence four years before her name was in any way connected with it. All claims made for her as the founder consequently fall to the ground. That the change of name was brought about by the hope that Lady Penn might lend material assistance to the library seems more than probable. Perhaps its few years of existence were not attended with the prosperity that was hoped for, and the belief that the wife of one of the Proprietaries might, by donations of books or material assistance of some other kind, come to the rescue if her name was given to the association, was the inducing motive.

Let these things be as they may, there is no evidence that goes to show that these expectations, if really entertained, were realized to any considerable extent. Lady Penn did donate a few books to the library named after her, but they were very few. An examination of hundreds of volumes now in other local libraries, and that at one time undoubtedly belonged to the Juliana Library, gives no evidence, by inscription or otherwise, that any of them ever came from her whose name the library bore. The volumes in private hands, purchased at the sale when the remaining portion of the collection was finally disposed of, are equally silent on this point.

There is, however, one notable exception. Mr. William Heitshue, of Lancaster, is the owner of a copy of the Bible purchased by his father at this sale. It is a beautiful edition of the Scriptures, in three folio volumes, with an extended commentary on the Old and New Testaments.[1] On the lid of the first volume, in large gilt letters, is this inscription:

The Gift
Of
The Rr. Honble.
Lady Juliana Penn,
To
The Juliana Library,
At Lancaster.

The volumes measure eleven by seventeen and one-half inches, and are bound in full Russia leather. The binding is highly ornate. The most elaborate and beautiful hand-tooling adorns the back and outside and inner margins of the cover; such, indeed, as the best binders of our own day might be proud to own. These volumes, so far as known, are the only evidence of Lady Penn's bounty to the Juliana Library, and this gift, as the date of its publication indicates, was made at least seven years after the library had taken her name. From all the surroundings, and the little evidence there is to throw light on this matter, the conclusion is irresistible that the change of name was not in consequence of any special bounty on the part of Lady Penn, and that at no time did she lend material aid, either in books or money, to the organization. How the founders and members of the library regarded this action is, of course, a matter of conjecture. The reasonable inference, however, is, they did not consider their new departure in the light of a great success. The accounts of the treasurer from 1766 to 1769, all that are extant, show no donations in cash from Lady Penn. It is a reasonable conclusion, therefore, that whatever the governing motives may have been, they resulted in little or no benefit to the library. If any substantial evidence of Lady Penn's bounty was the inducing cause, we have a right to look for some acknowledgment of the same; if not in the charter itself, then in the other records of the association that have come down to us. But all are dark and silent on this point, and these worthies of a hundred years ago may be instanced as confirmative proof of the disappointment that is likely to await those who place too much reliance upon the patronage and generosity of the worldly great and high born.

During the four years that elapsed from the organization in 1759 to the incorporation in 1763, we find six of the original subscribers had dropped out. Their places were more than filled by the twenty-nine new names which appear among the incorporators, swelling the total number to seventy-seven. These persons were not all residents of Lancaster City. Among the list of names we find many of the best-known citizens of the county; in fact, the list represents the most intelligent as well as the best element in the population. Many were men of more than local fame. Some had enjoyed the advantages of university training, more than half a dozen of them were lawyers, several were clergymen of eminence, a few of them were members of the Constitutional Convention, more than a score were members of the Legislature, and a number of them for more than twenty years.

It only remains to give such other particulars concerning the library as have been gleaned from contemporary records and the recollections of a few old citizens who were acquainted with it prior to its dispersion. Where the library was domiciled prior to 1761 is unknown. In that year, as appears from the minutes of the meeting held on May 9, 1761, a room was rented from Benjamin Price, on North Queen Street, for the term of three or five years, at the rate of ten pounds per annum. In 1766 the library was located in the house of Judge William Henry, on East King Street, now No. 8, who was also the librarian. His accounts with the library show that he drew rent from Nov. 1, 1766, to Nov. 1, 1768, at the rate of six pounds per annum, and the same sum for his services as librarian. How much longer it was kept there is unknown. It was moved from thence to what is now No. 1 East King Street, where it seems to have remained for a number of years. It was finally moved from that locality to what is now No. 21 North Queen Street. The cause of this last removal was the high rent it was compelled to pay, from which we may perhaps infer its financial affairs were not so flourishing as they might have been. In the last-named place the library remained for nearly or quite fifty years. It was placed there prior to the year 1800, and it remained there until sold in 1843, Mr. George Weitzel being the owner of the premises and acting as librarian. At the period of its last removal its days of greatest usefulness seem to have been over. Mr. George Weitzel, the son of the last librarian, and now more than eighty years old himself, and whose memory covers the period from 1810 to 1843, says few books were given out during that time. Occasionally persons would call and take out a few books, which seldom came back again. Dr. Meade, of Philadelphia, he remembers as one of these offenders.

The librarian and owner of the premises dying in 1843, the books were sold at public auction to satisfy the claims of the estate for rent. The appraisers were Dr. John Miller and William Gable, the auctioneer was Michael McGrann, and the clerk Thomas Zahm. There are two conflicting accounts as to the amount realized from the sale, the one placing the sum at

[1] "Commentary on the Books of the Old and New Testaments, in which are inscribed the Notes and Collections of John Lock, Sr., Daniel Waterland, and the Right Honorable Edward, Earl of Clarendon, and other Learned Persons, with Practical Improvements by William Dodd, LL.D., Prebendary of Brecon, and Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty. London, 1770." Dr. Adam Clark calls this "by far the best comment that has yet appeared in the English language." This is the famous Dr. Dodd who was executed for forgery in 1777

three hundred dollars and the other at only eighty dollars. There are various reasons for believing the former amount the correct one. There is also a tradition that there was a previous sale of a portion of the library, in order to cover arrearages for rent, but this fact, while it is possible, has not been satisfactorily established.

The original scope of this institution was not that of a library merely. This is known not only by the few relics that have been preserved, but is further proven by four long-cap pages of accounts between the library and its librarian, Judge William Henry, in the latter's own handwriting, the only other original record concerning it that survives. There was a small telescope and other astronomical instruments; chemical and philosophical apparatus were also among its treasures. The jaws of a carnivorous animal also remain to prove the nucleus of a museum was laid. There is a charge of five shillings in the librarian's account "for the carriage of the orrery and catalogues from Philadelphia"; another of fifteen shillings for the carriage of the globes from the same place. A payment of fifteen shillings for an "electric machine" is also recorded. Charges are also made for sundry lots of vials and bottles, tin foil, and other articles, such as might be expected in a collection like this. In short, the library was to be a teacher in other ways than through books. There is also in existence a finely engraved copper-plate portrait of Thomas Penn, nine by eleven inches in size, saved from the wreck of the library when it was sold. This plate represents a handsome man, of imposing presence, with something of the build of his distinguished father. The inscription on the plate is as follows:

Davis, Pinx, 1751. Martin, Sc.

THOMAS PENN, ESQ.,
One of the Proprietors of Pennsylvania.

The date affixed shows this portrait was not engraved especially for the library.[1]

What was the extent of the library and what was the general character of the books? These are important questions, and it is to be regretted no definite answer can be made to them. That the books were a collection of some extent hardly admits of a doubt. In the charter it is related that the incorporators "have at great expense purchased a large and valuable collection of useful books." At the winding up of the concern in 1843 the books have been described as having occupied a wall space about twelve feet long by eight feet high. Making allowance for the different sizes of books, this would give us perhaps eight hundred volumes, although the actual number of volumes sold was only three hundred. Earlier there were no doubt more, and perhaps at its most flourishing period it numbered a thousand volumes or more. When it is called to mind that the famous Philadelphia Library at the close of the Revolutionary war numbered only five thousand volumes, the Juliana Library must be regarded as a very respectable collection for a small provincial town. As to the character of the books hardly anything is known. Our fathers were not much given to what is at the present time called trash, and from the character of the men at the head of the library we may fairly infer there was plenty of solid reading in it. We find in the librarian's accounts £1 3*s.* charged for the "History of Greenland," and £1 9*s.* for Pennington's Works, 2 vols. A copy of Seneca's "Morals" was also among the contents. There was a printed catalogue as early as 1766, but not a copy has escaped the general wreck. With what interest the pages of that little volume would now be turned over! Messrs. Hall & Sellers seem to have been the Philadelphia firm from whom the purchases were chiefly made. The library seems to have had a considerable revenue from its subscribing members. From Sept. 21, 1766, to Sept. 15, 1769, the amount that came into the librarian's hands was £122 5*s.* 4*d.* What were its fortunes during the period of the Revolution and down to the beginning of the present century there is no record to show. Perhaps its most flourishing era was the one covered by the scant records here brought to light.

One other public notice of the library is found in the *Lancaster Neutral Newspaper and Reporter* under the date of Oct. 10, 1787. It is to the following effect:

"PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given to all the members of the Juliana Library Company, at the Borough of Lancaster, that they are required to meet at the Court-House in the said Borough, by adjournment, on Saturday next at three o'clock (afternoon) in order to take into consideration the affairs of the said Library Company, and all persons having books of the said Company in their possession are desired to bring them in at that time."

It seems idle almost to speculate upon the import of the above notice. Had the trying times of the Revolution, in which so many of its original members took an active part, been the means of closing its doors, and was an attempt about to be made to revive its usefulness? The notice hints of a previous meeting where the preliminary steps looking to this end were no doubt taken. The request for the return of all the books out seems to intimate that an inventory of the property on hand was contemplated prior to a reorganization.

No charge has more frequently been brought against the German emigrants to Pennsylvania and their immediate descendants than that of ignorance

[1] This plate, as well as the constitution, by-laws, charter of incorporation, fragment of secretary's minutes of proceedings, and several pages of Librarian Henry's accounts, is now in the possession of Mr. John P. Schaum, of Lancaster City, who obtained them from Mr. George Weitzel, the octogenarian son of the last librarian. To the former of these gentlemen the writer's thanks are hereby extended for a free use of the papers just named, while from the active and vigorous recollections of the latter many facts were obtained that proved of great service in the preparation of this paper.

It is to be hoped that all the above documents may find a final and secure resting-place in the library of the State Historical Society, where they naturally seem to belong.

and their indifference to educational matters generally, and none is more baseless. The church and the school went hand-in-hand everywhere throughout the colony, and in the founding of the Juliana Library we have irrefutable evidence of their progressive spirit. True, men of other nationalities were connected with the enterprise, but the majority were men of German ancestry. Their money, as well as their influence, was devoted to the cause of education and the advancement of learning. This reproach therefore must fall to the ground, and they be allowed to stand among the other friends of education who crossed the seas to found a new empire in the land of Penn.

The Lancaster Library Company.[1]—Co-existent with the Juliana Library was the Lancaster Library Company, an association that seems to have had its birth a few years before the birth of the present century. Of its character, aim, extent, and the period of its continuance hardly anything is known. No books, records, or minutes of proceedings seem to have come down to us. All that is known of it are a few business notices and editorial references in the newspapers of the day, but these are disappointingly few, meagre, and unsatisfactory.

The earliest notice of which I have any knowledge is in the *Lancaster Journal* of May 20, 1796, which reads as follows:

"LIBRARY, May 20, 1796.

"The Association for the erection of a Library Company in the Borough of Lancaster are hereby requested to assemble at the Court-House in Lancaster on Saturday the 28th of May (inst.) at 3 o'clock, P.M., to carry into effect the intention of the Association."

As to what the "intention" of the association was, the above brief notice is provokingly silent. Evidently it was an entirely new organization. This is more than certain from a mention made in the above-named paper in its following issue. It is there stated that eighty-one (81) persons subscribed to certain articles of agreement, which number is competent to form a first general meeting, and a call is accordingly made upon the subscribers to meet on May 28th to effect a regular organization. Such an organization was accordingly formed, as we find a notice on Feb. 3, 1797, that the librarian is in attendance at the court-house on every Monday afternoon. In August, 1797, it is announced in the newspaper (*Journal*) that new regulations have been adopted by the Lancaster Library Company, which allow country members to keep books twice as long as had been allowed before.

The next notice of this association occurs in the issue of the *Journal* for March 26, 1804, in these words:

"LIBRARY COMPANY OF LANCASTER.

"The members are requested to meet on Monday next, the 26 instant at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Matthias Slough."

[1] By F. R. Diffenderffer.

Matthias Slough seems to have been among the foremost men of his day in Lancaster in promoting educational matters among his fellow-citizens. He was, as has already been seen, a charter member of the Juliana Library. Evidently the reading public of the county during the closing years of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries owed him a debt of gratitude.

On Feb. 15, 1811, this notice appeared in the *Journal:*

"BOOKS WANTING.

"All persons having books belonging to the Subscriber or to the Lancaster Library Company are requested to return them without delay.

"JOHN ROSS,
"*Librarian L. L. C.*"

With the last-mentioned date all trace of this Lancaster Library Company is lost. Doubtless it gave up the ghost, and its collections were sold and dispersed. But prior to this time other schemes looking to the establishment of circulating and other libraries had come to the surface. On Oct. 10, 1806, the following announcement appeared in the *Journal:*

"A CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

"Provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be procured, a Company pledges itself to establish a Circulating Library in the Borough of Lancaster. The Library will be opened with 2000 volumes, and will be continually supplied with the European Periodical Publications and with the best news and literary papers of the United States. The conditions are such as to encourage subscribers from Columbia, Middletown, Lititz, Strasburg, etc. No books will be lent but to subscribers. Terms of subscription, $5 per annum, $2 per quarter, or $1 per month, to be paid in advance. Subscriptions received at this office and at Thomas Pool's, agent for the Company."

Evidently the Lancaster Library Company was not fulfilling its mission very satisfactorily, else a second library had not been deemed necessary.

Joseph Clendenin evidently thought so, for in 1809 he also opened a circulating library in connection with his book-store. He, too, seems to have failed of success, as in April, 1811, he gave public notice that all books borrowed from him "must be returned before the first Wednesday of the court, as he means to sell them on that day."

The foregoing, it is believed, includes all the public libraries, subscription or otherwise, started in Lancaster County up to the year 1810. If there were any others they must have been on a very limited scale, and so insignificant as to have left no trace either in the public prints or elsewhere.

The Misses Jordan Library.[2]—This was a circulating library, which was the property of two maiden ladies of Lancaster, and was first opened to the public on the 23d of July, 1821, in East King Street. These ladies occupying as a private residence the same building in which the library was kept, it was therefore open daily from 8 o'clock A.M. to 8 o'clock P.M.,

[2] The articles on the Misses Jordan Library, also those following on the Lancaster Polemic Society, Historical, Agricultural, and Mechanics' Society, Athenæum, Lancaster Theatres, and Mechanics' Society, Lancaster Museum, Linnæan Society, and Tucquan Club were contributed by Dr. S. S. Rathvon, of Lancaster.

and the subscription was three dollars per year, or one dollar per quarter to those who would not obligate themselves for a longer period than three months. This library was mainly an inheritance, and it continued in active operation during the lifetime of one or both of the proprietors, a period of about a quarter of a century. After the death of the proprietors it was disposed of at private and public sales. Volumes of it still exist in private collections, and others finally reached the libraries of the Mechanics' Society and the Athenæum.

The Lancaster Polemic Society.—This society was organized about the end of the eighteenth or the beginning of the nineteenth century. Among other things it held public discussions on questions relating to the current period. In a Lancaster publication, dated Nov. 22, 1805, the members of this society are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the house of Mr. Gurtorious Stoy on the following Saturday evening, at seven o'clock precisely, to discuss the question, "Are the natural talents of men superior to those of women?" By order of the society, and signed by Stacy Potts, Jr., Secretary. Little is known of this society at the present day, either as to the date of its organization or its final dissolution, nor yet of those who were active participants in its affairs. It is interesting, however, to *know* that such a society once existed in the town of Lancaster.

The Historical, Agricultural, and Mechanics' Society was organized on the 22d day of September, 1857. The object of its organization, primarily, was to secure the thousand dollars donation of books which Congress had a short time previously made to a society in each Congressional district devoted to history, agriculture, and mechanics, and, secondarily, to establish a library and reading-room, which should be kept open daily for the benefit of its members, and any responsible person could become a member by paying into the treasury one dollar annually. This society had its library and reading-room on the second floor of Russell's hardware-store in North Queen Street, now owned and occupied by Mr. Kepler as a hardware-store, and for a short time it appeared to be prosperous. This society was subsequently consolidated with another and later library association called the Athenæum, and as after the union of the two was effected it still retained its original title with that of Athenæum as a prefix, it cannot be fairly classed with extinct institutions. Nevertheless, as a separate and distinct organization it was, perhaps permanently, suspended. This society also conceived the idea of fostering the natural sciences, and hence created a department of natural science and appointed a committee of ten members to take charge of that department; but, with the exception of a few antique relics and minerals, very little was done towards collecting materials for a museum. The finale of that committee will be found in the sketch of the Linnæan Society.

Lancaster Lyceum, or Conservatory of Arts and Sciences.—This institution also had its origin about the time Josiah Holbrook visited Lancaster City and County, in 1836 and 1837. It was still in a moderately flourishing condition in the winter of 1840, when the writer became a member of it, according to a card of membership before him bearing the date of that year and signed by "W. Kennedy, Sect." At that period it held its meetings in Franklin College, on West Lime Street, then popularly called "The Lyceum." It had its lectures and discussions on appropriate subjects, had a library of books, pamphlets, etc., a cabinet of minerals and other objects, and a very complete set of philosophical instruments and implements, especially in the department of chemistry. Before the advent of the fifties the Lyceum ceased to exist as an active organization, and all its remaining property was transferred to the custody of the Lancaster High School, corner of Prince and Chestnut Streets, from whence it never was removed.

The Athenæum was organized on the 11th of August, 1858, and the rooms in the third story of the City Hall, facing Penn Square and West King Street, were accorded it by a vote of the City Councils free of rent. To this society Hon. E. C. Reigart donated two thousand five hundred dollars on the 1st of January, 1859, and five hundred dollars annually thereafter for three years. The rooms were elegantly fitted up as a library and reading-room, and formally opened on the 17th of February, 1859, the Historical, Agricultural, and Mechanics' Society having ten days previously also removed all its books and other effects into said rooms. On the 20th of December, 1860, the Athenæum Association and the Historical, Agricultural, and Mechanics' Society were united and their libraries consolidated under the corporate title of the "Athenæum and Historical, Agricultural, and Mechanics' Society." Notwithstanding this auspicious beginning, supported by a large annual dollar membership, the prosperity of the society was comparatively of short duration. The Hon. J. J. Libhart, of Marietta, Pa., made a special deposit of a large number of mammals, birds, fishes, insects, minerals, and fossils, and other public-spirited citizens of the city and county made miscellaneous donations and deposits as contributions towards an ultimate museum. The committee on natural history and science was continued, but little opportunity was afforded for the development of that branch of the society's proposed work. At length came the sad tidings of the bombardment and fall of Fort Sumter, and the tocsin of war was sounded throughout the Union. From that period the Athenæum began to wane. The all-absorbing questions involved in the Rebellion, the death or removal of its most liberal benefactors, the withdrawal of the pecuniary support of the public, and the unavoidable closing of the daily reading-room and library produced a state of scientific and literary lethargy, as a result of the more active energies

called into exercise through the local and temporary organizations made necessary in a time of active war. The return of peace could not revive it, and finally, after many vicissitudes, its functions were suspended, and on the 1st of April, 1878, it transferred its books and other property to the custody of the Young Men's Christian Association. This transfer, however, does not extinguish the Athenæum; it merely suspends it, and it is so provided in the articles of transfer. Under the provisions of its organic laws, it is governed by a board of directors, who are elected by the members and serve for one year, "and until their successors are elected and installed."

The last board of directors elected (January, 1870) were Hon. A. L. Hayes, president; Hon. George Sanderson, vice-president; James Black, Esq., treasurer; Professor John B. Kevinski, secretary; Hon. A. E. Roberts, Gen. George M. Steinman, Daniel G. Baker, Esq., Alexander Harris, Esq., Professor S. S. Rathvon, Mr. H. Baumgardner, and Mr. George K. Reed. After the death of the president the vice-president officiated, and after the death of the latter Professor S. S. Rathvon was elected president, and the vice-presidency was left temporarily vacant. By the present arrangement with the Young Men's Christian Association the Congressional documents are kept in a separate room in the second story of the building, and are always accessible to the public on the conditions provided by the rules of the joint associations, and the other volumes are so labeled and arranged as to facilitate a separation when the time arrives to make such a separation expedient. The library of the Athenæum consists of about six thousand volumes, and its future disposition is subject to the call of the board of directors. The main object in making the existing arrangement was to approximate the original aim of the founders of the Athenæum, and also the act of Congress in making it the depository of the public documents for the Congressional district composed of Lancaster County. During the latter years of the Athenæum, for want of pecuniary and moral support, it was unable, as a separate organization, to open its library to the public. The combined libraries of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Athenæum and Historical and Mechanics' Society now number over ten thousand volumes; and, aided by the fostering interest of the community in which it is located, they cannot fail to be an effective instrument for the diffusion of useful knowledge, besides constituting an historical and literary centre of eminent use to the scientist, the historian, and the scholar among the coming generations.

Lancaster Theatres.—During the town and borough existence of Lancaster, and for years even after it was incorporated as a city,—in 1818,—dramatic exhibitions and concerts were usually held in hotels or taverns, or in contemporary contiguous structures or inclosures. It was not until some time in the teens of the present century that a special permanent building was devoted to that purpose. The "Red Lion Hotel," now better known as the "Cooper House," the "Swan Hotel," or "Hubly House," now occupied by Hostetter & Son as a clothing-store, and also as a tea-store, "The Grape Hotel," better known as "Michael's Hotel," were conspicuous among those that entertained and accommodated dramatic and musical exhibitions. It was during the advent of a dramatic company at the Red Lion that one of the Jefferson family fell down-stairs and broke his neck.

It was some time prior to 1819 that Landis Beitler fitted up a building that stood on the southeast corner of Prince and Orange Streets for the accommodation of dramatic exhibitions. This building was also sometimes called the "Circus," and doubtless circus performances were also held therein. We conclude that this was previous to 1819, from the fact that it then was already a landmark, for in perusing the article on the Museum, it will be perceived that John Landis (one of the proprietors of the theatre) advertised in that year that he would open a museum in Orange Street, opposite the theatre. This building, according to tradition, was subsequently blown down by a storm. During the presidential campaign of 1840 the site was occupied by an immense log cabin, where "Bacchus" presided over the orgies of "Hard Cider" night and day for a season,—now occupied by the Union Bethel Church. The next theatre building in the order of time was fitted up about 1830, on West Chestnut Street, on the site of the present Harburger Foundry, formerly known as the "Keiffer Foundry;" the old buildings were destroyed by fire in 1858. Strolling companies from the Eastern cities performed here, and sometimes home talent took a part. "Stars" also, of greater or less magnitude, shone in this theatre.

Reitzel's Hall, on the north side of West Orange Street, was the next in order. This is the same building, in part, now occupied by the stabling of "Shober's Eagle Hotel," on the northwest corner of North Queen and Orange Streets.

Philip Reitzel for several years had kept a lottery-office at No. 18 Centre Square. In the spring of 1837 he erected the theatre building, and late in March of that year it was leased by Mr. Potter, manager of a Philadelphia theatre, and opened by him soon after. A dramatic society, known as "The Conner Society," occupied this hall for some years, and here is where some of the highest local talent of Lancaster City was exhibited.

About 1847 or 1848 "Mechanics' Hall," in South Queen Street, was fitted up as a theatre, and continued so until the removal of the "Old Jail" from the corner of West King and Prince Streets to the new prison in the eastern suburb of the city. When part of the old prison structure was converted into "Fulton Hall," it was built for the express accommodation of theatrical exhibitions, and from that period down to the present time it has been almost

exclusively devoted to the drama. The new prison was finished in 1851, and about that period Fulton Hall was in process of erection. This hall afforded by far the best dramatic accommodations that had ever before existed in Lancaster City; but after it came into the possession of Mr. Yecker, in 1870, through his individual enterprise it was metamorphosed into an opera-house which is superior in all its appointments to any other similar building in the State outside of Philadelphia, and perhaps Pittsburgh, and enjoys the entire monopoly of all the concerts, operas, and theatrical exhibitions held in Lancaster.

It will thus be seen that, so far as relates to the drama, and the facilities necessary to the accommodation and encouragement of the drama, Lancaster City has been slowly but surely progressive. She has been sometimes severely criticised for her encouragement of exhibitions intrinsically of an inferior order, while those of a superior character have been scarcely honored with a decent recognition, but these contingencies occur everywhere, sometimes inadvertent, sometimes incontrollable, and other times purely accidental. Some people require a higher, a lower, or an intermediate order of gratification, according to taste and culture, and hence overcrowded houses or "empty boxes" are contingencies that are always *likely* to occur.

Many names might have been mentioned in connection with this subject, but for prudential reasons we have refrained from doing so. Those of the long past are forgotten, and those of the present are known to all.

The Mechanics' Society. — After several preliminary meetings,[1] a final meeting of citizens of Lancaster was held at the public-house of Widow Eichholtz,[2] East King Street, on the 8th of July, 1829, at which time and place the Mechanics' Society of Lancaster City was organized, and the following board of officers were elected: President, Hugh Maxwell; Vice-President, Ingham Wood; Librarian, Abner Thomas; Treasurer, Arthur Armstrong; Secretary, Abraham N. Breneman. The constitution was signed by ninety-nine members, of whom Dr. John L. Atlee, Sr., alone survives. A charter was obtained under date of May 26, 1831. This society therefore is one of the oldest, if not the very oldest literary association in the city of Lancaster. Soon after its incorporation it purchased a lot of ground in South Queen Street, and in the summer of 1839 Mechanics' Hall was built on the site now occupied by the lower furniture warerooms of George B. Schaum. The basement was occupied as an Apprentices' Library and reading-room, and the second floor was let out for concerts, balls, lectures, and other entertainments. The society introduced into Lancaster, during the winter seasons, popular lectures and night-schools. Among the lecturers were Redmond Conyngham, on history; Dr. Washington L. Atlee, on chemistry; John W. Forney, on miscellaneous subjects; David Paul Brown, on polite literature; Dr. Buckingham, on foreign travel and adventure; Dr. Gleason, on physiology; the elder Fowler, on phrenology; and various other lecturers on other topics. The society was originally organized for the benefit of mechanics, and especially apprentices, and none could become members but mechanics; but it appears they became "weary in well doing," and hence about 1845, or even earlier, the interest in what had been so auspiciously begun manifested signs of decay. Finally, for lack of zeal, and consequently of patronage, it was compelled to discontinue its meetings and close its library. Its books were transferred to the custody of the Lancaster City High School, and subsequently it disposed of its real estate, paid its debts, and put the balance of its funds out on interest. A few faithful friends, however, kept its organization intact, met annually, and elected officers. About the year 1855 it revived, removed its books to a room on the second floor of McConomy's building in West King Street, the room it still occupies, and opened a public subscription library. It increased its membership to about thirty, and its list of subscribers, alternately varying from fifty to one hundred, at one dollar a year. The number of volumes had dwindled down to about three thousand, but at the present time it numbers between six thousand five hundred and seven thousand volumes, adding from fifty to one hundred annually. After the revival in 1855 it assumed the title of Mechanics' Library Association. It meets on the third Monday of each month for the transaction of business, and opens the library every Thursday evening from six o'clock until nine o'clock, for the loan and exchange of books. The restriction confining its membership to mechanics has also been removed. The apprentice system, as it existed half a century ago or more, has become demoralized, apprentices generally not being regarded as members of the family of employers, and no control is assumed over them beyond the bounds of the shop, and the legal working hours. The exceptions to the present custom, in this respect, are very few among mechanics, and that few only patronize the Mechanics' Library.

This library contains many antique volumes, some of which belonged to other libraries once existing in

[1] A meeting had been called as early as Dec. 30, 1828, and held Jan. 10, 1829, at the sign of the "Bull's Head" (Widow Eichholtz's), to consider the subject of a mechanics' society, at which Gen. Jeremiah Mosher was appointed chairman; James Cameron, Esq., and Col. Levi Rogers, vice-chairmen; Henry Breneman and Ingham Wood, secretaries. Resolutions were passed, addresses were delivered, and committees appointed, all in aid of the enterprise. Subsequent meetings were held Feb. 4 and June 18, 1829, at which the objects of the society were explained, and rules and regulations adopted.

[2] Widow Eichholtz kept a tavern on East King Street, known as the "Bull's Head," the site of which is now occupied by the jewelry-store of Mr. Augustus Rhoads and Russel & Shulmier's coal-office. The old structure was torn down, and the Exchange Hotel was erected in its stead. This was subsequently converted into a mercantile house, and for some years occupied by Watt, Shand & Co. It stood on the corner of what is now known as Christian and East King Streets.

the city of Lancaster, and others donated by private individuals. Among the former was the Juliana Library, founded before the American Revolution, of which Thomas Penn and wife were patrons. Some were obtained from the Misses Jordan's Library, and others from the Young Men's Private Library, which had been organized for mutual instruction during the first quarter of the present century; but the labels had all been removed by former librarians, so that it is nearly impossible now to distinguish them.

The present board of officers are as follows: President, H. R. McConomy, Esq.; Vice-President, J. W. Byrne; Secretary, S. H. Zahn; Treasurer, C. Gast; Librarian, S. S. Rathvon; Property Committee, G. M. Zahn, Philip Doersom, Thomas Baker, J. W. Byrne; Library Committee, S. S. Rathvon, D. Haverstick, J. W. Byrne, W. F. Duncan, George Wiant. It must be very apparent how the Mechanics' Library has been enabled to prolong its existence and its usefulness for more than half a century: namely, by keeping intact its invested funds, and economically confining its expenditures within the limits of its income from accruing interest and subscriptions to the library. There has not been wanting a strong desire for some years to make it more effective in meeting the wants of a progressive public; but that desire has never been allowed to commit the society to any doubtful enterprise that would be likely to involve it in financial embarrassment, or destroy its usefulness altogether. Instead of making a temporary "splurge" for the sake of effect merely, it has chosen to continue on "in the even tenor of its way," and if it could not do much, to be content with little.

Lancaster Museum.—If ever there was an institution in Lancaster of which it could truly be said that it had become extinct, it was the old Lancaster Museum; for it was finally transferred to Cincinnati, where it was extinguished by fire, and probably not a shred of it remains at this day. This museum, perhaps better known as Landis' Museum, was established by John Landis, an innkeeper of Lancaster City. In an advertisment dated Oct. 23, 1819, Mr. Landis informed the public that he had collected a large number of natural and artificial curiosities for his museum, and that they would be ready for exhibition at an early day. Accordingly, on the 4th of December, 1819, he publicly announced that his museum was opened, and that the price of admission was fixed "at the low rate of 25 cents," and it would remain open every day (Sunday excepted) "from 9 o'clock in the morning until sunset." The building occupied by the museum was in "West Orange Street, opposite the theatre," and was probably the first museum established in Lancaster. Many years ago Landis L Beitler established a theatre on the site now occupied by the Union Bethel Church, on the corner of North Prince and West Orange Streets, and if the museum was *opposite*, it very likely occupied the building on the southwest or northeast corner of the streets named. From thence it was removed to the building that formerly stood on the site of the present *Examiner* printing-house, but we have not had access to the date of its removal. It was still the property of John Landis, and the next removal was to the south side of Penn Square, in the building now occupied by Mr. Michael Haverbush as a saddle and harness manufactory, where it was kept for many years.

When John S. Gable erected the large building (Rohrer House) on the corner of North Queen and West Chestnut Streets, he had express reference to the museum, hence the many large windows in it. Mr. Landis removed his museum to the Gable building in 1836 or 1837, and in 1838 he sold it to J. M. Westhaeffer. In 1839, Mr. Westhaffer sold the one-half of it to Charles S. Getz, and it was conducted for three years under the firm of Westhaeffer & Getz. The senior partner sold his half to the junior in 1842.

About the end of 1842, Mr. Getz sold his entire interest in the Lancaster Museum to Mr. Noah Smith, an Eastern man, who conducted it until the winter of 1849, when he sold it to Wood & Peale, of Cincinnati, who removed it to that thriving city, and Lancaster was entirely deprived of an institution to which it had been accustomed for a period of thirty years. One year after its removal to Cincinnati the museum of Wood & Peale took fire, and the whole collection was consumed by the devouring flames.

Immediately above the upper story windows (now occupied by a row of brackets) on the east front of the Gable building, was a large sign-board occupying the entire front, on which was inscribed, in large black letters, "Gallery of Arts and Sciences," and this was all that remained of the old Lancaster Museum for a number of years after its removal.

The principal attraction of this museum was its wax statuary, and some of these would now be regarded as mere caricatures of the subjects they represented. Curious works of art and mechanical genius, historical relics, specimens of natural history, stuffed or alcoholized monstrosities, minerals, fossils, and shells, and numerous miscellaneous objects mainly constituted the collection. But such as it was, there were few in the rural districts who had not the desire of, at least once in their lifetime, seeing the Lancaster Museum; and after its removal it was by many regarded as a serious loss. It had, however, been of so little profit to any of its proprietors that no one subsequently attempted a duplication of it, and finally it was forgotten or only remembered as one of the things that were.

Linnæan Society.—This society was organized on the 15th of February, 1862, and under the title of the Linnæan Society of Lancaster City and County it was incorporated by the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Lancaster, Pa., on the 30th of August, 1865. Its objects were the cultivation, development, and advancement of the natural sciences, and for the investigation of the characters, habits, and qualities

of the animals, plants, and minerals of Lancaster County and adjacent territory. It subsequently added the physical sciences, archæology, historical collections, etc., and established a museum and library.

The original founders of the society were Professors T. C. Porter, J. P. Wickersham, and E. B. Weaver, and Messrs. J. Stauffer, S. S. Rathvon, J. R. Sypher, J. B. Kevinski, John F. Heinitsh, Samuel Auxer, and D. G. Swartz. These ten, together with the late Dr. S. S. Haldeman and Hon. J. J. Libhart,[1] constituted a committee on natural science in the Athenæum, which is now temporarily merged in another literary organization. In addition to the above named, except two deceased, the charter members were C. A. Heinitsh, J. M. Seitz, F. Smith, J. B. Eshelman, I. S. Geist, J. P. McCaskey, Edward Brooks, H. L. Zahn, H. G. Bruckart, S. W. Mifflin, J. A. Sheaf, G. M. Zahn, C. B. Grubb, J. M. Greider, J. Beck, W. L. Gill, S. G. Behmer, G. Steinman, A. P. Garber, J. S. Witmer, H. A. Rockafield, A. O. Newpher, I. Bushong, P. E. Gibbons, L. M. Hobbs, and A. Sumny.

The first board of officers were: Professor T. C. Porter, president; J. P. Wickersham and H. G. Bruckart, vice-presidents; J. Stauffer, recording secretary; J. M. Seitz, assistant secretary; John P. McCaskey, corresponding secretary; S. S. Rathvon, treasurer; J. B. Kevinski, librarian; J. Stauffer, S. S. Rathvon, J. B. Kevinski, and H. G. Bruckart, curators.

The present board of officers are President, Hon. J. P. Wickersham; Vice-Presidents, Drs. J. H. Dubbs and T. R. Baker; Recording Secretary, Dr. M. L. Davis; Assistant Recording Secretary, S. M. Sener; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. H. L. Knight; Treasurer, Dr. S. S. Rathvon; Librarian, Mrs. L. D. Zell; Curators, Professor J. S. Stahr, S. S. Rathvon, C. A. Heinitsh, and S. M. Sener.

The scope of the "curriculum" of the society may be inferred from the following list of chairmen of the standing committees for 1883: Mammalogy, Dr. M. L. Davis; Ornithology, William L. Gill; Herpetology, Wilmer S. Bolton; Ichthyology, Charles A. Heinitsh; Entomology, S. S. Rathvon; Botany, Mrs. L. D. Zell; Geology, Professor J. S. Stahr; Paleontology, Dr. S. R. Baker; Microscopy, Dr. H. L. Knight; Conchology, Professor E. H. Buehrle; Archæology, Professor J. H. Dubbs; Natural and Historical Miscellany, Mrs. P. E. Gibbons. Since the institution of the society in 1862 the succession of presidents has been T. C. Porter, J. P. Wickersham, H. G. Bruckart, J. S. Stahr, and the present incumbent.

The Linnæan Society meets at two o'clock P.M., on the last Saturday of each month, in the ante-room of its museum, in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, South Queen Street, Lancaster. Its library consists of about five hundred volumes and about the same number of pamphlets, catalogues, etc. Its collections in natural history consist of about twenty-five thousand specimens, about five thousand of which are botanical, including nearly the entire flora of Lancaster County, and more than ten thousand of which are insects. In archæology it contains a large number of the local mementos of the red men, who once existed in the county, but who have long since passed away. It also contains specimens of nearly the entire mineralogy and paleontology of the county. The historical section contains many relics, pamphlets, papers, manuscripts, maps, etc. For the past twenty-one years it has been almost exclusively supported by the contributions, fees, and ordinary dues of its members. From ten to twenty original papers are read before the society annually, a few of which are published entire in the local journals; but most of them are only recorded, or a synopsis of them published in the proceedings in the *Lancaster Farmer* or the daily papers.

The greatest obstructions to its progress at present are its crowded condition, the want of necessary funds, and men of leisure as co-operative workers. Thus far it has mainly been engaged in collecting material, which needs to be properly classified and arranged in order to give effect to its original objects, all of which require time and means.

The Tucquan Club.—In the month of February, 1862, there was organized in Lancaster City a scientific association known as the "Linnæan Society," of which Professor S. C. Porter was the president, Jacob Stauffer, secretary, and S. S. Rathvon, treasurer, with the usual additional officers. This society authorized "fixed meetings," for the purpose of scientific exploration and discovery. Accordingly, the three above-named officers, accompanied by from eight to ten other members of the society, among whom were Godfried Zahm, John B. Kevinski, John M. Seits, William L. Gill, John S. Witmer, J. R. Sypher, Professor E. Brooks, John P. McCaskey, Edward Zahm, and others, during the summer season made day excursions to various rural districts in Lancaster County, and this continued for several years, the number augmenting gradually by the addition of persons who were not members of the "Linnæan," until finally, in the month of July, 1869, on the banks of the Susquehanna, near the mouth of the romantic Tucquan Creek, the gathering culminated in the "Tucquan Scientific and Piscatorial Association," assuming a semi-organic form, electing a board of officers, and adopting a set of elementary rules and regulations and a "movable" or undefined roll of membership. It gradually acquired the necessary equipage and implements for a piscatorial and scientific encampment, and from 1869 to the present time (except 1876) it has annually made an excursion, and encamped for four

[1] These two never became active members, from inability to attend, but were elected correspondents.

days or a week somewhere in the county of Lancaster or beyond it, where piscatorial recreations were most available. It has been the means during these encampments of adding largely to the museum of the Linnæan Society, although it is an entirely separate and distinct organization.

The following board of officers was elected after the Tucquan organization, and, with some variation in the executive committee, continued down to 1879: S. S. Rathvon, president; Lewis Haldy, vice-president; John B. Kevinski, treasurer; Thomas B. Cochran, secretary; Michael Zahm, Hiram Stamm, William L. Gill, John H. Baumgardner, and Charles A. Boring, executive committee, with about twenty active members, and frequently an equal number of provisional or annual members.

In 1880 the Tucquan Club resolved itself into a closer corporation than had previously existed, revised its constitution and by-laws, and limited its active membership to thirty, a unanimous vote being necessary to a choice. It also provided for the election of annual members, who may continue such, or who may only attend on a single occasion. These have no vote, cannot hold office or a proprietorship in the property of the club. In 1882 the club adopted a seal and a certificate of membership. At the last election, in June, 1883, the following board of officers was elected for the ensuing year; President, S. S. Rathvon; Vice-President, L. Haldy; Secretary, A. C. Reinoehl; Treasurer, William L. Gill; Executive Committee, William L. Gill, G. M. Zahm, H. R. Breneman, G. R. Wilson, and A. H. Fritchey.

The leading object of the club is that of physical recreation and recuperation, and as the primitive condition of a sound mind also involves that of a sound body, its object incidentally includes mental recreation and recuperation. Although for its better government it has adopted a few simple rules and regulations unanimously acquiesced in by its membership, yet beyond the reasonable administration of those rules and regulations it exercises no governmental restraints. Every man is practically "a law unto himself," and it endeavors only to admit such members as can safely be made the custodians of such transcendent freedom. There are no expenses attached to it other than those incidental to its annual encampment, and these are only the free and equal contributions of its participating members. Its culinary department is presided over by a chief and an assistant cook, who are reasonably compensated for their services, and, on the whole, its members can enjoy a respite in midsummer from their weary and often enervating routine of labors at very little more than it would cost them to remain at home. It is surrounded and permeated by none of those formal and conventional restraints which obtain at seaside and society gatherings, where fashion is the only god that is worshiped, and which impose continual labor in lieu of recreation. There are no official insignia, no visible grades in rank, and for the time being the burden of its lay is

> "A chosen band
> In a rural land,
> And a life in the woods for me."

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity.[1]—A number of Lutheran families having settled in and around Lancaster early in the eighteenth century, the Rev. John Christian Schultze became their first pastor. The register of baptisms begins with the year 1730, and the first entries were no doubt made by him. He soon afterward returned to Europe as the agent of the Lutherans in the eastern part of the State, and did not return to this country. The Rev. John Casper Stoever crossed the ocean about the year 1725, as the chaplain of a company of emigrants, and we find him in Lancaster in 1733, engaged in the work of preaching for a congregation which was organized and enjoyed regular services. On the eighteenth Sunday after Trinity of that year, the records show that he administered the Lord's Supper to as many as one hundred and forty-nine communicants, and other communions are mentioned. Until 1736 he seems to have officiated only in the capacity of a missionary. On Nov. 7, 1736, he received a call, signed by the church members of Lancaster, and then only became their regular pastor. The first Lutheran Church in Lancaster was erected during his ministry, which was solemnly consecrated by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Stoever, Oct. 28, 1738. The church stood on the spot now occupied by the chapel of the Church of the Holy Trinity. The altar was of stone, surrounded by a walnut railing, and was donated by several liberal members. The steeple of the church was furnished with bells. The organ was not completed until 1744. It was constructed by a skillful artist named George Kraft.

Rev. Mr. Stoever removed to Spottsylvania, Va., at the close of 1739 or beginning of 1740, and the congregation was for several years exposed to severe trials. They were visited and served for a time by a Mr. Valentine Kraft, whose influence was not the best. Rev. John Dylander occasionally served the congregation in 1743 and 1744, and was acceptable.

The Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, distinguished for his learning, piety, soundness of doctrine, purity of character, and active zeal for the welfare of the church, arrived in this country in 1742. He is often styled and is revered as the patriarch of the Lutheran Church in America. He visited Lancaster in December, 1743, and contributed much by his preaching and influence to give confidence and courage to the members of the congregation. The members at that time were so much interested in Dr. Muhlenberg's efforts to establish the Lutheran Church in Philadelphia, that they sent a sum of money to aid in building St. Michael's Church, in that city, equivalent to one hundred German dollars.

[1] By Rev. Dr. E. Greenwald.

In 1745 and 1746 the congregation in Lancaster was thrown into the utmost disorder. The Rev. Mr. Nyberg, from Sweden, was their pastor. He became disaffected toward the Lutheran Church, renounced its doctrines, and exerted himself to carry the members of the congregation over to another denomination, and it was not until 1748 that the church became composed and settled down in peace. On the 3d of May, 1748, the Rev. John Frederick Handschuh entered upon the pastoral charge of the congregation. He was a man of excellent education, devout, conscientious, and self-denying. Under his ministry the church rose to a high degree of prosperity. Lancaster then contained about four hundred dwelling-houses. The parish school which he established was soon crowded, and the English and German pupils who applied for admission could not all be accommodated. His labors in the pulpit, in his pastoral visits, and among his catechumens were eminently blessed. The removal from Lancaster of those who had agitated the congregation tended to establish union and peace. He confirmed large classes of catechumens, the number of communicants rapidly increased, and the church was very prosperous.

The Ministerium of Pennsylvania was organized in Philadelphia in 1748. The second meeting was held in the church at Lancaster in 1749. At Easter in 1750 the number of communicants had risen to two hundred and forty-three. To the great regret of the congregation he deemed it his duty to accept a call to Germantown, and removed from Lancaster in May, 1751.

During 1751 and 1752 the congregation was temporarily supplied by Rev. Tobias Wagner, Rev. Mr. England, and Rev. Mr. Wortman, each of whom remained only a short time and then accepted calls elsewhere.

Anxious to enjoy the services of a trustworthy and settled pastor, the congregation addressed a memorial to the Consistory of Stuttgart, Würtemberg, in which they expressed the desire that a competent pastor might be sent to them. In answer to this application the Rev. John Siegfried Gerock was selected for the position in May, 1752, and he reached Lancaster in March, 1753. He was a man of great excellence of character, and served the congregation with great fidelity and acceptance for a period of fourteen years. The divine blessing signally attended his efforts to restore union and harmony and to build up believers in their most holy faith. The increasing number of members and the encouraging evidences of continued and rapid accessions demanded a larger building than the church which the congregation had hitherto occupied. A meeting of the congregation was called, to take the subject into consideration, for Jan. 1, 1761, and it was resolved to proceed at once to its erection. It was decided that the lot on which the church now stands should be forthwith purchased. This action was ratified at another congregational meeting held a few days afterwards, and the building committee appointed, consisting of the pastor (Rev. Mr. Gerock), Adam Simon Kuhn, Bernhard Hubley, and Frederick Jayser.

The Synod was invited to hold its annual meeting in Lancaster on Trinity Sunday, May 17, 1761, in order that the whole body of ministers might be present at the laying of the corner-stone on the succeeding Monday. The invitation was accepted. On the morning of May 18, 1761, the members of the Synod repaired to the parsonage. At ten o'clock they went in procession to the old church, where the Rev. Dr. H. M. Muhlenberg delivered an appropriate discourse to an overcrowded house. After the services in the church all gathered around the corner where the stone was to be solemnly laid. Pastor Gerock read aloud the document which related the previous history of the congregation in detail, and declared that the building to be erected on this stone was to be called and known as the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, and to be consecrated to the cause of evangelical truth, as that truth is taught by the apostles and prophets and set forth in the pure, unaltered Augsburg Confession of Faith. He then transferred the document to a small box and deposited the whole in the cavity prepared for it in the corner-stone. The stone was then laid in proper place and firmly secured. The Rev. Dr. Wrangel, the excellent Swedish provost of Philadelphia, then stepped forward, and with a mallet struck the stone three times, uttering the words, "In the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen." Every clerical and lay member of the Synod and every church-officer approached the stone, raised the mallet, and struck the stone thrice.

The work of building the new church proceeded slowly, and it was not until May 4, 1766, that the building was consecrated. On this occasion again the entire ministerium was invited to be present. The principal consecration sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. H. M. Muhlenberg, and the act of consecration was participated in by Rev. Messrs. Muhlenberg, Gerock, Stoever, Kurtz, Sr., Schaum, Kurtz, Jr., Krug, and Buskerk, each repeating a verse of Holy Scripture appropriate to certain portions of the church and its service. The new edifice was eighty feet long and sixty feet wide. The principal door was in the centre of the west side, on Duke Street, and the pulpit was directly opposite, in the centre of the east side. The tower and steeple were built a number of years afterwards. Two stone tablets containing the name of the church and the date of its foundation, the one in Latin and the other in German, were inserted high up in the side wall on Duke Street, and they still occupy their old places. The German inscription reads, "Zur ehre der H. H. Dreieinigkeit ist diese Evangel. Kirche erbauet, A. C. 1761." The Latin inscription is as follows: "Hoc Templum ss. Trinitati Ecclesia Evangelica Sacrat. A.D. MDCCLXI."

With the exception of the tower, the pulpit recess, the southern extension inclosing the tower on the east and west, and the removal of the principal door from the centre of the side on Duke Street, to the addition on the southwest corner, the building is the same as that on which our fathers looked on the day of consecration, May 4, 1766.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

After fourteen years of most faithful and successful labor as pastor of Trinity Church, Rev. Mr. Gerock accepted a call from the Lutheran Church in the city of New York. He closed his ministry in Lancaster, March 29, 1767.

The name of Jacob Loeser deserves honorable mention here, in connection with the history of Trinity Church at this period. He was the parish school-teacher, and was universally respected and loved. He died in 1793, having fulfilled the duties of his office for a period of forty-four years. He lies buried just south of the present chapel.

From 1767, when Rev. Mr. Gerock removed to New York, until 1769, the church was without a regular pastor. During this interval the congregation was visited by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Rev. Em. Schultze, and others, and by them temporarily supplied. It was in the early part of 1769 that Dr. Muhlenberg, in one of his visits to Lancaster, recommended to the congregation the adoption of the constitution and form of church government, which had been carefully prepared by Provost Dr. Wrangel, Rev. Mr. Handschuh, and himself, and which was adopted by the church in Philadelphia. It was unanimously adopted by Trinity Church, Lancaster, and remains to this day the form of church discipline by which it is governed.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. C. Helmuth was next called to the pastorate of Trinity Church, and removed to Lancaster at Whitsuntide, 1769. He was a man of fine talents and sincere piety, and the attendance upon his ministrations constantly increased. He was a strict disciplinarian, and made himself personally acquainted with the spiritual condition of each member of the church. People flocked to hear him from the surrounding country, and thirteen hundred names were subscribed to the constitution of the church. He was very popular with people of all classes, who respected him for his earnest devotion to his work. On the 25th of May, 1779, he was elected pastor of St. Michael and Zion Churches in Philadelphia, and, after mature deliberation, he thought it his duty to accept the call.

The Rev. Dr. G. H. E. Muhlenberg was elected his successor, and he removed to Lancaster, March 9, 1780. He was a man of great theological and scientific learning; he was also an able preacher and a faithful pastor; he was distinguished for his ability in catechising children and youth, and his catechumens bore him in grateful remembrance up to extreme old age. Up to within only a few years past persons were still living who spoke of him with strong feelings of respect and affection. His ministry was the longest of any pastor who preceded or succeeded him in Trinity Church.

REV. DR. G. H. E. MUHLENBERG.

In 1785 the erection of the present fine tower and steeple was begun, but it was not completed until the 8th of December, 1794. The steeple is one hundred and ninety-five feet high. The gilt ball is large enough to hold ninety-five gallons. The four wooden

figures represent the four evangelists, beginning with St. Matthew, on the northeast corner; St. Mark, at the southeast; St. Luke, at the southwest; and St. John, at the northwest corner. The steeple is one of the handsomest structures of the kind, uniting in the peculiar features of that species of architecture the most elegant variety of forms, with the most chaste simplicity of combination.

Dr. Muhlenberg died suddenly on the 23d of May, 1815, having been pastor of this congregation for a period of thirty-five years. He had enjoyed the uninterrupted regard not only of his own congregation, but his virtues were enshrined in the hearts of the whole community. His death was universally lamented.

The Rev. Dr. C. L. F. Endress, of Easton, was called to Trinity Church, and removed to Lancaster Oct. 2, 1815. He was a man of fine literary culture, and was one of the ablest and most influential of our older divines. He was a finished classical scholar, and accomplished in almost every department of knowledge. He prepared for publication a "Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans," and contributed largely to the pages of our church periodicals. He was an able preacher and a faithful pastor.

The principal event that agitated the congregation during his ministry was the introduction and use of the English language in the regular services of the church. The use of the English language at funerals had been allowed without any expression of dissatisfaction, and it appears that English preaching on Sunday evenings had been introduced before Dr. Endress became pastor. But as the young people of the congregation gradually lost their knowledge of the German language, and were unable to derive full benefit from attending the services that were held exclusively in that language, the desire grew that the Sunday morning services should be conducted alternately in the English and German languages. A formal petition asking for this change, signed by more than two hundred members, was presented to the vestry January 1, 1825. The question was discussed with much feeling in the meetings of the vestry, the majority of which body were at first opposed to the demands of the petitioners, and at meetings of the congregation protests were presented against action, and a committee of nine was appointed by the congregation, who met regularly, obtained legal counsel, canvassed the congregation in order to secure the election of members of the vestry favorable to the equal rights of the English language, and after a long and heated agitation the point was at length gained, and the first English service in the forenoon of Sunday was held about the 1st of May, 1825.

A number of members, dissatisfied with the action of the vestry and congregation, and believing that a Lutheran Church was needed in Lancaster in which the German language only was used, withdrew from Trinity Church and organized Zion's Church. The corner-stone of the new German Zion's Church was laid on April 17, 1827, and the edifice was dedicated May 11, 1828.

Dr. Endress died Sept. 30, 1827, after a brief but painful illness, after having been the pastor of the church for twelve years.

Mr. J. J. Strein, who succeeded Mr. Jacob Loeser as teacher of the parochial school, resigned his situation in the early part of 1828, having successfully performed the duties of his office for a period of about twenty-six years.

After the death of Dr. Endress, a unanimous call was at once extended to Rev. Dr. John C. Baker, of Germantown, to become his successor. His reply is dated Nov. 23, 1827, accepting the call, and he preached his first sermon Jan. 27, 1828.

Dr. Baker was a man of fine presence, genial in disposition, affable in manner, an earnest preacher, and an indefatigable worker. He was unwearied in his labors in the pulpit, in pastoral visits to the families of his congregation, in his attentions to children and youth, and in earnest concern for the spiritual welfare of the souls committed to his care. He was a devoted and influential member of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, who frequently honored him by electing him to fill the position of one of its officers.

During Dr. Baker's ministry, and on his motion, the first Sunday-school was held in Trinity congregation. A Sunday-school society was organized, of which Dr. Baker was president, Feb. 10, 1828. The school was opened March 9, 1828; present, sixty-three teachers and four hundred and thirteen pupils. On March 16th there were present seventy-four teachers and four hundred and seventy scholars.

By a unanimous vote of the vestry, held April 5, 1836, the family pew system was introduced, and has been kept up ever since.

By the persevering exertions of the Sunday-school Society a Sunday-school building was erected on the lot adjoining the old stone school-house, situated on the site of the present parsonage. It was a two-story edifice, of brick, containing two large rooms, the one on the ground-floor being used as a lecture-room. The lot and the building on it were sold, when the present commodious chapel was erected.

On the 19th of July, 1847, Dr. Baker tendered his resignation to the vestry as pastor of Trinity Church. It was, however, not accepted, and a committee was appointed to wait on Dr. Baker, and prevail on him to withdraw it. They were successful, and Dr. Baker consented to withdraw it for the present.

The initiatory movement toward remodeling the church was made Nov. 3, 1851, by the appointment of a committee by the vestry "to make the necessary inquiry relative to the expediency of remodeling the church." The committee reported unfavorably.

On the 2d of March, 1852, the vestry, on application

of the members of the Sunday-school Society of the church, granted permission to the society "to establish a Sunday-school in the northwestern part of the city," to be a mission school in connection with the church. The society obtained permission from the board of directors of common schools to occupy the male secondary school-house on Mulberry Street for its Sunday-school. The school was opened with twenty-two scholars. It prospered, and out of it subsequently grew St. John's Lutheran Church, located on West Orange Street, near the place where the Sunday-school was first opened.

On Nov. 1, 1852, Dr. Baker again presented his resignation of the pastorate of Trinity. The vestry with great reluctance accepted his resignation, but asked him to continue his services until the 1st of February, 1853. On the 30th of January, 1853, he preached his farewell sermon, and accepted a call to St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Philadelphia. His removal from Lancaster was much regretted. He had a strong hold upon the affections of his congregation, and he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the whole community. He was the faithful pastor of Trinity Church for nearly twenty-five years.

The Rev. G. F. Krotel, of Lebanon, was, on the 7th of March, 1853, unanimously elected pastor of Trinity Church, to succeed Dr. Baker. He preached his introductory sermon on Trinity Sunday, May 22, 1853. Dr. Krotel's ability as a preacher is excelled by few men, and the church enjoyed the highest degree of prosperity during his ministry.

In the spring of 1853 the present three-story parsonage was built, and the sexton's house was enlarged.

The subject of remodeling the church received a new impulse at this time. On the 5th of July a committee of five members was appointed by the vestry to take the whole subject into consideration, and report. This committee reported favorably on the 1st of August, and assigned as reasons that it was impossible "to accommodate the members, and others who wish to become members, with pews and seats on the present plan of the interior of our church." The recommendation of the committee was adopted, and on the 29th of August the following building committee was appointed to accomplish the improvement: George Musser, Sr., John F. Long, George D. Sprecher, F. W. Beates, and the pastor.

The plan adopted was proposed by Mr. John F. Sehner, and consisted in extending the church at the southern end, with galleries on the east, west, and south, and a recess for the pulpit at the northern end.

On Sunday evening, September 18th, the last service in the old church was held. On the following morning the workmen began to remove the woodwork of the interior, and many watched with tearful eyes the gradual disappearance of the old familiar pews, in which they had sat so many years, the altar around which they had knelt, and the pulpit from which Gerock, Helmuth, Muhlenberg, Endress, Baker, and so many sainted fathers of the church had proclaimed the everlasting gospel.

The work was successfully completed, and on the 21st of May, 1854, amid great rejoicing and in the presence of an immense congregation, the remodeled church was consecrated by the pastor, assisted by the Rev. Dr. P. F. Mayer, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. C. W. Schaeffer, of Germantown.

At the regular monthly meeting of the vestry, held on the first Monday of December, 1853, it was resolved to contract with Mr. H. Knauff, organ-builder, of Philadelphia, for the construction of the organ that is still in use in the church. It was finished and used for the first time on Sunday, May 28, 1854.

The present chime of bells was put into the steeple, and were rung for the first time for divine service on May 28, 1854.

At a meeting of the teachers of the Sunday-school, held Feb. 11, 1855, a committee was appointed to open a mission Sunday-school in the northern section of the city. Two small rooms were rented on James Street, and the school was opened Feb. 25, 1855, with thirty-three scholars. Mr. J. W. Hubley was the first superintendent, afterwards Rev. Charles A. Baer, at that time a theological student, had charge of it, and subsequently, and for many years, Reuben A. Baer, Esq., was its superintendent. The vestry bought a lot of ground on East James Street, and erected a neat brick building upon it for the use of the school. The school took possession of it Oct. 18, 1857. Out of this mission Sunday-school arose the present flourishing Evangelical Lutheran Grace Church, at the corner of North Queen and James Street.

On the 4th of April, 1856, the young members, who had just been confirmed, at the suggestion of the pastor, organized the "Junior Missionary Society," which is still in existence, and has been eminently useful, both in aiding home and foreign missions, and in developing the social life of the young members of the congregation.

From the beginning of the ministry of Dr. Krotel the afternoon German service was discontinued and all the services were conducted in the English language exclusively. The order of service adopted by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, and recommended for the use of our congregations, was adopted by the vestry, Nov. 13, 1860, and was used for conducting divine service until superseded by the Church Book recommended by the General Council in 1868.

Dr. Krotel, having been called to St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, which he deemed it his duty to accept, presented his resignation on the 20th of November, 1861. It was reluctantly accepted, with many expressions of regret. Dr. Krotel, in the "Memorial Volume" written by him and published by the vestry, and from which we have culled nearly all the facts

narrated in this article up to this period, closes with the following summary:

"During this century this venerable church has been served by Revs. Gerock, Helmuth, Muhlenberg, Endress, Baker, and the writer of this,—six pastors in a century. One of these served thirty-five years, another twenty-five, another fourteen, another twelve. The first seven years of the century were occupied by Mr. Gerock, and the last eight and a half by the writer. Mr. Gerock removed to take charge of a congregation in New York City, Revs. Helmuth and Baker and the writer were called to Philadelphia, and Drs. Muhlenberg and Endress rest in the graveyard of the church. Each of these pastorates witnessed some memorable event in the history of this church. During the ministry of Rev. Mr. Gerock, a native of Würtemberg, Trinity Church was built and dedicated. Dr. Helmuth accomplished great things in the discipline and spiritual purification of the congregation; in Dr. Muhlenberg's time the great work of the steeple was accomplished; Dr. Endress passed through the ordeal of the introduction of the English language; Dr. Baker introduced the Sunday-school; and the last pastor of the century, a countryman of the one that opened it, witnessed the renovation and rededication of the venerable edifice.

"The writer and reader of these historical particulars cannot fail to perceive that the congregation has for one hundred and thirty years consistently pursued the same path and maintained the same principles. As the pastor who closes the century looks back upon the principles cherished by his predecessors, and the doctrines and usages of the church, he feels the gratifying assurance that he has attempted no novelties, but simply endeavored to maintain the old, historical Lutheran position of the congregation. He earnestly prays that the congregation, so old and influential, so faithful and affectionate to its pastors, will ever 'earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered to the saints,' and 'continue in the things which they have learned, and have been assured of knowing of whom they have learned them.'"

The Rev. Dr. Krotel resigned the charge of Trinity Church Dec. 29, 1861, after a very successful ministry, and accepted the charge of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, on Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia. The Rev. Dr. F. W. Conrad was elected his successor, and he entered upon his ministry in Trinity Church March 16, 1862. Soon after the congregation mourned the death of two of its oldest and most active members, Adam Keller and William Frick, Esq. During his ministry the war of the Rebellion occurred. The pastor was ardently attached to the national Union, and his ministry was distinguished for the zeal with which he advocated the preservation of the integrity of the United States government. Its congregation took an active interest in the work of mercy made necessary by the war; a lady member was president of the Society of Patriot Daughters of Lancaster, whose object was furnishing supplies of all kinds for the wounded and sick soldiers in camp and hospital, and large amounts of money and materials were collected and sent forward by this church. The Rev. Dr. Conrad resigned this pastoral charge April 3, 1864, and removed to Chambersburg, Pa.

The Rev. Samuel Laird, of Philadelphia, was elected to succeed Dr. Conrad, and he entered upon his duties as pastor of this church Sept. 1, 1864. The balance of debt remaining unpaid from the remodeling of the church was liquidated during his ministry.

On the 10th of June, 1866, the centennial anniversary of the consecration of Trinity Church was held. Sermons appropriate to the occasion were preached by Rev. Dr. C. W. Schaeffer, president of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, Rev. Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, professor in Pennsylvania College, and Rev. Dr. Krotel, of Philadelphia. The church was appropriately decorated under the direction of Mr. Robert L. Eichholtz, and much interest was felt in the services.

Rev. Mr. Laird accepted a call to the English Lutheran Church at Pittsburgh, and resigned the pastoral charge of the Church of the Holy Trinity April 22, 1867. Rev. Dr. E. Greenwald, of Easton, the present pastor, was elected his successor, and took the pastoral charge May 1, 1867.

In July, 1867, a society of the young men of the church, called the St. Andrew's Society, was organized by permission of the vestry, and was very useful in aiding the improvement of its members in Biblical knowledge, in church activity, and in practical Christian life. In the fall of 1867 a mission Sunday-school was established at the intersection of Manor and West King Streets, with Mr. John W. Hubley as superintendent. A lot was subsequently purchased and a suitable building erected thereon. The school continued to flourish, and has since developed into Christ Lutheran Church, a branch of the Church of the Holy Trinity.

During the month of October, 1867, services were held in the church commemorative of the seventh jubilee of the Reformation by Dr. Martin Luther. A series of sermons was preached on the history of the Reformation, which were afterwards printed in a volume and obtained extensive circulation.

The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America having issued, in 1868, the "Church Book for the use of Evangelical Lutheran Congregations," it was at once introduced into Trinity Church, and has been in use ever since as the directory of order of service.

In the month of September, 1869, the Committee of Ways and Means of the vestry in a formal report recommended the adoption of the plan of systematic beneficence, still in force, for the raising of a fund for the support of all the benevolent operations of the church by means of regular monthly contributions in envelopes dropped into the collection-baskets on the first Sunday of every month.

At the meeting of the vestry held June 6, 1870, the Rev. Charles S. Albert was unanimously elected assistant pastor, to labor especially in the two missions on James Street and on West King Street, under the care of the church.

At a special meeting of the vestry held Nov. 25, 1870, it was unanimously resolved to purchase the lot at the corner of North Queen and James Street, and proceed, as soon as possible, to erect a church thereon. The corner-stone was laid in due form Aug. 11, 1872, and the building was so far completed that the lecture-room was consecrated March 30, 1873. The entire building was finished and consecrated Nov. 9, 1873. The church was called Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Rev. Charles S. Albert resigned his situation as as-

sistant pastor and accepted a call to Carlisle, March 8, 1872, and the Rev. David H. Geissinger was elected his successor.

Grace Church Mission having taken the necessary steps for a separate organization as a distinct and self-sustaining church, and having called Rev. D. H. Geissinger as its first pastor, he presented his resignation as assistant pastor of Trinity Church Sept. 7, 1874.

On the 3d of March, 1873, Rev. John W. Rumple was elected assistant pastor, to labor in building up the West King Street Mission. He resigned his situation April 30, 1875, to accept a call to St. Luke's Lutheran Church, Philadelphia.

On the 6th of July, 1875, Rev. C. Elvin Houpt was elected assistant pastor, to labor particularly in the interest of the West King Street Mission. The Rev. Mr. Geissinger having removed to New York City, and Rev. Mr. Houpt having been called and removed to Grace Church, the Rev. E. L. Reed was, on March 4, 1880, elected assistant pastor of Trinity Church. The West King Street Mission had now progressed so far that it was deemed advisable to take steps to effect a permanent organization. Accordingly a meeting of the members worshiping there was held May 9, 1881, a constitution was adopted, and a regular organization, under the name of Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, was effected, and Rev. E. L. Reed was elected its pastor.

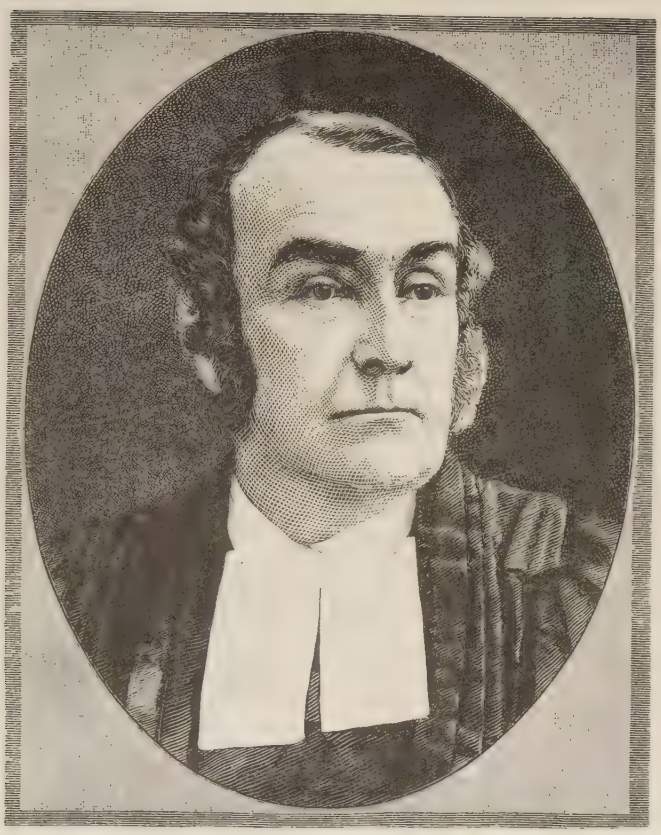
The old Sunday-school building, south of the parsonage, having become inadequate to the increased wants of the church, the vestry, at its regular meeting held March 8, 1875, resolved to inaugurate the movement for the erection of the present commodious chapel. The corner-stone was laid Aug. 13, 1876, and it was completed and dedicated March 11, 1877. In making all these improvements the Church of the Holy Trinity expended between fifty and sixty thousand dollars.

In June, 1881, the Rev. Charles L. Fry was elected by the vestry assistant pastor, to labor directly in the Church of the Holy Trinity. He entered upon his duties Sept. 1, 1881, and by his active and efficient services in the pulpit, in the Sunday-school, and in the other departments of church work the senior pastor has been greatly aided in his duties, and the church has prospered largely. Notwithstanding two large colonies have been sent out within a few years Trinity Church is still full, and, large as the church is, nearly all the pews are taken. The number of names on the communion register is nearly one thousand.

Rev. Emanuel Greenwald, D.D., eldest son of Christian Greenwald (1782–1865) and Mary Magdalena Smith (1780–1830), was born near Frederick, Md., Jan. 13, 1811. His father, a native of Berks County, Pa., was a carpenter, and supported his family by his trade. He was a man of decided religious views, a member of the church at Frederick, and his large German family Bible (Arndt's "Wahres Christenthum") and Jay's "Morning and Evening Exercises" constituted his favorite and almost his only religious reading. His mother was a devout and godly woman, and a regular communicant and attendant of the Lutheran Church. Their other children are Isaac and Ezra, steam-engine manufacturers at Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Samuel Zimmerman and Mrs. Elias Zimmerman, of Frederick, Md.

Jacob Greenwald, grandfather of our subject, was a native of Montgomery County, and spent his life in Berks County, Pa., and his father was the progenitor of the family here, and settled in Montgomery County from Zurich, Switzerland, at about the age of eighteen years, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, fleeing his native country to avoid conscription into the Swiss army.

The parents of Dr. Greenwald, although only possessed of limited means to give their children an education, early taught them self-reliance, correct habits, and a Christian life both by precept and example. There being no Lutheran theological seminaries in the United States at that time, except the Hartwick Seminary, in the State of New York, Dr. Greenwald entered the private study of Rev. Dr. David F. Schaeffer, of Frederick, Md., under whose instruction not less than fifteen ministers had received both classical and theological education, and with him prosecuted his studies. To do this he made a journey of eight miles daily on foot for five years. Closing his studies at the age of twenty, he was ordained in 1831 at the meeting of the Synod at Cumberland, Md., his tutor being president of that body, whither he went on horseback, a distance of ninety-two miles. At that time there was a great want of ministers in both the South and West. Dr. Greenwald chose the latter as his field of labor, and provided with a home missionary license, granted by Dr. Schaeffer, he traveled the entire distance from Cumberland, Md., to New Philadelphia, Ohio, on horseback, one side of his saddle-bags being filled with books and the other with clothing, having in money less than fifty dollars. Upon arriving at New Philadelphia he found no church organization, no officers, no church edifice, no congregation, and only scattered and discouraged members, disappointed because of an effort that had been made and failed some years before. Here he began his missionary work, and faithfully labored for twenty years, preached at fourteen different places, organizing churches; and through his personal effort built some ten church edifices. He had been preceded by the venerable Rev. John Stough in that wilderness country, who may be properly regarded as the pioneer minister of the Lutheran Church beyond the Ohio River. Dr. Greenwald took for his text in his introductory sermon at New Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1831, "I am determined to know nothing among you save Jesus Christ and Him crucified," which has been the key-note of his preaching since, a period of over fifty-one years. The Synod of Ohio



E. Greenwald

established the Capitol University at Columbus, and Dr. Greenwald was called in 1851 as pastor of the English Church there, composed mostly of the professors and students of the school, and to edit the *Lutheran Standard*, a paper devoted to the interests of the church, where he labored until the fall of 1854. He was then called as pastor of Christ's Church at Easton, Pa., and for twelve and one-half years remained faithful to his charge. During his pastorate there the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the Pennsylvania College of Gettysburg.

In 1867 he accepted the call of the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, at Lancaster, Pa., where he has since acceptably ministered to the church and congregation. During this time this church has built two mission churches in the city,—Grace Church and Christ's Church.

Dr. Greenwald is the author of several published addresses, books, and pamphlets, that have attained large circulation in the Lutheran Church, among which are the following: Address before the Carrollton Academy, 1845; An Order of Family Prayer, 1867; The Lutheran Reformation, 1867; The Foreign Mission Work of Pastor Louis Harms, 1868; Dr. Parrot's Ascent of Mount Ararat, 1867; Address at the Funeral of Mrs. Sarah L. Sener, 1869; Meditations for Passion Week, 1873; Young Christian's Manual of Devotion, 1873; Questions on the Gospels for the Church Year, 1873; Questions on the Epistles for the Church Year, 1874; Baptism of Children, 1872; Christian Benevolence, a Sermon, 1870; Sprinkling the True Mode of Baptism; The True Church: Its way of Justification and its Holy Communion, 1876; Romanism and the Reformation, 1880; and numerous sermons and review articles. He was united in marriage, Dec. 17, 1834, to Lavinia, daughter of Judge Peter Williams, of New Philadelphia, Ohio. Their children are Mary, wife of Rev. Newton J. Conklin, a Presbyterian minister near Rochester, N. Y.; Emma was the wife of B. Frank Saylor, of Lancaster, and died in 1870; and Ada, wife of John K. Skiles, a merchant of Rice County, Kan.

Zion's Church.[1]—Zion's German Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in the year 1827. The records of the minute-book do not run back further than Jan. 1, 1836, but the record of baptisms dates from September, 1827. We learn also from the memorial volume of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity the date when this church was organized and the causes which led to its organization. When the introduction of the English language in the Church of the Holy Trinity became necessary, about the year 1825, a number of members left this church to organize a new congregation, in which the German language should be used exclusively. This was done, and a piece of ground was purchased adjoining the graveyard of the Church of the Holy Trinity, and fronting on Vine Street. The corner-stone for the new church was laid in April, 1827. It was finished and consecrated in May, 1828, when, also, Rev. W. Schulze became its first pastor, who served the congregation until October of the same year. He was succeeded by Rev. Weiand, who continued to be its pastor until January, 1835, when Rev. Mr. Merz was called as his successor. In October, 1838, Rev. W. Baetis succeeded him, who served the congregation faithfully and gratuitously for many years, and to whom it is greatly indebted for his many services, especially in aiding to cancel its church debt.

The congregation increased in numbers and efficiency, and when Rev. B. W. Schmauk succeeded Rev. Baetis, in 1853, it soon became necessary to enlarge the church. During the same time a schoolhouse was erected for Sunday-school purposes, and after a few years a parochial school was established, with Mr. Steinmiller as its first teacher. This school, in which the German and the English languages are taught, and where religious instruction is made prominent, has continued to exist and to prosper to the present day.

In 1864, Rev. B. W. Schmauk resigned, and was soon succeeded by Rev. W. Hoppe, under whose ministry the congregation continued to increase in numbers and to prosper, so that it became necessary to think and speak about a second enlargement of the church. It was, however, resolved to tear down the old church and to erect a new building. The last service in the old church was held in April, 1871, and on the following 31st of July the corner-stone of the new church was laid. This building was finished and consecrated in 1873. It was erected at a cost of about fifty thousand dollars, and is one of the finest church edifices in the city. A little over a year ago a new organ was added, at a cost of three thousand dollars, and it will no doubt not be many years hence when the building will be fully completed by having its steeple finished.

In 1874, Rev. W. Hoppe resigned its pastorate, since which time Rev. F. I. Mayser, the present incumbent, has been serving the congregation. There is still a heavy debt on the church, but its members are continually making earnest and commendable efforts to have it reduced. The congregation own also a parsonage opposite the church.

It is properly chartered, and has its constitution, which binds it and its pastor to the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent States, and it professes strictly the Lutheran faith according to the acknowledged confessions of the Evangelical Lutheran Church as laid down in the three Œcumenical Creeds, the unaltered Augsburg Confession, and the other symbolical books. Its present membership (1883) is about ten hundred and fifty confirmed members, and it is therefore one of the largest congregations of the city.

[1] By Rev. F. I. Mayser.

St. John's Lutheran Church.[1]—In the early spring of 1852 several of the younger members of Trinity Lutheran Church, after securing the permission of the church council, opened a Sunday-school in one of the school-houses on Mulberry Street, near Orange. The school, with twenty-two scholars, organized with Mr. J. S. Crumbaugh, principal of the high school, as superintendent. Immediately after the resignation of Rev. J. C. Baker, D.D., as the pastor of Trinity, in January, 1853, and before the coming of the new pastor, Rev. G. F. Krotel, the friends of the new organization resolved to unite in the formation of St. John's Lutheran congregation. The first recorded meeting of the congregation was held April 2, 1853, the committee on constitution and by-laws was appointed on the 18th of the following month, and the name of the church determined June 15th of the same year.

Rev. John S. Crumbaugh, being a graduate of Pennsylvania College, having completed his theological studies, and been licensed by the Pennsylvania Synod at its meeting in 1853, was elected the first pastor. At first the little band worshiped in Fulton Hall, and subsequently in the Moravian Church. The corner-stone of the present edifice was laid Oct. 9, 1853, and on the 5th of March following the congregation assembled to worship for the first time in the lecture-room. The entire building was completed at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars, and formally dedicated Dec. 24, 1854.

In 1855 the congregation applied to the Pennsylvania Synod, requesting honorable dismission to the East Pennsylvania Synod. The following year this request was granted, and the congregation was received into its new ecclesiastical relation.

Because of the ill health of the pastor, Rev. Lewis Hippee was elected assistant pastor, which position he filled from October, 1856, until June, 1857. The first pastor, with failing health, resigned March 19, 1857.

In the fall of the same year, Rev. Daniel Steck, of Pottsville, Pa., was elected pastor, entering upon his duties in January, 1858, and serving the congregation until the last Sunday in June, 1862, when he accepted a call from the Lutheran Church in Dayton, Ohio.

On the 16th of January, 1863, Rev. Augustus C. Wedekind preached his introductory sermon as the third pastor of St. John's. For nearly ten years the congregation had been struggling with a heavy debt, which the new pastor found to be over six thousand dollars. To the removing of this incubus the pastor diligently applied himself, and in April, 1865, announced the fact that the last obligation had been met and the entire debt removed. On the 11th of September of the same year, having received a call from St. James' Lutheran Church, New York City, Rev. A. C. Wedekind resigned the pastorate of St. John's.

Rev. Washington V. Gotwald, of Emmittsburg, Md., the fourth pastor, was elected June 30, 1866, and installed on the 15th of the month following. His labor, which was attended with marked success, terminated with his death, June 10, 1869.

After a vacancy of several months, Rev. Benjamin C. Suesserot, the fifth pastor, took up the labor of his predecessor, Jan. 1, 1870. During the succeeding summer the church edifice was repaired, roof renewed, ceiling and walls repainted, floor recarpeted, and the pulpit and pews newly upholstered. After a pastorate of six years death cut short his work, Jan. 24, 1876.

Rev. R. W. Hufford was chosen the sixth pastor of St. John's. He entered upon the duties of the pastorate in May, 1876, returning to Springfield, Ohio, to graduate with his class from the Theological Seminary in the following month. On Sunday, August 13th, he was installed, Rev. J. Swartz, D.D., of Harrisburg, Pa., and Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenberg, D.D., of the Theological Seminary at Springfield, Ohio, delivering the charges. Having received a call to St. Paul's Lutheran Church at Easton, Pa., Rev. R. W. Hufford resigned in the fall of 1880, the same taking effect the last Sunday in November, 1880.

The present pastor, who is the seventh in the history of the church, was elected at a congregational meeting held Nov. 15, 1880. He accepted the call about ten days later, and preached his opening sermon on Jan. 19, 1881, and was installed March 6, 1881, the charges being delivered by Rev. S. A. Holman and Rev. John McCron, D.D., both of Philadelphia. On Sunday, July 10th, sixteen hundred dollars was raised, and during the summer the church was fully repaired.

Gotwald Mission Chapel.—In the month of January, 1869, the Rev. Washington V. Gotwald, pastor of the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Lancaster, suggested the organization of a Sunday-school in the northwestern part of the city, with a view ultimately of establishing another Lutheran congregation. The school was opened on the 14th of February in that year, and flourished until June, when Mr. Gotwald died. The congregation at once determined to build a chapel on James Street in memory of their late pastor. The work was commenced in July, and the corner-stone was laid August 29th. On the 30th of January, 1870, the chapel was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. The school, which at its opening commenced with sixteen scholars, rapidly increased in numbers, and on the removal to the new house, Jan. 16, 1870, seventy-one scholars and eleven teachers assembled within the walls.

Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church[2] of the city of Lancaster is an offshoot of the Church of the Holy Trinity. Her older membership is largely com-

[1] By the Rev. Sylvanus Stall.

[2] By the Rev. C. E. Houpt.

posed of those formerly connected with the parent church, and formed that body of believers which went out to establish the third new church descended from it. The house of worship is erected five squares north of the "Centre," at the intersection of North Queen and the north side of East James Streets, upon a piece of land originally purchased from Bridget Hook for the sum of four thousand dollars, and lying for one-half a square eastward to Christian Street along James Street. Upon this space there have been erected four houses, the church, the church school, a parsonage, and a sexton's house.

The church is an imposing and convenient structure of pressed brick, having a noble frontage and entrance on North Queen Street, flanked by two massive buttressed towers; the one on the corner is intended to be surmounted with the steeple, not yet erected. The windows are all of stained glass, Gothic in form, with stone sills. The size of this lofty, two-storied house is fifty-five by seventy feet. It is covered by a steep slate roof. Standing, as it does, upon high ground, this church is a conspicuous landmark as seen by those coming to the city from the east, north, or west.

The church proper faces eastward, and, vestibule excepted, occupies the entire second floor. It is a broad and beautiful sanctuary, with a seating capacity for eight hundred persons, a choir platform at the front beside the chancel, a chancel furnished with marble baptismal font, a lectern pulpit, and altar of rich native woods. A spacious gallery runs along the western side or rear of the room. The church school adjoins and communicates with the main building. It is a large, one-story house, with a frontage of twenty feet on James Street, and a depth of sixty feet. It is divided into two large rooms fitted with desks and seats of an improved order, well lighted and ventilated. It is supplied with a small vestibule adjoining. The parsonage and sexton's house are erected at the opposite end of the property, and are well equipped with every convenience. An open, grassy space intervenes between them and the school.

The idea of forming a branch Sunday-school in the northern limits of the city was proposed as early as February, 1855, when Rev. G. F. Krotel, the pastor of the Church of the Holy Trinity, suggested it at a Sunday-school meeting of that church. A committee consisting of John W. Hubley, Charles A. Heinitsh, and Reuben A. Baer was intrusted with the finding of a location. Consequently the first session of the school was held in two small rooms on West James Street, between North Queen and Prince Streets, on the afternoon of Feb. 25, 1855. Thirty-three scholars and a goodly corps of teachers were present. Mr. John W. Hubley was superintendent. A few months, and the rapidly-growing school was too large for its location. Hence the third story of a building at the northwest corner of North Queen and James Streets was briefly occupied. Afterwards the building at the southwest corner of Prince and West Lemon Streets was used. Charles Alfred Baer, a theological student, and subsequently the beloved pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church at Norristown, Pa., was the next superintendent. He was succeeded, Oct. 26, 1855, by his brother, Reuben A. Baer, who conducted the constantly-enlarging and flourishing school for upwards of nineteen years. His successors have been B. Frank Saylor and Alfred A. Hubley.

A suitable Sunday-school building was erected (forty-six by thirty feet) on James Street, between Duke and North Queen, and occupied for the first time Oct. 18, 1857. Church services were now begun on Thursday evenings, and for a time maintained, but were afterwards discontinued until the arrival of E. Greenwald, D.D., in 1867, when regular Thursday evening services were resumed, and increased by a Sunday afternoon service. To aid the pastor the vestry of the Church of the Holy Trinity chose an assistant pastor, Rev. C. S. Albert, who came (June, 1870) to build up this congregation in connection with another mission in the western part of the city (now Christ Church).

From the arrival of Rev. Albert a strong local attachment began to be formed. The first regular communion was held in the church April 2, 1871, so that when he resigned, April 1, 1872, the present site had been purchased, and ground broken for a new church edifice.

The pastor-elect was Rev. David H. Geissinger, who arrived July, 1872. His first public acts consisted in concentrating the congregation and laying the corner-stone of the new church Aug. 11, 1872 (an occasion of great interest to the many participants). Rev. Geissinger was a man of a remarkably comprehensive and liberal mind. His ministry was both faithful and successful.

The entire cost of the buildings as now erected, together with the parsonage and sexton's house, amounted to upwards of twenty-seven thousand dollars. Of this amount a large part had been previously paid by subscriptions from Trinity Church and friends of the enterprise. At the close of a pastorate of eight and a half years there was left standing a debt of nine thousand dollars.

Rev. C. Elvin Houpt, who had come to Lancaster as Dr. Greenwald's fourth assistant, was now chosen to become Rev. Geissinger's successor. He was installed Feb. 1, 1880, and has continued his labors uninterruptedly to the present time (1883). During these years the congregation has liquidated the great bulk of the debt (two thousand seven hundred dollars) resting on the parsonage and sexton's house, and by the private liberality of Mr. Charles Schuberth the new church school-house has been placed in position. Here a flourishing parish school, taught by the pastor and two competent young lady assistants, has been established.

An especially noteworthy feature of 1883 has been

the reclamation to holy usage of a time-honored bell. Cast A.D. 1745, in England, by order of "Onesimus" (Israel Eckerlin), prior, or business head of the order of Seventh-Day Baptists, of Ephrata, Lancaster Co., Pa., it was, on its arrival, repudiated by these plain people as savoring too much of pride, and sold to the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, of the city of Lancaster. Here it was suspended in the belfry and rung during the colonial, Revolutionary, and national years until 1853. Then, being removed to make way for a chime of bells, it was purchased by Gottlieb Sener, a public-spirited citizen, and set by him, as a gift, in the tower of the Washington Fire Company. On the organization, in 1882, of the Lancaster Paid Fire Department, the old bell was re-sold by the disbanding volunteer company and erected in the tower of Grace Church by J. Frederick Sener, son of the above, as a memorial to his deceased child, Charles M. Sener.

In consequence of the burdensome debt under which Grace Church has labored her work has been internal rather than external, in the line of self-strengthening as distinct from that of lending aid to others. Notwithstanding, there has always been a response to every form of righteous appeal made to the church, and an endeavor to give to others as far as possible from the means in hand.

The congregation has steadily grown in numbers and efficiency until at present, April, 1883, it has an enrolled communicant membership of two hundred and sixty, a Sunday-school of three hundred and thirty, and a church-school of thirty-five. The church is thoroughly Lutheran, uses the Church Book of the General Council, adheres strictly to the unaltered Augsburg Confession of 1530, together with all the symbolical books of the church, and celebrates the festivals and Lord's days of the Christian year in a churchly and devout manner.

Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church.[1]—Owing to the rapid increase in the population and the spread of the city, the Rev. E. Greenwald, D.D., in the early part of his ministry in connection with the Church of the Holy Trinity, urged upon the vestry of that church the necessity of a policy for gathering the children of the more distant parts of the city into new Sunday-schools, which should be branches of the main school and church, and form the nucleus for new church organizations. Accordingly, such a branch school was opened on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 29, 1867, in a room at the house of Mr. Henry Bockius, No. 412 Manor Street. There were present on that day a goodly number of the members of Trinity Church and sixty-four scholars,—thirty-six girls and twenty-eight boys. The names of those who became officers and teachers are as follows: Superintendent, John W. Hubley; Secretary and Librarian, Alfred A. Hubley; Treasurer, John K. Skiles; Teachers, Miss Ada Greenwald, J. K. Skiles, Mary Trabert, Miss Bockius, Mrs. Kendig, Mrs. Martha Schaeffer, Miss Barbara Dean, Miss Kate Rudy, Miss Huber, Mrs. Sarah Ackey, Miss Mary Myers, John G. Sieber, Miss Withers, Miss Weitzle, Miss Sallie Franciscus, Miss Amanda Miller, and Mrs. Biggs.

The unexpectedly rapid growth of this school soon made it necessary to provide two rooms. These also proved too small. At this time the vestry of Trinity Church concluded to make this venture a permanent affair by the erection of a building for the mission. A lot was purchased on West King Street near Manor, and the building erected, the corner-stone of which was laid with appropriate services on Sunday evening, June 21, 1868. The cost of this building was about three thousand five hundred dollars. The school now rapidly increased in its average attendance from one hundred and ten to one hundred and seventy-five members. In order to enable members of the church in the northern and western sections of the city to attend church more regularly, the pastor, Dr. Greenwald, undertook to establish regular divine service on each alternate Lord's day afternoon, in connection with James Street Mission. Catechetical instruction was held on alternate Thursday evenings in like manner. The amount of pastoral labor thus required was found to be too much for one pastor. Consequently the vestry of Trinity Church invited Rev. Charles S. Albert to assume, as assistant pastor, the charge of both the missions, viz., James Street and West King Street. He took charge July, 1870, and labored very successfully for nearly two years, when he resigned to take charge of another field. Rev. D. H. Geissinger became his successor July 7, 1872, who continued thus until the completion of Grace Church, when he resigned the mission at West King Street to take full charge as pastor of the James Street Mission, now organized as Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church. Rev. John W. Rumple was then chosen assistant pastor June 23, 1873, and he began full morning and evening services on each Lord's day at the West King Street Mission. During the pastorate of Mr. Rumple the chapel was enlarged and handsomely improved, at a cost of about three thousand five hundred dollars.

The building thus refitted was dedicated as Christ Church, June 21, 1875. Rev. Mr. Rumple resigned in June, 1875, and on Sept. 1, 1875, Rev. C. Elvin Houpt became assistant pastor in his stead. He labored successfully and with great acceptance for four years and three months, when he accepted a call to Grace Church, this city. On March 4, 1880, the vestry of Trinity Church extended a call to Rev. E. L. Reed, of Millersville, Pa., to become pastor of Christ Church and assistant pastor of the Church of the Holy Trinity. The call was accepted, and he entered upon his duties April 11, 1880. After continuing thus for more than a year, the vestry, impressed with the conviction that the time had come

[1] By Rev. E. L. Reed.

when Christ Church should take steps towards self-organization, at a regular meeting Monday evening, April 4, 1881, adopted the following:

"*Resolved*, That Trinity Church recommends that Christ Church organize as a separate congregation forthwith, and that Trinity Church will contribute towards their support for the first year six hundred dollars, decreasing the appropriation one hundred dollars each year, and that Trinity Church will deed them the property now occupied by them as soon as the vestry of Trinity Church is assured that Christ Church is self-supporting."

This proposition after mature consideration was accepted by Christ Church, the conditions to go into effect July 1, 1881. In accordance with this action the congregation met May 9, 1881, to adopt a constitution and elect their vestry, which was installed May 15th.

The congregation now made application for reception into the Synod of Pennsylvania, and was received at the meeting of that body in Pottstown, Pa., June 11, 1881. The assistant pastor, now relieved of all duties in connection with Trinity Church, continues to discharge his duties as regular pastor of Christ Church.

The congregation now numbers over two hundred communicant members, with a Sunday-school of over two hundred and sixty, and being virtually free of debt the prospects of Christ Church for permanent establishment are of the very best.

The following persons have served in the capacity of superintendent of the Sunday-school in connection with Christ Church at different periods of its history, viz.: John W. Hubley, John K. Skiles, E. J. Erisman, Washington H. Keffer, and the present superintendent, Professor R. K. Buerhle, elected Feb. 22, 1883.

The following pastors were connected with the mission during its history, viz.: Rev. E. Greenwald, D.D., originator; Rev. Charles S. Albert, Rev. D. H. Geissinger, Rev. John W. Rumple, Rev. C. Elvin Houpt, Rev. E. L. Reed, present pastor, elected March 4, 1880.

St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran Church.[1]—The St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran Church is the youngest Lutheran Church in the city of Lancaster, and its house of worship, which is erected in Gothic style, is situated on the corner of South Duke, German, and Church Streets. The congregation, which is exclusively German, was organized in the summer of the year 1874, at which time the necessity of a second German Lutheran Church was felt. There were only seventeen families, who at the above-named time laid the foundation of this congregation in the name of the triune God, and in 1883 the number of the communicants reached three hundred and twenty-seven. The first minister of the St. Stephen's Lutheran Church, which is connected with the General Synod of the Lutheran Church of North America, was the Rev. W. Poor, who received the call in 1874, and was active in the congregation until 1880, at which time he was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. E. Meister. Until the latter period services were held in the lecture-room of the church, and on March 13, 14, 15, 16, 1881, the upper part of the church was dedicated, and on Trinity Sunday of the following year the church was completed and beautified with a large pipe-organ. There is a Sunday-school and Bible class connected with the church, the latter being organized in 1882, which are both very successful, the number of teachers and scholars numbering two hundred and thirty. In the Sunday-school the Old and New Testament, Luther's small catechism, with the Augsburg Confession and the history of the Bible, are used. Connected with the church is also a youth's and a ladies' society, which are under the supervision of the pastor, to further the good causes of the church.

First Reformed Church.[2]—The emigration of people of the Reformed faith from the Palatinate of Germany, Switzerland, and France to America began before the year 1700. Many of them settled in Pennsylvania. In 1709 there was a large emigration from the Lower Palatinate, also in 1712. Among these were some who settled within the bounds of what is now Lancaster County. Some of their names are found on the earliest pages of the baptismal record of this church. In 1727 there were about one thousand souls emigrated from the Palatinate, among whom were some who settled along the streams known as the Pequea and the Conestoga. In the colonial records there is a list of seventy-seven Germans who were naturalized in 1738, though many of them had been in the county for some years previous, among them are some names that appear on our church records. Thus we see that from 1709 to 1735 the emigration of French, Swiss, and Germans was large. Most of them, if not all, were of the Reformed or Huguenotic faith. They were chiefly exiles, or refugees, who were compelled by the then prevailing spirit of religious persecution and intolerance to forsake their homes in the Old World. At length, in the year 1736, these Reformed people felt themselves strong enough to organize a congregation and able to erect a church. They had no doubt occasional opportunity to enjoy ministerial services before this date, as evidences in the existing church-records clearly show. In September, 1731, the Rev. John Bartholomew Rieger, a native of the Palatinate of the Rhine, and a graduate of the University of Heidelberg, who was also a physician, arrived in this county. He settled in Lancas-

[1] By the Rev. E. C. Meister.

[2] This sketch has been prepared by the present pastor of the church, Rev. J. A. Peters. The material for the same down to the year 1851, inclusive, has been drawn chiefly from three discourses preached by the late Rev. Henry Harbaugh, D.D., Oct. 11 and 12, 1851, the occasion of celebrating the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the organization of the Reformed Church in Lancaster, Pa.

ter, and preached occasionally to the scattered members of the Reformed Church. There is, however, some doubt of his having been an ordained minister at the time of his arrival. It may be that, being an educated man, he was pressed into the service by the peculiar wants of the times after he settled in Lancaster. He died here in 1769, and the spot where his dust reposes is marked by an humble monument in the rear of the present church edifice.

An account of the organization of the congregation and the erection of the first church edifice we find in the following extract taken from the earliest records extant. These records are entitled, "Church Protocol of the newly-built Reformed Church, here in the island of Pennsylvania, in Caunastoken, in the new town named Lancaster." In which protocol is to be found the commencement of this church building, and what took place in connection with it. It is also to be found in this protocol, "what and how many children have been incorporated into the Lord Jesus Christ through the Sacrament of Holy Baptism, together with the names of their Parents and Sponsors." Then comes the following historical statement: "Now as regards the building of this, our church, the beginning was made in the year 1736; and, by the help of God, it was so far completed, that on the 20th of June, 1736, or upon the festival of Holy Whitsuntide, we held Divine worship in it for the first time. The Teacher, Preacher, or Pastor called to this office of God, was the Reverend, and truly pious, *John Jacob Hock*. Inspired by the Spirit of God, he chose as his introduction the words in the prophecy of Isaiah, in the 35th chapter and 1st verse, 'The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose.' The text itself was the latter clause of the 4th verse in the 103d Psalm, 'Who crowneth thee with loving kindness and tender mercies'; and we joined with each other in singing the 84th Psalm."

"As regards the election of the first elders of the church, John Henry Basler, Felix Müller, John Gorner, and Peter Dorr were elected by the congregation, and declared duly qualified. It was resolved, at the same time, that two should withdraw annually, and that again other two should be elected in their place. Accordingly, at the expiration of the year, John Henry Basler and Peter Dorr retired, and Peter Balspach and Frederick Strubel were elected in their place; which order it is our mind to follow as long as the good God in His grace shall keep us together. We hope also that those who shall come after us will continue to do the same,[1] in order that the praise and honor and glory of God may be advanced day by day, the longer the more. Amen." The first deacons elected were John Charles Keller and John Stephen Ramersberger. The first baptism was that of Ann Barbara, daughter of Abraham Weidtman, June 20, 1736. The membership at this time must have been quite large judging from the number of baptisms, which in 1736 was twenty-one; in 1737, fifteen; in 1738, twenty-seven; in 1740, thirty-eight.

Thus was the first Reformed Church in Lancaster solemnly consecrated to the worship of God. The historian, Harbaugh, says, "It was not only the first Reformed Church, but the first of any kind in Lancaster; the Lutheran Church being the next oldest, having been consecrated about two years later, Oct. 28, 1738, though this latter church was commenced in 1734."

This first church was a log building. Its precise location cannot be determined by any existing documents, but tradition says "it stood on the back part of the lot." This must have been somewhere in the neighborhood of what is now the corner of Grant and Christian Streets. The original lot was a grant to the congregation by James Hamilton, who executed a deed, in which, "favoring the application and request of the members of the congregation of the Reformed Church of the High Dutch (!) Protestants in the town of Lancaster," he "doth freely and absolutely give and grant" the said lot "for the promotion of religion." The lot is also further designated in the deed thus: "On which said lot, or piece of ground, a meeting-house erected by the said congregation *now stands*." This deed is dated Oct. 5, 1741. The meeting-house, of which mention is made, was erected five years previous, no doubt upon a lease which was now, upon "application and request," kindly changed by the proprietor into a permanent gift.

When the congregation built their second church edifice in 1753, the old log church or meeting-house was sold for £15 4*s*. 6*d*., and by the purchaser erected into a dwelling-house on the opposite side of East Orange Street (at present the northwest corner of East Orange and Christian Streets), where it stood until Jan. 14, 1836, when it was destroyed by fire.

Concerning the first pastor, the Rev. John Jacob Hock, nothing is known further than that he appears to have been a good man, being designated in the foregoing quotation from the "protocol" as the "truly pious," and that, after ministering to the congregation about sixteen months, from June 20, 1736, to Oct. 30, 1737, his ministry terminated with the latter date.

From the close of Rev. Hock's ministry the pastorate was vacant until April, 1739, at which time begins the pastorate of some minister whose name does not appear upon the records. He continued to serve the congregation until the close of the year 1742. During this time the congregation seems to have been in a flourishing condition. From February, 1743, to November, 1744, the pastorate was again vacant. At the last-named date the congregation

[1] That the wish of the Fathers has been respected, it may be here stated that the above law regulating the election of elders was subsequently embodied in the charter, and still continues in the congregation.

succeeded in getting the services of the Rev. Caspar Lewis Schnorr, who served them till March, 1746. At the close of his pastorate a vacancy again occurred.

On the 23d of September, 1746, the Rev. Michael Slatter, on his tour of regulating charges and settling ministers, came to Lancaster. He found the Rev. Mr. Rieger, of whom mention has already been made, acting as pastor of the church. There is no evidence, however, that his service in the congregation was anything more than a temporary arrangement. He resided in the place, serving some churches in the country, and it seems that this was merely an effort during a vacancy to add this congregation also to his charge. But there were difficulties existing between him and the congregation which had ripened, on their part, into such a settled dislike that a separation took place towards the close of the year 1746. It is supposed that the cause of this dislike was his cold, languid, and heartless ministry.

THE OLD GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.
Built 1753, taken down 1852.

On the 26th of September, 1746, Rev. Mr. Slatter preached in Lancaster, and explained the object of his mission. The people were unanimous in desiring a stated preacher; the Rev. Mr. Rieger himself judged this to be best, as they and he could not agree. The congregation promised to contribute "forty pounds in money, besides produce and other presents, for the support of a pastor." This was noticed in the call for a pastor which Mr. Slatter afterwards sent to Holland in behalf of the congregation.

In the mean time, while the congregation were awaiting the result of their call to Holland, Mr. Slatter seems to have taken a particular and deep interest in this church. He was then pastor at Philadelphia and Germantown. He visited Lancaster in November, 1746, in May and June, 1747, and in May, September, and November, 1748. He baptized at these several visits twenty-six children, the record of which is made in his own hand. He administered the Holy Communion here in June, 1747, to two hundred and twenty-five communicants. He says, "The multitude assembled on this occasion was so great that the church could scarcely contain half of them, so great was the desire to hear the word of God, and most of them returned with joy and thanksgiving."

In 1746 the congregation purchased the lot on East Orange Street, adjoining the one presented to them in 1741. For this lot they paid five shillings, subject to a ground-rent of seven shillings per year. The same year mention is made of work done at a steeple; it is likely that the steeple of the first church was then erected, as there is a notice that "a bell and a large clock were purchased for sixty pounds, Pennsylvania currency, the whole congregation contributing thereto." Harbaugh mentions a credible tradition that the bell of the Reformed Church, when it was first procured, hung for some time upon a hickory-tree in the neighborhood of Centre Square (no doubt the famed hickory-tree where the Indians held their council), and was rung there till the steeple was ready to receive it. This is no doubt the same bell mentioned in 1746. Tradition has also preserved the fact that on the emergency occasioned by a sudden incursion of hostile Indians into "Hickorytown," as Lancaster was first called, a heroic woman rushed into the church and gave the alarm to the neighborhood by ringing the bell. This bell, in 1774, burst on the occasion of a hasty ringing in very cold weather. In 1784 another bell also burst; they were both afterwards sold at eleven pence per pound, amounting to £15 11*s.* 9*d.* The church-going sounds of these bells have died, and so have the church-goers who heard them. The clock was sold when the old log church was taken down for thirty-two pounds, and the money was appropriated to the erection of the Second Church; its later history is not known.

In answer to the call from the congregation sent to Holland by the Rev. Mr. Satter, the Rev. John Jacob Hockrentiner arrived safely in this country on the 13th day of August, 1748. He was accompanied by the Rev. Dominicus Bartholomans, who was intended for the congregation at Tulpehocken. Mr. Hochrentiner preached in Lancaster and some other places directly after his arrival with acceptance, and was called by the congregation to become their regular and stated pastor. In October, when all the arrangements had been made for his removal, an elder was sent from Lancaster to fetch him from the house of Mr. Slatter, in Philadelphia. The elder, with a horse, was already at the door in readiness and waiting for him, but how mysterious are the ways of Providence! He had brought a gun with him from Holland, which he had loaded on shipboard, under the impression, it seems, that he was about to enter into a wild country, where he must be prepared for his defense in dangerous emergencies. Having found by a short residence in the country that his fears had

been only imaginary, he attempted, before starting, to extract the load from his gun, when it exploded in his hands, and instantaneously laid him low in death! The written sermon which he had intended to preach as his introductory in Lancaster was found in his pocket after his sudden death, and on the earnest solicitations of many was printed. Mr. Slatter speaks in high terms of his worth.

Their hopes in this direction having now been disappointed, the congregation endeavored to procure a stated supply. The Rev. Dominicus Bartholomans and the Rev. John Philip Leydich, who arrived in this country from Holland Sept. 15, 1748, served them in this capacity during the year 1749. Toward the close of this year, having again consulted with Mr. Slatter, they succeeded in obtaining the services of the Rev. Ludwig Ferdinand Vock, an aged man, who arrived in Philadelphia in December, 1749. Mr. Vock began his pastorate in January, 1750. At a congregational meeting held Jan. 28, 1750, in reference to his settlement among them, the following action was taken, which we quote as it gives us a glance into the times:

"According to a resolution of the Reformed Congregation, the pastor for this year shall receive £40 cash, Pennsylvania currency. For Proclamation and Marriage he shall receive 7 shillings and 6 pence. For preaching a funeral sermon, from those who are able, 5 shillings. For baptizing children he shall receive nothing. In addition to this the Pastor shall be furnished with a free dwelling house; also six cords of wood. He shall also have four Sabbaths free to preach at other places, viz., the 1st Sabbath after Easter, the 1st after Whitsuntide, on St. Michael's day, and on the Sabbath after New Year. It is also allowed him on week days to preach in other congregations, provided it does not interfere with any of his pastoral duties in town."

This paper is signed by twenty persons.

Mr. Vock's pastorate continued for one year only. He failed to meet with favor from the congregation, as appears from the following remonstrance: "The names of those freeholders of the Reformed Church in Lancaster who, after the termination of the year 1750, will not continue with Pastor Vock, or who cannot with a good conscience hold to him." This paper is signed by thirty-four men, who were at that time the prominent members of the congregation. The language implies some defect in his moral character. The relation was dissolved at the end of the year. Of his subsequent history nothing is known.

The pastorate was now vacant from January, 1751, till after the middle of 1752. During this time the congregation was visited by way of supply several times by different ministers whose names are not given.

At this time the scarcity of ministers, and the destitution of the churches in consequence thereof, were so painfully felt that the Synod (Coetus, as it was then called), during its session at the close of the year 1750, took the matter into special consideration. The conclusion at which they arrived was to commission the Rev. Michael Slatter as their agent to proceed to Holland, Germany, and Switzerland, and represent in person the wants of the church in this country, and, if possible, induce some faithful laborers to come to its aid. This mission was accordingly undertaken by Mr. Slatter, and was, in a good degree, successful. In July, 1752, he returned to this country, bringing with him six young ministers who had been ordained by the Classis of Amsterdam, and appointed to labor in the destitute German Churches in America. Among these was the Rev. Philip William Otterbein, then in the twenty-sixth year of his age. He immediately received a call from the church at Lancaster, and entered upon his duties as pastor in August, 1752. An engagement was made between him and the congregation for five years. During this time he labored with regular success, though amid various discouragements. Owing probably to the frequent vacancies which had occurred in the pastorate during some years previous, loose ideas came to prevail, and various irregularities, especially in regard to order and discipline, had gradually crept into the church. This was a source of grief to the pastor. Accordingly, at the close of the stipulated term, in 1757, he was anxious to withdraw. The Synod interceded in behalf of the congregation, urging him to continue his ministry among this people, to which he finally consented, but was unwilling to engage for any specified term. "He complained of many grievances which had rendered his ministry unhappy, and demanded, as the condition of his continuance, the exercise of a just ecclesiastical discipline, the abolition of all appearances of disorder, and entire liberty of conscience in the performance of his pastoral duties." All this was readily promised by the congregation. He continued as pastor only one year longer. At the end of the year 1758 he resigned the charge to become the pastor of two congregations at Tulpehocken.

It is evident that it was his labor and influence in the congregation which gave it consolidation and character. Previous to his time its history was somewhat fitful, fragmentary, and weak. He brought its strength to a point and gave it permanency. His order and zeal look out upon us from the records in many ways, and enterprises, started in his time, extending their results in some of the permanent features of the congregation for years after his pastorate. This will be further seen from a glance at the outward history of the church during his ministry in it.

The second church edifice, with its massive walls and large proportions, considering the time when it was built, was erected during his pastorate. Mr. Otterbein had been pastor about six months only when the enterprise of a new church was started. The old subscription book is dated March 3, 1753. "Henry Walter, dyer in this place, treasurer." The building was begun that same summer, and, so far as we are able to learn, was finished in the latter part of the year 1756, or early in 1757. The precise time when this church was consecrated is not noted in the records. The final settlement was made June 28, 1758, with John Barr, second treasurer, when it ap-

pears that the entire cost of the church was £1018 16*s.* 1½*d.*, and that there remained a debt on it of £215 7*s.* 6*d.* Some of the prominent members during the building of the Second Church were William Bausman, Lorenz Markedant, Paul Weitzel, Michael Fortue, Christian Graffart, Philip Leuber, Daniel May, Casper Schaffner, Jacob Kuntz, Peter Bier, John Hoffman, Henry Walter, Barnhart Becker, Peter Sticker, John Henneberger, Peter Wolff, John Scheiber, John Schneckenberger, Martin Bamberger, and Christian Buck.

The successor of Mr. Otterbein was the Rev. William Stoy. He came to this country with Mr. Otterbein in 1752, and began his ministry in Lancaster in October, 1758, which continued until January, 1763. In the Synodical proceedings of the Reformed Church in Holland for the year 1760, in the Dutch language, there is the following notice of Mr. Stoy and this congregation. "After Mr. Stoy came here, A.D. 1758, in the month of October, he found about one hundred families that belonged to the church. He has baptized since that time to the month of May, 1760, one hundred; instructed forty young persons in the confession of faith, and received them as communicants. At present sixty children attend the school."

During the pastorate of Mr. Stoy the congregation manifested considerable enterprise, especially in the improvement of its outward condition. In 1760 they bought a parsonage lot on North Duke Street for three hundred and twenty-eight pounds. The erection of the old parsonage and the school building, or lecture-room, adjoining (the houses at present numbered 41–49 North Duke Street), were begun in 1763, but they were not completed until some time during the year 1766. The cost of the lot, the cost of the buildings, together with the debt of some two hundred pounds remaining on the church, seem to have created a pecuniary burden which was severely felt by the congregation. This seems to have led, according to the fashion of the times, to the idea of resorting to a lottery for the purpose of raising the money for the building of the school-house. St. James' Episcopal Church, in this city, being then engaged in erecting their church, and the money realized by a lottery previously held by them not being sufficient to complete the work by them begun, they united "with their neighbors and fellow-citizens rather than set up a lottery by themselves for so small a sum." Thus these two interests gave rise to a scheme "for raising two thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars for erecting a new school-house for the High Dutch Reformed Congregation at Lancaster, and for raising five hundred and sixty-five dollars to enable the wardens and vestry of St. James' Church, in the same borough, to complete the work begun by them." This lottery seems to have been begun in 1761, and was drawn in the beginning of 1765. They realized from it for the school-house £720 4*d.*, and for St. James' Church £190 10*s.* 11*d.* The end for which it was held and the motives in holding it were, no doubt, good, but the thing itself cannot be justified on any ground of correct morals. Allowance must be made for the times.

From January, 1763, to December, 1764, the records are made in one uniform hand, which would indicate that some minister served as a supply, but his name is not recorded. There is a relic in the archives of the church, dated in this period, which, as a curiosity, is worthy of being put on record. It is in the shape of a letter from the frontier, and explains itself:

"CONNECOCHIQUE 2d April 1764

"GENTLEMEN:

"We Embrace this oppertunaty of Returning you, with ye other Contrebutors of your Sosiaty, our Hearty Acknowledgments for your liberal Contrebution, towards ye support of our Frontier, in helping us to Raise a Rangeing Company, to cover us in our Distresses. Your liberalaty to ye amount of ten pounds four shillings we have Rec'd by ye hands of Jno. Wray.

"We are Gentlemen
"Your obligded & Hum'l Servts
"WM SMITH
"HENEERY ANDERSON.

"To WM BOUSMAN ESQR.
& CRISTOFOR CRAFORD ESQR. } Lancaster."

From January, 1765, until 1769 the pastor of the congregation was the Rev. Dr. William Hendel. Our data in regard to the life of this good man are scarce. He was one of the excellent of the earth. A contemporary clergyman speaks of his character in these terms: "This man is one of the best preachers that I became acquainted with in America. He was a Palatinate by birth, and had come to this country many years ago as a minister. He possessed much knowledge and science, and without any sectarian or party spirit, he was in heart consecrated to the cause of true godliness." During the year 1769, the last year of this pastorate, the congregation purchased the large organ which led the people in their songs of praise for one hundred years, but which is at this writing about to be removed in order to make room for a new one. It was built by David Jannenberg, in Lititz, at a cost of two hundred and fifty pounds. The congregation had, however, been in possession of an organ before that time, as mention is made of one in 1759. This was, no doubt, a small one, which, as the congregation increased, became inadequate to its wants.

At the close of Mr. Hendel's pastorate there occurred a vacancy again in the ministerial office of about one year, after which began the pastorate of Rev. Charles Lewis Boehme, which lasted from February, 1771, to July, 1775. Little is known of this man's history, and little has been preserved of the character of his pastorate in Lancaster. The most important event during this period of her history is the grant to the church of the earliest charter of incorporation of which we have any knowledge. It is an interesting document, written on parchment, in neat penmanship. It is given by "Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute Pro-

prietaries and Governors-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware," unto the following-named consistory, "for the use and benefit of the Congregation," to wit: "Rev. Charles Lewis Boehme, the present minister of the same; Casper Shaffner, Eberhart Michael, and Michael Differderfer, Trustees; William Bausman, William Bush, Lorence Marquetant, George Burkhart, George Reitzel, and Nicholas Yop, the present Elders; and Jacob Weber, Peter Ish, Bernard Wolf, Philip Bushong, John Hatz, and Jacob Frey, the present Deacons of the same." The paper is signed by "John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of the said province and Counties, who, by virtue of certain Powers and Authorities to him for this Purpose *inter alia* granted by the said Proprietaries, hath hereunto set his Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the said province to be hereunto affixed at Philadelphia this Sixteenth day of February, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and Seventy One, The Eleventh year of the Reign of King George the third over Great Britain, &c., And the Fifty-third Year of the said Proprietaries' Government." It was "entered in the office for recording of Deeds in and for the said County of Lancaster, the Twenty-ninth day of August, Anno Domini, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy one." Signed by Edward Shippen, recorder.

In this connection it may be stated that this document was subsequently "*confirmed* and amended" by "An Act passed by the Representatives of the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same." This paper of "confirmation and amendment" is also written on parchment in an exceedingly fine style of penmanship. It was "enacted into a law at Philadelphia on Monday the 11th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six." "Signed, by order of the House," by Thomas Mifflin, Speaker; Samuel Bryan, clerk of the General Assembly. The following certificate is attached to the act:

"COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
"SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
"HARRISBURG, May 27, 1818.

"In testimony that the above is a true copy of the original law remaining on file and of record in the said office, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.

"THOMAS SERGEANT, *Secretary*."

At the time the aforesaid amendment to the charter was obtained from the Legislature (Sept. 11, 1786), the following-named persons constituted the consistory of the church, to wit: Rev. William Hendel, minister; Peter Hoofnagle, Nicholas Job, and Christopher Grawford, trustees; Jacob Weaver, Peter Beier, Conrad Haas, John Hatz, Bernard Wolff, and Andrew Bausman, elders; and Andrew Backenstose, Casper Fordney, John Getz, Jacob Koeler, Andrew Teyer, and Michael Grubb, deacons.

In January, 1776, the Rev. John Conrad Albertus Helfenstein became pastor, and continued his ministry here until July, 1779. This period includes part of those perilous times amid the throes of which this great and free nation was born. Although God may overrule the results of war for good, as He always makes the wrath of man to praise Him, yet war is always a great evil and calamity. Sad, then, for this church was the period of Mr. Helfenstein's ministry. The current expenses of the congregation, which, previous to 1776, were only from thirty pounds to fifty pounds per year, were in 1778 two hundred and seventy-four pounds. At the annual settlement there were but a few shillings of debt against the church, which the members of the consistory immediately paid out of their own pockets. The following remarkable minute is found in the proceedings of the consistory at that time:

"Since some of our posterity may perhaps wonder at the great difference in the expenses of the congregation between this and the previous years, this is to inform them that the famine (Theurung) was so great in 1777, and is still, that many items of expense were double, thribble, and, in some cases, even tenfold what they had previously been, and it is a great blessing that the congregation was at all able to meet them as it has done. You, our posterity, remember that we, your fathers, saw and endured such times on account of our sins and many transgressions. Fear ye the Lord and serve him according to His Word, so will He in mercy preserve you from such times, as we hope He will, for Christ's sake, soon deliver us from them!"

During these times of civil troubles the congregation, in common with others, suffered great loss also by the depreciation of the currency.

It was a rare blessing which this church enjoyed in those trying times to have for their pastor one to whom the highest of all earthly titles belonged,—a good man! Mr. Helfenstein was born Feb. 16, 1748, in the Palatinate town Mossbach, in Germany. His classical education he received under the immediate care of his father, who was inspector in his native town. His theological education he received at the University of Heidelberg. After he had finished his studies he was sent to America by the Synod of Holland. He arrived at New York in 1772, where he was cordially received by the late eminent Dr. Livingston, at whose advice he proceeded to Philadelphia. Soon after he received a call to the congregation at Germantown, where he labored some three years, when, at the outbreak of the war, he was called to Lancaster.

He was an eloquent, warm-hearted, and pungent preacher. His zeal was more than ordinary. His ministry here was greatly blessed. Often, it is said, was the congregation overwhelmed by the mighty power of truth, as it flowed with holy warmth from his heart. He manifested especial zeal in his more private pastoral duties, in seeking out wounded and contrite hearts, and pointing them to Him who has power upon earth to forgive sins, and to bind up the broken-hearted. From Lancaster he was again called to Germantown, where he labored till death, in the form of a consumption, relieved him from his post, May 17, 1790, in the forty-second year of his age.

He had nine sons, four of whom entered the holy ministry.

The successor of Mr. Helfenstein in the pastorate of this church was the Rev. John Theobald Faber, who served the congregation from September, 1779, to September, 1782. In his time the consistorial minutes are not very carefully kept, indeed almost entirely neglected, so that not much is known, from this source, either of him or of the congregation during these three years. Nor does tradition speak anything of his ministry in Lancaster; but of his later ministry in Goshenhoffen, whither he went from Lancaster, it still speaks warmly of his worth. He was beloved of his people.

After Mr. Faber's pastorate closed in September, 1782, the Rev. Dr. William Hendel, of whom we have already spoken, became pastor of the church the second time. He returned with his former learning, eloquence, zeal, and piety, only all these had become still more venerable and lovely by age. The earthly house of his tabernacle now gave evident signs of gradual decay. The records, during his second term, are made with a trembling hand, resembling that of Mr. Hopkins in the Declaration of Independence. Still he continued his ministry here until February, 1794, and afterwards yet several years in Philadelphia, when the yellow fever carried him away, while he still held fast to his glorious commission with his dying hand. History records his faith and bravery during the period of that dreadful scourge. "When terror was written on every face, and death on every door, Hendel did not desert his post. He was with the sick; his place was the house of mourning." He was one of the last subjects of the retiring epidemic, and on the 29th of September, 1798, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, he fell asleep, and was laid unto his fathers.

The history of the congregation during this good man's second term is characterized with unusual zeal and prosperity. Its outward condition was much improved. In 1784 they purchased the half-lot of ground east of the graveyard, which at that time lay adjacent to the church. In the same year they imported from England the two bells, which from that date until 1852 hung in the tower of the Second Church edifice, and which in 1854 were transferred to the tower of the present church, where they still continue to call the people to worship. The larger bell weighs eight hundred and fifty-four pounds, the smaller seven hundred and twenty-four and one-half. The cost of them was one shilling twopence sterling per pound. Freight and all costs added, "the bells cost £232 13*s.* 4*d.*, Pennsylvania currency, in gold and silver."

The following inscription is cast upon the bells: "Vor die Hoch Deutsche Reformirte Gemeine in Lancaster, in dem Staat Pennsylvania, 1784; Chapman & Mears, of London, Fecerunt, 1784." Besides, on each bell is cast a very appropriate and beautiful motto: On the large one, "*Colite Jehovam cum Lætitia*"; on the smaller one, "*Venite in conspectum ejus cum cantu.*" The same year when the bells were placed in the steeple, that beautiful relic of the olden time, which some aged people still remember, the glass chandelier was suspended in the Second Church, where it remained until it was displaced by the introduction of gaslight in 1850. Its cost was "£24 8*s.*, and was paid by subscription, and one French dollar left."

The internal and spiritual history of the congregation during this time shows the same signs of progress. A minute of the consistory in 1786 is worthy of note, as showing how the practice of baptizing children privately came to be introduced:

"Since through the disorders of the war the Christian order of the Church has fallen into neglect to such an extent that, for some time past, no children have been baptized in the church, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That from this time forward, in accordance with the rules of the Church, all children *must* be baptized in the church. If, however, a child is sick, or the weather is bad, it may be baptized in the house."

From March, 1795, to June, 1806, the pastor of the church was the Rev. Christian Lewis Becker, D.D. This eminent servant of Jesus Christ was born in Anhalt-Coeten, in Germany, Nov. 17, 1756. He enjoyed a thorough university education, extending over fourteen years, including four years in the theological department of the University of Halle, which he left with the honorary title of Doctor of Philosophy. From Halle he went to Bremen, where he spent fourteen years as *Candidatus Theologiæ*, during which time he pursued his studies with the utmost diligence, and was engaged also in the education of young men preparatory to entering the universities. While at Bremen he published also several works, one an exposition of the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah, and the other a "Treatise on the Best Mode of Converting the Jews," both of which are said to manifest great theological learning, and an extensive acquaintance with general literature. He published also three volumes of sermons, two while in Europe and one in this country.

In 1793 he embarked for America with the best testimonials of his learning and piety, and with the blessing and prayers of the ministerium. He landed at Baltimore, Md. After serving the united congregations of Easton, Mount Bethel, Plainfield, and Dry Land, in Northampton County, Pa., for eighteen months, where he was greatly beloved, he received a call from Lancaster, which he very reluctantly accepted. Here he labored with great acceptance and success, and the congregation prospered greatly. He seems to have had a special eye to the internal and spiritual interests of the church. The following resolution of the consistory, passed in 1799, speaks for itself:

"*Resolved*, That no one shall be elected elder who, besides leading a good life, is not of such an age as shall constitute him really venerable enough to be called elder. This shall be a settled ordinance forever."

In the year 1805 the consistory also established the custom of meeting four times a year as a strictly *spiritual* body, when no other business was to be transacted but such as pertained to "the establishing and maintaining of Christian order, to the promotion of love to all that is good, and to the advancement of God's honor and glory."

Previous to 1798 it had for some time been the custom to hold the afternoon services (this was doubtless a catechetical service) in the school-house. As the congregation was used to an organ in their worship, they felt the want of it in their afternoon devotions. This led to the purchase, in that year, of the small organ still used by the church in the Sunday-school and lecture-room services. It cost three hundred dollars, which sum was promptly subscribed and paid.

In 1801 the church in Baltimore, Md., gave Dr. Becker a call to become their pastor, which he declined. He seems to have been averse to removals. In July, 1806, the call from Baltimore was, however, renewed, which was successful finally in drawing him away from Lancaster. How deep a hold he had upon the affections of the people here may be inferred from the tradition that at his removal "a long train of carriages accompanied him as far as Columbia on his way, and the procession bore a strong resemblance to a funeral." They had lost a faithful, learned, and pious pastor, and this was cause sufficient for tears. He departed this life in Baltimore, July 12, 1818, in the sixty-second year of his age. The end of that man was peace.

The successor of Dr. Becker was the Rev. John Henry Hoffmeier. He entered upon his duties as pastor in October, 1806, and continued longer than any of his predecessors, his pastorate closing in 1832. This good man was born at Anhalt-Köthen, in Germany, March 17, 1760. He was educated at the University of Halle. Afterwards he spent some time as private teacher in Hamburg, and subsequently at Bremen, where he preached as candidate. In 1793 he came to America. In May, 1794, he was examined and approved by the Synod convened at Reading; he was immediately ordained and placed over a charge in Northampton County, where he labored with the divine blessing and with favor among his people until 1806. On the 10th of August of this year he received a call from the church in Lancaster, which he accepted, and entered upon his new field of labor in the following October. During the greater part of Mr. Hoffmeier's term of service the congregation kept the even tenor of its prosperous way. In 1812 considerable improvements were made in the church building in the way of painting and trimming, the cost of which amounted to two hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-nine cents. In 1820 two lots on the east side of Duke Street were bought for two hundred and twenty dollars, and in 1821 another lot near the church for eight hundred and five dollars. In 1822 the church building was improved, perhaps we should more properly say remodeled, at an expense of fourteen hundred and seventy-two dollars and forty-four cents. Previous to this time the aisles in the church were laid with brick; the gallery did not extend the whole way along the sides; the pulpit was of the ancient kind,—

> "Goblet-formed, half up the wall,
> The sounding-board above, with acorn crowned,"—

only large enough for one man to stand in, with a narrow stairway winding up into it, and ending below in a small closet of lattice-work, intended as a privacy for the minister previous to ascending the pulpit, no doubt originally intended as a place for putting on the gown.[1] The altar place was a perfect circle, some ten or twelve feet in diameter, inclosed with banisters, so that the communicants could entirely surround it. There were, up to this time, no stoves, nor any other means of warming the church in winter. Perhaps there was more warmth in the hearts of the worshipers than there is now, which may explain the reason why an inconvenience could be endured the very thought of which to our effeminate age seems worse than to be without religion entirely. In the repairs which were made at this time many of these things were changed and more modern improvements introduced.

The latter part of Rev. Hoffmeier's term was emphatically the most trying period in the whole history of the congregation since its organization up to this time. Hitherto the public worship had been conducted entirely in the German language, and now began the transition from German to English. Whoever is in the least acquainted with the difficulties that have attended this crisis in other congregations will wonder that the matter here was piloted as well as it was. It is a time when the greatest wisdom, firmness, faith, love, and self-denial are required. Few would have acquitted themselves so well; hundreds, perhaps, in the circumstances would have done worse. Towards the close of Mr. Hoffmeier's time several efforts were made to procure the services of a co-pastor in English, so far as the nature of the circumstances seemed to require, but without success. At length the idea was abandoned, and after the withdrawal of Father Hoffmeier, in 1831, the congregation concluded to procure the services of a pastor who could officiate in both languages.

[1] That the minister wore a gown in his public ministrations in this church, at least for a period, seems unquestionable from the following receipt, which is on record:

"LANCASTER, April 17, 1750.

"Received of Paul Wetzel, for boarding the tailor and paying him for his work while he was making the *gown*, six shillings.

"CASPER SCHAFFNER."

It is not many years since the last members of the church passed away, who remembered when at a later day the officiating minister wore a broad strip of black silk fastened in folds around the back part of the neck, from shoulder to shoulder, and extending down below the knee, growing broader as it approached the lower end. Dr. Becker, it is said, was the last who wore it.

On the 18th of March, 1838, the Rev. Mr. Hoffmeier fell asleep and was gathered unto his fathers. His learning, piety, faithfulness, and his services of love during a service of twenty-five years in this congregation have been appropriately honored by a monumental panel of marble to his memory, which now ornaments the walls of the present church, near by where his dust, together with that of his wife, reposes.

His successor was the Rev. Martin Bruner, whose call is dated May 4, 1832, and who soon after took charge of the congregation, and continued the pastor thereof until May, 1839.

The question of a Sabbath-school in the modern form was first agitated in 1821, but it was not until July, 1832, that the matter was finally decided in the affirmative. The school was then organized with from thirty to forty teachers and upwards of two hundred scholars, and was conducted in the church.

The next pastor was the Rev. George W. Glessner. His call is dated Jan. 28, 1840; he was installed July 24th of the same year. Under his ministrations the congregation, which for some years had been in a somewhat blighted condition, resumed its wonted order, strength, and beauty. He was a pungent, warm-hearted, and faithful herald of the everlasting gospel. There are still some persons left to whom the word proclaimed by him became the power of God unto salvation, and who yet cherish the most grateful recollection of his services. His pastorate closed by his resignation, which took effect April 1, 1847.

In April, 1847, the Rev. N. A. Keyes was elected as an exclusively English pastor. It was at the same time designed to secure the services of a German pastor, and to connect his labors in the city with ministrations to adjacent congregations in the country. After a number of unsuccessful efforts to effect this arrangement the project was finally abandoned, and the Rev. D. Y. Heisler, then the pastor at Columbia, was engaged to preach in the German language as a supply. This arrangement continued until the beginning of the year 1850, when, on the question of how much service should be continued in the German language, the congregation was at length divided into two separate and distinct churches. The branch in which the services were to be conducted exclusively in the English language withdrawing, and being organized by the Classis into the congregation since known as the "St. Paul's Reformed Church," with the Rev. Mr. Keyes as their pastor, erected the church building on the southwest corner of Orange and Duke Streets. The other branch remained in the old church, and immediately called the Rev. Henry Harbaugh, D.D., to become their pastor, who entered upon his duties March 24, 1850, and continued to conduct the public services in both languages. One of the earliest projects of the congregation during this pastorate was the erection of a new church edifice. The old one had stood nearly a century, and was beginning to show signs of decay. The enterprise was suggested during the summer of 1851; it found favor in the consistory, and was by that body recommended to the congregation. It was unanimously agreed upon by the people, and the preparatory steps were immediately taken. The plan included a church, with parsonage adjacent. The State Legislature was overtured for permission to sell the parsonage and school building on North Duke Street, which was granted, and on the 14th of August, 1851, the consistory authorized the trustees to go forward with the sale of the said property, and apply the proceeds thereof to the erection of the new church and parsonage. The parsonage was sold April 1, 1852, to Mrs. Mary Carpenter for three thousand five hundred dollars, and the school building June 12, 1855, to Hon. Isaac E. Hiester for four thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. The church, exclusive of the furnishing thereof, together with the present parsonage, according to the report of the building committee, cost eighteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

The last service in the old church was held March 21, 1852, which was naturally characterized, on account of its sacred and tender associations, as of great solemnity. The corner-stone of the third church edifice in the history of the congregation was laid with appropriate ceremonies at the Whitsuntide festival, May 30, 1852, and the church was finished and consecrated to the worship of the triune God amid great rejoicing Feb. 19, 1854.

Dr. Harbaugh's pastorate in the congregation was productive of much good. His memory as a man and as a preacher is still cherished by many who sat under his ministry. He was fearless in his denunciation of wickedness, and in maintaining that which he conceived to be right. His love of church order led him to the exercise of discipline which at the time excited considerable opposition, but which eventually brought about a more healthy spiritual life. At length, after a pastorate of ten years, he tendered his resignation, which was reluctantly accepted, and his ministry among this people closed Sept. 24, 1860. After a three years' pastorate at Lebanon, he was called to the professorship of Didactic Theology in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, at Mercersburg, Pa., the duties of which he discharged with marked ability until his death, which occurred Dec. 28, 1867, at the age of fifty-two years.

His successor was the Rev. Amos H. Kremer, D.D., who entered upon the duties of the pastorate April 7, 1861, and continued in the same until Oct. 1, 1877. The congregation for some years after Dr. Kremer entered upon his pastorate was embarrassed by a heavy debt, which had been incurred in the building and furnishing of the church. This incumbrance, however, in March, 1871, was at length entirely removed by the cancellation of the debt.

In January, 1870, the German portion of the congregation was organized into an exclusively German Church, under the name and title of "The St. John's German Reformed Church," who proceeded at once to take steps looking forward toward the erection of a church building for their own use, which movement eventually resulted in the location of the said edifice on the northeast corner of Orange and Mulberry Streets. The German brethren receive some pecuniary aid toward the erection of their church from the English portion, and were allowed the use of this church in their religious services until their own was ready for occupancy. From that date the public worship in this church has been conducted exclusively in the English language.

On the 29th of February, 1872, an act was obtained from the State Legislature authorizing the congregation to have the dead removed from the graveyard in the rear of the church, to sell the ground thereof, and "to apply the proceeds of such sale to such purposes as the congregation shall direct." This grant was soon after carried into effect, the dead, with some few exceptions, were removed to the public cemeteries, and the property was sold for other purposes. These are some of the most important items in the history of the church during Dr. Kremer's pastorate. His ministry here, in the main, was prosperous, and characterized by unanimity and kind feeling until some differences arose, which eventually led to his resignation and departure at the date aforesaid. As to the issues involved in that controversy we are yet too near the time when it occurred to express an opinion.

His successor was the present incumbent, the Rev. J. A. Peters, whose call to the pastorate is dated July 8, 1878, and who was formally installed therein on the 10th of November following by a committee of Lancaster Classis, consisting of Rev. Drs. E. V. Gerhart, J. H. Dubbs, and J. S. Stahr. The congregation at the present writing may be regarded as in a prosperous condition, both in its internal spiritual interests as well as in its more external and material welfare. The membership are at peace and harmony, and Christ, the great Head of the church, seems to be blessing this portion of his heritage.

This church has now, in the providence and by the blessing of God, continued its existence for one hundred and forty-seven years. It has had the services of twenty-two pastors. Up to this date its records (although they were somewhat imperfectly kept during some of the early years) contain the following statistics, to wit: Baptisms, 8100; admissions to full communion, by confirmation, certificate, and renewal of profession, 3844; marriages, 6167; deaths, 2760.

As to its present numerical strength we give the following quotation from the last annual report made to the Classis: Membership, 380; unconfirmed membership, 150; baptisms during the past year, 19; admissions to full communion, 37; communed during the year, 365; Sunday-school scholars, 300; contributions to congregational and other benevolent purposes during the year, $3280.63.

Its present valuation of property, including the parsonage and the janitor's house, is estimated at $40,000. The following gentlemen, together with the pastor, now constitute the consistory of the church, to wit: Elders, Philip Bausman, Henry Gast, John Kepner, John B. Roth, Edward J. Zahn, and Joel S. Eaby; Deacons, Hiram Stamm, Eugene G. Smith, Esq., Addison H. Fritchey, Esq., Ernest Zahn, Meroz S. Miller, and John H. Hertzler; Trustees, Dr. Emanuel K. Young, Washington F. Hambright, and John H. Kauffman.

St. Paul's Reformed Church.[1]—The causes which led to the organization of St. Paul's Reformed Church were well grounded and legitimate. Those persons who were first identified with the movement, and sought the organization of a new interest of the Reformed Church in Lancaster, acted from good and sufficient reasons. The first Reformed Church of Lancaster, Pa., was organized in 1736. The preaching of the word was conducted exclusively in the German language until the year 1832, when the English language was introduced, and pastors were subsequently called who could officiate in both languages. The English tongue was rapidly taking the place of the German in the families, in the schools, and in the community, so that this change had a very material effect upon the church, and the youth of the church showed a desire to have and enjoy exclusively English services. There was such a falling off from the attendance upon the German service that at different times complaint was made of the difficulty of raising the pastor's salary.

In 1847 two pastors were employed, one to preach the German and the other in the English language. They were to alternate their services, so that both had an equal use of the house for morning preaching. But now a new difficulty arose. The revenues of the church were not sufficient to support two pastors, and having German preaching every other Sabbath morning militated against the true interests of the congregations. The consistory resolved to have English preaching every Sabbath morning and evening, and the Germans to occupy the church in the afternoon, or the lecture-room in the morning. This action led to an organized opposition against the consistory among the members, who petitioned to have only one pastor who could officiate in both languages. This petition was presented Sept. 14, 1849. While the petitioners stated that no fault was found with the English pastor, Rev. Nathaniel A. Keyes, he still regarded this movement as an effort at his removal. His first impulse was to resign, but after further reflection he decided to await future develop-

[1] By Rev. J. B. Shumaker, D.D.

ments. To be consistent with his high character as a man, and that he might stand in a true light before the congregation, the community, and the Reformed Church generally, he said, "If in the judgment of the consistory, and of those who had a right to decide the case, the interests of the congregation and the cause of Christ would be promoted by this removal, I would be willing to retire and give the congregation no trouble." A number of unauthorized persons claiming to be members of the church held a meeting Oct. 11, 1849, and among other things resolved that the services of the English pastor would be dispensed with after Jan. 1, 1850. On Sunday, Nov. 4, 1849, Rev. Keyes preached a sermon on the state of the congregation, in which he urged the importance of building a new church, that there might be two congregations, one for the English and the other for the Germans. Action in regard to this step was not hastily taken. It was not until the 26th of December of the same year that a congregational meeting was held and a resolution was entertained in favor of building a new church. Efforts were made to have only those who were legally entitled to vote exercise this privilege, but in vain, and the resolution was tabled. Then an effort was made to appoint a committee from members of both parties to whom this subject should be referred with a view of bringing about an amicable adjustment of the difficulties, or looking to an equitable division of the church property and a legal separation. This measure was opposed by many who favored the Germans, but was finally carried, when the officers of the meeting, they who favored the German, withdrew without an adjournment. New officers were appointed in their places. Then the committee called for in the above-mentioned resolution was appointed, an equal number to represent each interest, but the Germans never met the others. The English at once opened a subscription towards the building of a house of worship. They were much encouraged in this undertaking, not only on the part of those of their brethren, but also in the community.

The election for church officers came on in January, 1850. It was a scene of confusion not to be here described. The German portion of the church elected their candidates by a majority of three votes. The English were really in the majority, but a number of their members in the confusion did not vote. The English pastor at once asked the consistory elect if they wished to receive his resignation before the next Sunday. A number of his friends, however, advised against hasty action, and the subject of the resignation was allowed to rest for the present. The installation of the church officers was deferred. In the mean time a memorial was prepared to be presented to the Lebanon Classis, about to convene in Myerstown, Pa., in which was set forth the state of the congregation, accompanied also by documentary evidences, asking the Classis to interfere and restore peace in the church, a division of the church property, and an amicable separation of the two parties. Besides the pastor and Elder Lenker, Brethren Christian Gast, George Spurrier, Joseph Welshaus, and Rev. Jacob Chapman attended the meeting of Classis to represent the case. The Germans were not prepared to have the case go forward, but requested that the English pastor, Rev. Keyes, be dismissed. In case the Classis did go forward, with a view to the adjustment of the difficulties, they declared themselves unwilling to stand by the decision of the Classis. The Classis appointed a committee of five ministers and two elders to come to Lancaster, to whom they delegated full power to settle all existing difficulties. Three ministers and the two elders came. After long and tiresome debatings and deliberations, in which all the different phases of the case were presented, especially in regard to the property, the English portion, believing that they were justly entitled to half the property, yet, to avoid contention and secure peace, they agreed to receive as their portion "The Lancaster Cemetery," which was then valued at two thousand dollars, and availed the congregation that amount, reserving one hundred family burial-lots. They left to the Germans the church and lot, parsonage and lot, school-house and lot, in all valued at about fifteen thousand dollars. Both pastors, Revs. N. A. Keyes and D. Y. Heisler, resigned, and were authorized, on the part of the committee, to serve their respective congregations as supplies. The old congregation was directed to dismiss all who asked a dismission for the purpose of connecting themselves with the English Church, and Rev. Keyes was instructed to organize them into a congregation at the earliest period practicable. The members who withdrew from the old congregation were organized into an English Church on the 17th day of February, 1850, and the action was duly approved by the Classis. Twenty-eight male and seventy-two female members were recorded as uniting in the organization.

At the election for officers the following were chosen: Elders, Daniel Heitshu, Abraham Cole, J. L. Hoffmeier, and Christian Gast; Deacons, George Spurrier, Charles M. Erben, Henry Metzgar, George Gundaker, Jr., Joseph Welshaus, and David King; Trustees, Peter Long, Philip K. Brenneman, and David Longnecker. These persons were duly installed to their respective offices on Sunday, Feb. 17, 1850, and the consistory met for the first time on Monday evening, Feb. 18, 1850. Rev. N. A. Keyes was at once elected as pastor of the congregation, and a committee appointed to confer with him as to his acceptance of their call, and to settle the preliminaries in regard to his support. Six hundred dollars was the amount that was afterward agreed upon as the pastor's salary.

The new congregation went vigorously to work. The old Franklin College was secured as their temporary place of worship. A committee was appointed

to secure a lot for the building of their house of worship. Subsequently this committee reported the lot on the southwest corner of Duke and Orange Streets as an eligible site, and that it could be purchased of the owner, Dr. Humes, for the sum of three thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, subject to the rents. On the 6th of March, 1850, the consistory instructed the trustees to purchase the lot, which was accordingly done. J. W. Jack was the contractor to erect the new house of worship, at a cost of eight thousand five hundred dollars. Services preparatory to the laying of the corner-stone were held on Sunday, Sept. 15, 1850, in the old Reformed Church, Rev. Dr. Zacharias, of Frederick, Md., officiating, assisted by Revs. Alfred Nevin and H. Harbaugh, and Pastor Keyes. The formal ceremony of laying the corner-stone was held on Monday, Sept. 16, 1850, in the presence of a large and deeply-interested audience. It required about a year to complete the church after the corner-stone was laid, and cost one thousand dollars more than the original contract price.

Heretofore the congregation had been indifferently called "The Second Reformed," and "The New Reformed Church." On the 5th of November, 1851, by resolution of consistory, the name "St. Paul's Reformed Church of Lancaster, Pa.," was adopted. The church was dedicated on the 9th of this same month of the year 1851. The entire week preceding the dedication was set apart by the pastor and congregation for religious worship and thanksgiving. The congregation now having a house of worship entirely paid for, entered upon its career of usefulness with encouraging prospects of success.

On the 1st day of September, 1855, Mr. Keyes tendered his resignation, to take effect October 1st of the same year, and it was reluctantly accepted.

Mr. Keyes, on his removal from Lancaster, went to Illinois, where he soon after was elected pastor of a Congregational Church, in which capacity he continued till the time of his death, which occurred in 1857.

From October, 1855, to February, 1856, the congregation was served by supplies. On Feb. 5, 1856, Rev. Isaac S. Demund, of Belleville, N. J., was unanimously elected pastor, and a call was forwarded to him, with a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum. Mr. Demund accepted the call, and entered upon his pastorate in the following April, and continued in this capacity for eight years. He served the congregation during the trying times of the civil war, which had such stifling effect upon all the interests of the country. When he offered his resignation the 24th of February, 1864, to take effect the last Sunday in March, it was accepted with reluctance.

Rev. Henry Mosser, of Perry County, Pa., was, on the 25th of July, 1864, elected pastor. A call was made out and forwarded stipulating a salary of seven hundred dollars. The call was accepted, and Mr. Mosser entered upon his duties the following September. In November of this same year he asked for an increase of salary, and an additional one hundred dollars was raised by subscription and presented to him. In September, 1865, Mr. Mosser informed the consistory that he had received a call from Paradise, Northumberland Co., Pa., and he was inclined to accept it unless the congregation would raise his salary to one thousand dollars. The amount asked for was raised, and Mr. Mosser continued to serve the congregation until March, 1867, when he resigned and removed to Northumberland County, Pa. During his pastorate the congregation purchased the property now used as a parsonage at No. 137 North Duke Street. The purchase was made Jan. 11, 1865, and the amount of purchase money paid was three thousand five hundred dollars.

For several months the congregation was now without a pastor. A number of calls were tendered, but declined. Rev. Edwin H. Nevin, a Presbyterian, was invited, and preached trial sermons on the 28th of July, 1867. He made a favorable impression, and arrangements were made that he should, for the present, supply the congregation with preaching. On the 30th of December following he was elected pastor, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, which was afterwards raised to seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, with the use of the parsonage. He continued to serve the congregation until Nov. 28, 1870, when he tendered his resignation, to take effect with the close of the year. It was accepted, and the congregation then invited Rev. G. W. Welker, of North Carolina, to preach trial sermons, and became a candidate for pastor, but he was not elected. Rev. O. L. Ashenfelter, of the Church of the Cross, Cincinnati, Ohio, was the next candidate, and was elected pastor on the 29th of May, 1871, at a salary of one thousand dollars. Mr. Ashenfelter entered upon his labors the 1st of June of the same year.

On Monday, Nov. 11, 1872, Mr. Ashenfelter tendered his resignation, which was accepted. The congregation for the time had to depend upon supplies, but steps were at once taken looking toward calling another pastor. At a meeting of the consistory, Dec. 9, 1872, a resolution was passed, inviting Rev. J. B. Shumaker, of Canton, Ohio, to preach trial sermons. On the 9th of February, 1873, Mr. Shumaker visited and preached for the congregation. At a congregational meeting held Feb. 17, 1873, he was elected pastor, and his call, promising a support of one thousand dollars and the free use of the parsonage from the congregation, states that this election was unanimous. Mr. Shumaker accepted the call and entered upon his labors April 1, 1873. He was installed by Rev. Dr. Gerhart, G. W. Glessner, and A. B. Sheukle, a committee of Lancaster Classis. The first communion celebrated under this pastorate was held April 13th, and numbered one hundred and fourteen.

In April, 1877, there was a movement started to

erect a sexton's house on the rear end of the parsonage lot. Subscriptions were solicited and the work pushed forward, and on the 13th of August the trustees reported the building completed. The charter of the congregation provided for six elders, but up to the present only four had been elected, and on the 5th of February, 1878, it was resolved that the full board of six elders be elected. Since that time the congregation has the benefit of these six, who, with the pastor, constitute the spiritual court of the congregation. On the 9th of February, 1882, the congregation lost a very valued and esteemed friend and elder in the death of Daniel Heitshu, who had been identified with the interests of the congregation since its organization.

At this time, July 13, 1883, the congregation numbers two hundred and seventy members; of these about two hundred and forty are regular communicants. The following are the officers: Rev. Joseph B. Shumaker, D.D., pastor; Elders, Christian Gast, John H. Pearsol, Andrew J. Eyler, Jacob L. Hoffmeier, Charles Deneus, Christian S. Hoffman; Deacons, David C. Haverstick, John Brock, Phares P. Kauffman, George E. Zellers, John H. Hollolinger, Jacob Rauch; Trustees, John D. Skiles, Daniel H. Heitshu, John W. B. Bausman.

At the time the congregation began to worship in Franklin College the work of the Sunday-school was not forgotten. The organization of the school as it existed in the old church was transferred to the college building, and work was resumed there without break or hindrance. This change of plan left the old church practically without a Sunday-school, and they were compelled to begin anew. The first meeting of this organization outside of the old church was held Feb. 17, 1850, with one hundred and twenty-six pupils and twenty-eight teachers. From that time to this it has continued to prosper, and has proved a great source of help in caring for the spiritual interests of the children. In addition to its regular work, since Sept. 9, 1880, it has successfully carried forward a mission school, held every Sunday afternoon in a public school-house on Sherman Street. The superintendents have been Daniel Heitshu, Christian Gast, Jacob L. Hoffmeier, Charles A. Brenneman, John H. Pearsol, Rev. O. L. Ashenfelter, and Charles Deneus, Esq. At this time the school numbers fourteen officers, thirty-eight teachers, and two hundred and thirty pupils.

St. John's German Reformed Church.—For many years divine service was held, both in the German and English language, in the First Reformed Church in this city. In 1869 the Classis of Lancaster took active measures towards the organization of a German congregation. A committee, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Theodore Appel, the Rev. Dr. Nevin, and the Rev. W. T. Gerhard, were appointed to lay the action of Classis before the German members, which was done on Christmas-day in that year. The action was well received, and on the Thursday evening following there was a meeting of the German members in the lecture-room of the First Reformed Church, and an organization was effected with unanimity and cordial good-will on the part of the mother-church. Seventy-five members from the First Reformed Church became the constituent members in the new church. Elders and deacons were elected, and the Rev. W. T. Gebhard was chosen as their pastor. Services were held in the First Reformed Church until the completion of their new church, in 1876. A site for a church was selected on the corner of Orange and Mulberry Streets, and the building commenced in 1872 and completed in 1876, at a cost of twenty-three thousand dollars, and dedicated on the 17th of September in that year. The pastors who have served the church are as follows, with their terms of service: Rev. W. T. Gebhard, five years; Rev. —— Stoehr (supply), six months; Rev. John Kulling, five and a half years; Rev. A. E. Dohlman, two years. Rev. G. L. Neff, the present pastor, commenced his labors in April, 1883. The church has a present membership of two hundred and seventy-five. It is proposed to erect a parsonage on the church lot on Mulberry Street in the summer of 1883.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.[1]—The history of this church is closely linked with that of Lancaster, the foundation of the former having been separated from that of the latter by only a few years. Well authenticated tradition asserts that even before the landing of Penn, Jesuit missionaries from the Maryland Colony of Lord Baltimore ministered to the wants of the dusky warriors in the Indian settlements on the north bank of the Susquehanna, and that these zealous men penetrated as far as the waters of the Pequea and the Conestoga. Certain it is that long before Lancaster was laid out as a town by Governor Hamilton, which took place in 1730, it was visited at intervals by missionaries from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other places. The number of worshipers steadily increasing, a mission was established in 1741, which received regular visitations from the adjoining centres of Catholicity. In the record of the Hamilton grants it is found that on Aug. 10, 1742, two lots, numbered respectively 235 and 236, being the southeast corner of what is now Vine and Prince Streets, were granted to Henry Neill, as is probable, to hold for the use of the congregation. To these was added a third lot, No. 237, granted to Robert Harding, June 27, 1761, just prior to the building of the old stone church.

The first regular place of worship was a log chapel erected in 1745 on the site of the present convent and school building. It was destroyed by fire in 1760, and replaced two years later by the old stone church which was recently torn down. In the construction of the latter a very pretty tradition has been handed down to the effect that the women of the congregation mixed

[1] By R. M. Reilly.

the mortar, while the men gathered from the fields near by the stones required. The different pastors that officiated at varying intervals from 1740 to 1802 were Fathers Molineaux, Farmer, Steenmyer, Schneider, Pellentz, Ailing, Brosius, Hellron, Rosseller, Stafford, Geissler, Homm, Mongrand, Fitzsimmons, Lewermond, Janin, Entzen, and Coleman. The latter was at one time imprisoned in New York for not revealing the secrets of the confessional, but was afterwards released, and his action sustained.

At the beginning of the present century John Carroll, bishop of Baltimore, and afterwards the first American archbishop, administered at different times in St. Mary's Church the sacrament of confirmation. Prince Gallitzin, the pioneer priest of the Alleghenies, also visited Lancaster on his way to and from Philadelphia. Both these dignitaries were frequently entertained by Anthony Hook, grandfather of D. A. Altick, of this city, at his residence, on the south side of East King Street, near Lime Street, adjoining on the west the present Eagle Hotel. In 1802, Revs. Michael Egan and Louis De Barth officiated at St. Mary's. The former was a brilliant orator, and his sermons always attracted large audiences. Many representatives in the State Legislature, which was at that time holding its sessions in Lancaster, were accustomed to attend the services to hear him preach. Dr. Egan was transferred to St. Mary's, Philadelphia, in 1806, and two years afterwards was appointed first Catholic bishop of that city, but was not consecrated until the autumn of 1810. Father De Barth remained in Lancaster until Bishop Egan's death, which occurred July 22, 1814, when he was appointed administrator of the diocese of Philadelphia. He performed the duties of that office for six years, and was succeeded by Rt. Rev. Henry Conwell.

Rev. I. Beschter, S.J., a French refugee, was the next pastor, and he was followed for brief periods by Fathers Stoecker and O'Connor. They in turn gave place to Rev. M. Byrne, a missionary belonging to the old Jesuit settlement at Conewago, on the York County side of the Susquehanna. His pastorate was brief, and he was succeeded by Revs. Schenfelder and J. J. Holland, the former for German, the latter for English, parishioners. Father Holland died universally lamented on the 29th of September, 1823. A once handsome but now time-worn marble tomb marks his resting-place in St. Mary's Cemetery. Rev. Schenfelder did not long survive his associate. He was buried at the Jesuit settlement at Conewago, in York County.

On the death of Father Holland, Rev. Bernard Keenan, who had come from Ireland with Bishop Conwell in 1820, and received his education for the priesthood at Mount Saint Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., assumed the pastoral charge, retaining it for a period of fifty-four years. During his prolonged pastorate he so intrenched himself in the hearts of the citizens of Lancaster by his unflinching devotion to principle and large public spirit that his death, on Feb. 19, 1877, was regarded by all classes, irrespective of creed, as a public calamity. Father Keenan's parish, which now comprises seven separate parishes, was very extensive, his ministrations reaching to Columbia and Elizabethtown, and at times to Lebanon, Colebrook, and Harrisburg, and on occasions even as far as Milton and Sunbury.

REV. BERNARD KEENAN.

The increase of membership and inadequacy of accommodations rendered necessary a larger edifice, and in 1852 the corner-stone of the new St. Mary's was laid with imposing ceremonies. Very Rev. John McCaffrey, D.D., president of Mount Saint Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., preached the dedicatory sermon. In March, 1854, the completed structure was consecrated for divine service by Bishop Newman, of Philadelphia, Rev. E. J. Surin delivering the consecration sermon in the presence of a vast assemblage of people. The diocese of Harrisburg, comprising the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, Lancaster, York, Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Cumberland, Perry, Juniata, Centre, Mifflin, Clinton, Union, Snyder, Northumberland, Montour, and Columbia, was formed in 1868, with Right Rev. J. F. Shanahan as bishop; over this extensive diocese Father Keenan was appointed vicar-general, an office which he held until his death.

The reverend pastor bore the burden of his official duties without aid of any kind until 1852, when Rev. Sylvester Eagle, a native of Elizabethtown, this county, was appointed assistant. The latter afterwards became the pastor at York, and his place in Lancaster was supplied by Rev. Henry Balfe, a na-

tive of Philadelphia, who remained in Lancaster from 1853 until 1862, retiring in the latter year to Philadelphia, where he died soon after. His immediate successor was Father O'Brien, a native of Boston, educated at St. Sulpice, France, and an orator of considerable power. On the retirement of Father O'Brien, in 1864, Rev. Thomas J. Marren became assistant, and in less than a year was succeeded by Rev. Richard J. Barry. During the latter's term of stay, on Jan. 28, 1867, the new church took fire from a defective flue in the heater, and so extensive was the damage caused that a remodeling of the edifice was found necessary. The interior of the church was at the same time frescoed and repainted, the total repairs amounting to sixteen thousand dollars. On Sunday, May 3, 1868, the remodeled edifice was rededicated with impressive ceremonies by Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, assisted by Bishops Shanahan, of Harrisburg, and Elder, of Natchez, a large number of priests being also in attendance.

Rev. Daniel J. McDermott succeeded Father Barry in October, 1868. He was a native of Ireland, and remained in Lancaster only six months. He afterwards went to Centralia, Columbia Co., Pa., and subsequently to West Chester, this State, where he still resides. His successor in office was Rev. Thomas J. Reilly, who remained in charge until 1871.

He was followed by Rev. Matthew O'Connell, who served until the spring of 1872, when ill health compelled him to abandon his charge and return to Ireland, where he died soon after. Rev. J. C. Hickey was appointed assistant in May, 1872, and remained in that capacity until Father Keenan's death, when he assumed entire charge of the church. He received assistance for a brief period from Rev. Daniel Reilly. In the spring of 1881, Father Hickey was transferred to Harrisburg, and subsequently to Carlisle, where he still resides.

On Feb. 19, 1877, Rev. Bernard Keenan, full of years and honors, passed away. He had lived far beyond the age of the patriarchs, having passed his ninety-seventh year, and to him was vouchsafed the pleasure of seeing all his fondest anticipations regarding the welfare of St. Mary's more than realized. His funeral was the occasion of a gathering of the ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Catholic Church such as was never before seen in Lancaster.

Attached to St. Mary's Church is an academy and parochial school under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. A considerable fund has accumulated in recent years for orphan asylum purposes. A portion of this fund was devoted in 1874 to the purchase of a property on South Queen Street, which was used as a school and orphan asylum until September, 1882. On Jan. 11, 1881, Rev. Peter J. McCullagh, the present pastor, was appointed to preside over the destinies of St. Mary's. On September 18th of the same year the corner-stone of St. Mary's Convent and Schools, a handsome edifice adjoining the present church on the east, and occupying the site of the old stone church, was laid with solemn ceremonial. Bishop Shanahan and a large number of priests were present, and Father McCallan, of Baltimore, preached an eloquent sermon. Prior to the dedication, on August 25th, the remains of those who were buried in the old graveyard were disinterred and removed to the southeast corner of the present cemetery. A portion of the new building has been in use for educational purposes since September, 1882, and it is thought that the completed structure will be ready for entire occupation Dec. 1, 1883. Its total cost will be about twenty-five thousand dollars, and it will comprise the Sisters' home, the academy, and the parochial schools.

Belonging to the church is also a handsome cemetery, on the New Holland turnpike, which was donated in 1853 by the late Michael Malone. The schools attached to the church are in a flourishing condition, the constant attention of a corps of seven efficient Sisters being required for their supervision. The Sunday-school numbers three hundred on its rolls, the parochial schools one hundred and ninety, and the number of communicants belonging to the church is about two thousand five hundred.

St. Anthony's German Catholic Church.—This church is beautifully situated on the corner of Ann and Orange Streets, fronting on Orange, north side.

The congregation was organized and formed into a parish in the month of April, 1870, by the Rev. Anthony F. Kaul, with the approbation of the Very Rev. Bernard Keenan, V.G., then pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Lancaster, and at the same time administrator of the diocese of Harrisburg (to which Lancaster City and County belong), Right Rev. J. F. Shanahan, bishop of the diocese, being absent at Rome, attending the Œcumenical Council which had been convened by the late Pope Pius IX. in the fall of 1869. The district which was to comprise the new parish belonged to and constituted but one congregation, known as St. Joseph's, and contained about eighty families, or three hundred and fifty to four hundred souls.

The lot of ground, fronting on Orange Street three hundred and forty feet and along North Ann to Marion Street two hundred and forty-five feet, was purchased in April, 1870, through Patrick Kelly, from William Miller, for the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars; work was begun at once, and the corner-stone was laid, in presence of a great number of the clergy and a large concourse of people, on the 14th of August, 1870, by the Rev. Father McGinnis, of Danville, Pa., being deputed by the very reverend administrator.

There is a basement under the entire building, of which the rear was fitted up with altars, pews, organ, etc., as a chapel, and was blessed for divine services on Easter Monday, the 9th of April, 1871, by Right Rev. Bishop Shanahan.

The upper or main room was handsomely finished in hard wood, the sanctuary railing, pews, and wainscotting being polished walnut, and the arched ceiling and walls richly frescoed and adorned with beautiful fresco paintings, and the windows filled with fine stained glass, and was dedicated with solemn ceremonies by the same bishop on the 17th of May, 1875. The church is one of the handsomest in the interior of the State, built of brick, with sandstone dressing, according to the plan furnished by the well-known architect, E. F. Durang, of Philadelphia. The size of the church is sixty-five by one hundred and forty-two feet, and has a seating capacity of twelve hundred. The cost was about sixty thousand dollars, which included the five-thousand-dollar organ and the gold-embroidered imported vestments, valued at two thousand dollars.

The present number of members is about two hundred and twenty families, or one thousand and twenty-five souls. The Rev. Anthony F. Kaul continues as rector of the church.

The front part of the basement was fitted up in the spring of 1871, and a parochial school was opened in the fall of the same year with two lay teachers. In the fall of 1873 the present teachers, the Sisters of the Holy Cross, from Notre Dame, Ind., took charge, and also opened an academy and boarding-school for young ladies, known as the "Sacred Heart Academy."

In the spring of 1876, Rev. A. Kaul purchased the lot opposite the church, on the southeast corner of Ann and Orange Streets, from Patrick Kelly, for the sum of four thousand three hundred dollars, and began the erection of a building for the academy, which is of brick, three stories and clear story basement, and furnished with steam-heating and all modern improvements adapted to make it a first-class school. It is a very imposing building, and is indeed an ornament to the city. The same pastor also built a residence on the east end of the church lot, which is now used as the parochial residence, also purchased, in 1873, five acres of ground from Zyprian Hausner, which was consecrated and set apart as a cemetery; it is conveniently situated at the extreme end of East Orange Street, a few squares beyond the limits of the city, on Broad Street, in Lancaster township.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church.—In 1849 the German element of St. Mary's Catholic Church decided to petition the bishop to be set off as a separate church, that they might have services in their own language. Their petition was granted by Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, and an organization was perfected in the autumn of 1850, consisting of about twenty-five families. The congregation was placed under the charge of the Rev. R. Tamchina, who remained until April, 1851. He was followed by Rev. M. A. M. Wirzfeld, who remained until September, 1851, and after that time the succession of priests was as follows: 1851–52, John Dudars; 1852–53, M. A. M. Wirzfeld; 1853–56, Leopold Hobersferger; 1856–66, Anthony Schwarz; 1866–78, Francis Neufeld; and Louis Grottemeyer from 1878 to the present.

The church and parsonage were built at a cost of about eight thousand dollars soon after the organization. Although the church is quite roomy, the increasing congregation demands a larger one, and it is soon to be built. A school-house and Sisters' residence was commenced in the summer of 1880, and finished in the winter of 1881–82, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. The German and English languages are both taught in this school. It has five teachers, and is attended by about three hundred and twenty pupils. The church has now about twelve hundred communicants, who belong to about three hundred families.

St. Joseph's Hospital, situated on College Avenue, was erected in 1878, at a cost of about six hundred and fifty dollars. It was put in operation upon completion and continued until June, 1882, when, by reason of financial difficulties, it was closed, and it now remains unused. It was built under Catholic auspices by the Rev. P. Ignatius Sagerer, but has no connection with the Catholic Churches of Lancaster.

St. James' (Episcopal) Church.[1]—It is evident that immediately upon its settlement, the county was visited by the zealous missionaries of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. By that society, indeed (the first missionary body organized in England since the Reformation), the church was established on a firm basis in many widely-scattered regions on this continent. We find from its records that as early as 1717–18 its clergy had already begun their ministrations in what is now the city of Lancaster. Thus the Rev. John Backhouse, rector at Chester, Pa., reports to the society in 1729 that he had just returned from a visit "to the church-people of Conestoga, about seventy miles back from Philadelphia." The Rev. James Lindsay held service here from time to time during the years 1735, '36, '37.

It was by means of these ministrations and others like them that many of the scattered emigrants were held faithful to the church of their fathers, and others brought back to its fold. So we find that on the 3d day of October, 1744, at a meeting held in Lancaster, St. James' Parish was organized. Thomas Cookson and James Postlethwaite were elected wardens, and Edward Smout, Daniel Syng, William Bristow, John Folke, Morgan Morgan, and John Connelly, vestrymen.

In the year 1745 the building of a stone church was begun, James Hamilton, Esq. (the head of a family who by grant from William Penn, dated 1729, owned a vast tract in Lancaster County), having given a lot of land for church and churchyard. It was finished in 1750. At various times additions and improvements were made—a tall spire, galleries,

[1] By Rev. C. F. Knight, D.D.

bells, and finally, special license having been granted by the provincial government for a lottery to raise the funds, the churchyard was surrounded in 1764 by a massive wall of molded bricks, part of which yet remains. The original church of rough limestone stood north and south, on a spot covered by the eastern end of the present building, and measured forty-four by thirty-four feet.

The first entry in the parish records is as follows: "October y^e^ 3d, 1744. The Rev. Mr. Richard Locke accidentally coming into our borough of Lancaster a little before the date hereof, we agreed to give him what encouragement we could for his residence among us. And tho' destitute of any sett place of worship for Performing of Divine Service of y^e^ Ch. of England, and its members here but very few, yet in order to keep up & maintain y^e^ polity or Government of y^e^ Church, we have met this day." The Rev. Mr. Locke removed about 1750, and was succeeded, in 1751, by another missionary of the society, the Rev. George Gray. During his charge it appears from the records that there was built "a platform on the east side for the Holy Table, and seats for servants on the other side."

The Rev. Thomas Barton (M.A., T.C.D.) assumed the rectorship in 1759. His ministry seems to have been a period of quiet growth and prosperity for the parish until the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. Then like most of the clergy of the Church of England here who felt themselves solemnly bound by their oaths of allegiance to the monarch and of conformity to the Book of Common Prayer, he found himself in great trouble. It is recorded of him, however, that he bravely performed his duty as he understood it, and prayed in church day after day for the king though threatened with violence and death. In a letter to the secretary of the society, dated Nov. 25, 1776, he speaks pathetically of his sufferings and those of the other loyalist clergy, and writes that though at last the church had been forcibly closed and its doors and windows boarded up, he still continued private ministrations to the scattered members of his flock. Worn out with arduous labors, which had extended for years both to the white people and Indians, and reached far beyond the bounds of the county, at last he asked permission to pass within the British lines. This seems to have been accorded, and he arrived in New York in November, 1778, intending to return to his birthplace in Ireland. His weakness, however, prevented him from undertaking the voyage, and he died in that city in the following May.

To him succeeded the Rev. Joseph Hutchins, who served from 1783 to 1790, and then the Rev. Elisha Rigg became rector, who was followed, in 1799, by the Rev. Joseph Clarkson, who held the rectorship until his death, in 1830. In the year 1818 the old stone building was felt to be far too small for the increasing congregation, and during the two following years a new and larger church of brick was erected upon its site. This was consecrated on Oct. 10, 1820, by the Right Rev. Dr. White, Bishop of Pennsylvania, assisted by many of the clergy. The next day thirty members of the parish were confirmed. In the same year it was agreed that the three parishes of St. James, St. John's, Pequea, and Christ Church, Leacock, should be placed under charge of Mr. Clarkson, assisted by another priest, and in October of that year the Rev. William A. Muhlenberg, whose name has become illustrious in the annals of the American Church, was elected co-rector of these parishes. Mr. Muhlenberg remained here until 1826, when he departed, and entered upon his great work in the diocese of New York.

ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

He was succeeded as co-rector by the Rev. Levi T. Ives, who labored here three years. He then departed to North Carolina, of which diocese he shortly after became bishop. Here he was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Bowman, who became associate rector, with the right of succession, on the 27th day of September, 1827. On the death of Dr. Clarkson, Jan. 25, 1830, he took the rectorship, which he held through life. In May, 1858, this noble man was elected bishop assistant of Pennsylvania, and consecrated in August of the same year. Neither he nor the parish were willing, however, that the tie which had so long bound them together should be sundered, and he continued rector until his sudden death, while on a visitation at the western part of his diocese, Aug. 3, 1861. His mortal remains rest in peace, in the quiet old churchyard of St. James, and under the shadow of the walls which he loved so well.

To him succeeded as rector the Rev. J. I. Mombert,

D.D., who had been assistant priest in charge of the parish after Dr. Bowman's consecration. He resigned in July, 1869, and on the 19th of the following November the vacant rectorship was filled by the election of the Rev. Edward T. Watson. Mr. Watson, harassed with an increasing trouble in the eyes, which at the time threatened him with total blindness, gave up the charge of the parish Aug. 14, 1877, and on the following 20th of November the Rev. C. F. Knight, having been elected rector by the wardens and vestry, accepted the office, which he still holds.

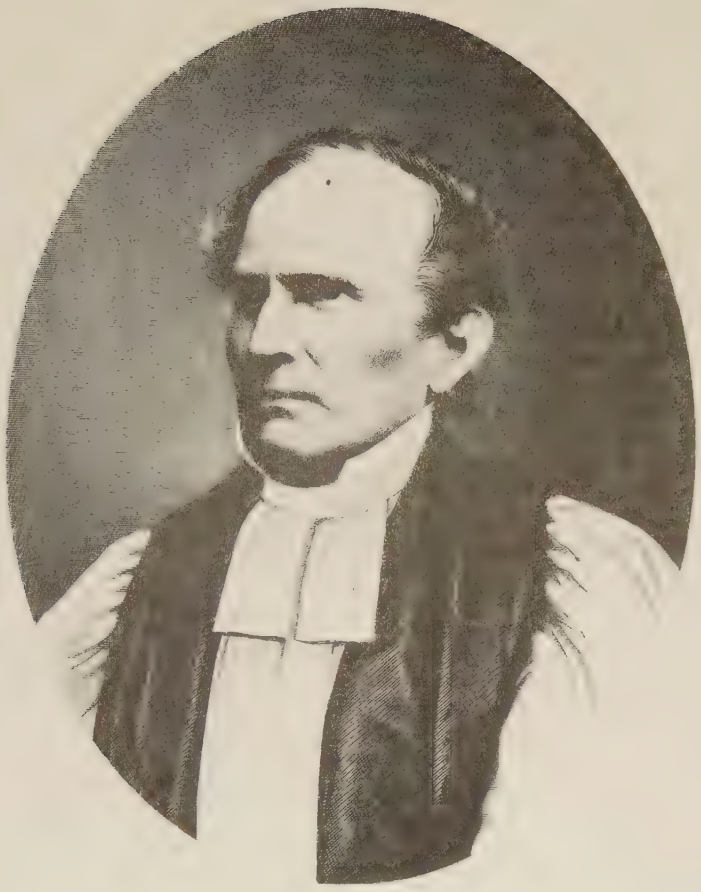
During all these years since the parish was formed its growth has been quiet, and, with rare intervals, constant, and its power has never been torn by dissensions. It stands now one of the most important congregations in the diocese, having more than three hundred regular communicants, averaging more than sixty baptisms and about thirty confirmations in each year, with frequent celebrations of the Holy Communion, and constant week-day services, and a parish guild which does a great work of charity among the poor.

At various times through this century a parish orphanage, a chapel-of-ease (which is now St. John's Church, an independent parish), a church-home for the old, and two parish schools have been founded. Besides these, another chapel in a distant point in the parish, a rectory, sexton's house, and a Sunday-school-house have been built. The church, since its erection, in 1820, has been four times enlarged,—in 1844 under Dr. Bowman, in 1870 under Mr. Watson, in 1878 and again in 1880 under the present rector. These changes have been made thoughtfully, in excellent taste, and in a consistent architecture, and the building now stands, a simple but most effective and beautiful illustration of the early Lombardic style. The nave measures eighty-two feet by forty-eight. The chancel is twenty-three feet deep. The tower, on the northwest, rises to the height of a hundred and ten feet. The walls are massive, and pierced by memorial windows filled with costly and beautiful glass from England. A noble open roof of hard wood, oiled, covers the nave, and both within and without the church the eye falls everywhere upon tablets and other monuments to the dead. Altogether, there are few churches in the land which to the same degree call forth the interest of the architect, the antiquary, and the devout churchman.

The following are the names of the church wardens as found recorded in the records: 1744, Thomas Cookson, John Postlethwaite; 1745, Thomas Cookson, William Jevon; 1753–54, Samuel Boude, George Gibson; 1756, George Sanderson, George Ross; 1757, George Ross, Samuel Boude; 1759, Samuel Boude, John Mather; 1760–61, George Ross, Samuel Boude; 1762–68, George Ross, William A. Atlee; 1769–93, William A. Atlee, Jasper Yeates; 1794–98, Jasper Yeates; 1799–1802, Jasper Yeates, Edward Hand; 1803–6, Jasper Yeates; 1807–17, Jasper Yeates; 1818–24, Robert Coleman, Charles Smith; 1825, Robert Coleman, James Hopkins; 1827–34, James Hopkins, Thomas Jeffries; 1835–40, John L. Atlee, Thomas Jeffries; 1841–44, John L. Atlee, George H. Whitaker; 1845–70, John L. Atlee, A. L. Hayes; 1871, John L. Atlee, Thomas E. Franklin; 1872–83, John L. Atlee, N. Lightner.

Samuel Bowman was born May 21, 1800, and died Aug. 3, 1861. He was the fourth child of Capt. Samuel Bowman, an officer in the Revolutionary army, who participated in the initial struggle of the colonists at Lexington. At the close of the war he settled at Wilkesbarre, in the beautiful yet tragic valley of the Wyoming, where Samuel was born and reared to manhood. The enlightened and patriotic views of his father, the refined tastes and virtues of his mother, and the Christian influence of the Protestant Episcopal Church were the surroundings that blessed his early life. He received his education at the Wilkesbarre Academy, one of the foremost chartered institutions of that day. He seems to have been early inspired with that love of the true and the beautiful, which distinguished him as the brilliant orator and conscientious man through all his subsequent life. It was the desire of his family and friends that he should adopt the law as his profession, and with this object in view, he studied under Charles Chauncey, Esq., of Philadelphia. He gave indications of rapidly attaining distinction and success in that calling, but soon after commencing the practice of law an event occurred which gave a new direction to his life-career. He was brought under deep religious conviction by the sudden death of his father, caused by an accident, the circumstances of which were peculiarly impressive as illustrating the uncertainty of life. He felt an irresistible impulse to consecrate himself to the Christian ministry, and at once entered upon a course of preparatory theological study. The natural talent and studious application which had given promise of distinction at the bar characterized him in his new line of research. He applied for holy orders, and was admitted to the deaconate by Bishop White in Christ Church, Philadelphia, Aug. 25, 1823, and began his ministry at St. John's Church, Pequea, Lancaster Co., where he remained about two years, preaching also at Christ Church, Leacock.

In 1824 he was ordained a presbyter, and the year following accepted a call to the rectorship of Trinity Church, Easton, Pa., where he formed the acquaintance of Susan, daughter of Samuel Sitgreaves, Esq., whom he subsequently married. In 1826 he returned to his first charge at Pequea and Leacock, where he remained until Sept. 27, 1827, when he was elected co-rector of St. James' Church, Lancaster, of which the Rev. Joseph Clarkson had been rector since 1799, and whose activity in parish work was impaired by



S. Bowman

the infirmities of age. In 1836 the venerable Clarkson entered into rest, and Mr. Bowman became sole rector of one of the oldest and most prosperous Episcopal parishes in the diocese, which then embraced the entire territory of the State, a position which he filled until his death; for, on his elevation to the episcopate, thirty-one years later, his parishioners prevailed upon him to continue, so far as practicable, the relations he had so long and so happily sustained towards them. About this time the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Geneva College, New York, than which honor none was ever more worthily conferred.

Of the acceptable manner in which Dr. Bowman discharged the duties of minister and citizen during the thirty-four years he was rector of St. James', the testimony is not restricted to members of his own branch of Christ's Church, nor, indeed, to professing Christians of whatever denomination. Universally esteemed for his purity of life, suavity of manner, and amiability of disposition, blended with a natural dignity of bearing, which commanded respect in whatever circle he moved, his friends and influence extended far beyond the church circle in which the latter was potential. Unfaltering as was his devotion to the creed and polity of the church whose faith he had pledged himself to uphold in his ordination vows, his catholic charity ever commanded the respect and esteem of Christians of all denominations, for his daily walk and conversation proclaimed that he believed in the sentiment of the poet, that

"A *Christian* is the highest style of man,"

and that this style is not circumscribed by denominational lines; but that, in the language of the Book of Common Prayer, "It is a most invaluable part of that blessed liberty wherewith CHRIST hath made us free, that in his worship different forms and usages may, without offense, be allowed, provided the substance of the Faith be kept entire." Hence, in his contribution to the Memorial Papers (June 19, 1854), he wrote, "On occasions—as funerals, meetings of societies, and the like—for which the Church makes no provision, let every man do the best he can. I have never considered myself bound by the prayer-book when I found myself in a position for which evidently the prayer-book had not provided. In all such emergencies I feel myself as free as a Methodist or a Presbyterian." Deeply interested in the promotion of popular education, he did not restrict his aid and influence to the parish schools he established, and which flourished under his fostering care. For many years he was an active member of the Public School Board, in whose deliberations his wise counsels and persuasive eloquence always had great weight. When any public meeting was called to consider measures for the general welfare, Dr. Bowman was a central figure, and when he rose to speak he always commanded the most profound attention, and generally carried his point in any controverted question. This was equally true of him in the councils of the Church. His "rare qualities of mind and heart gave him great influence in deliberative bodies, and though he spoke rarely in conventions, such was the weight of his reputation that his vote was worth more than most men's speeches."

At the Diocesan Convention of Pennsylvania, held in 1845, Dr. Bowman, against his own protest, was supported by the conservative clergy, who opposed the election of Rev. Dr. Tyng for bishop, and was elected by them on several ballots, the laity refusing to concur. After a long and exciting contest, Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D., was elected as a compromise candidate, a result at which no one was more gratified than Dr. Bowman, for his attachment to his parish and the community in which he lived had grown so strong that he would have accepted the office with reluctance, and only under the most pressing sense of duty. This was again apparent in 1847, when he was elected bishop of the diocese of Indiana, which he declined, reiterating his desire to remain with the people between whom and himself the bonds of union had strengthened with the intervening years. Subsequently he was urged to consent to be a candidate for provisional bishop of New York, and again positively refused. But at the Diocesan Convention of Pennsylvania, held in 1858, the call to this humble man of God to go up higher came with such peculiar force that he no longer felt at liberty to decline, believing that his acceptance under the circumstances "would redound to the unity and advancement of the church." The convention having failed to make a choice between Dr. Vinton and himself, Dr. Bowman offered a resolution for a committee to report a candidate to the convention, which he advocated with great earnestness in one of the most eloquent speeches ever heard on the floor of the convention, concluding by solemnly and emphatically withdrawing his name from the nominations before the convention. He said God brought men together by ways unknown to them. His name had been placed before the convention without any desire on his part. His greatest and only ambition was to pass the remainder of his days in the humble yet honorable station of the ministry, to which he was so sincerely attached. He expressed the hope that the carrying out of the resolution he proposed would result in breaking down the partition which existed between some portions of the church, in which all should be of "one Lord, one faith, one baptism." Let the only strife be, he continued, as to who shall expend most labor in the cause of God. Let us no longer array ourselves under party leaders. Let our only motto be "*Pro Deo, pro ecclesia, et hominum salute!*"

The sincerity, humility, and fervent zeal which characterized this eloquent appeal for unity disarmed the opposition, and his election as assistant bishop followed as an irresistible conclusion. Upon being

introduced to the convention, he closed a feeling address with expressing the "fervent hope that the work which the convention had that day accomplished would redound to the unity and advancement of the church through Jesus Christ our Lord." And that hope was happily realized during the three years that he labored as chief pastor in the diocese, and until God called him by the wayside as he "went about doing good" to again go up higher. He was consecrated in Christ Church, Aug. 25, 1858, in the same venerable church and on the thirty-fifth anniversary of his ordination by Bishop White.

During a brief pause in his episcopal visitations during the oppressive heat near the close of July, 1861, Bishop Bowman spent Sunday, the 28th, in his old parish, and preached for the last time to his people, who had insisted that the relation of pastor should not be severed except by death, for on his consecration as bishop the vestry had elected Rev. Dr. J. I. Mombert their co-rector. That evening he preached at St. John's Free Church, whose existence was "due to his energy and watchful care," and whose people he had served as rector as a labor of love for a period of four years. That proved to be his last sermon, and his text was an epitome of his life: "For I determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ and Him crucified." On Tuesday following he left home on an episcopal visit to the oil regions. At Pittsburgh, on Saturday morning, Aug. 3, 1861, he took the early morning train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad for Freeport, twenty miles distant, whence he proposed going by stage to Butler, where he had an official appointment for Sunday. Nineteen miles out the train was halted by a landslide and a bridge injured by a late freshet. Arrangements had been made to transfer the passengers in a hand car to a train on the opposite side, but the bishop, with some other gentlemen, preferred walking. Unable to keep up with the others, he was missed when the train was on the point of starting, and when the workmen in charge of the hand-car returned they found him lying by the roadside, stretched at full length, and his face buried in his hat. The majority of the physicians consulted ascribed his death to apoplexy, but Dr. Atlee, his family physician, to disease of the heart. But the angel of the Lord had met him alone in the pathway of duty, and "he was not, for God took him." The remains were brought to Lancaster on Sunday, and the funeral obsequies took place in St. James' Church on Tuesday, August 6th, at 5 P.M. Two bishops, seventy presbyters, and all the resident ministers of other communions united with a vast concourse of citizens to do honor to his remains, which were laid in the evening shadows of the church which had so often resounded with his eloquent voice. Just as the solemn words, "Earth to earth, dust to dust, ashes to ashes" were pronounced, a rift in the clouds permitted the slanting sunbeams to fall upon the open grave, as if to remind the sorrowing friends of that land where their beloved had gone, where there is "no night, and they need no light of the sun, for the good God giveth them light, and they shall reign for ever and ever."

Bishop Bowman was twice married. His first wife, Susan Sitgreaves, bore him three children,—Samuel Sitgreaves, who died when about twenty years of age; Susan, who died young; and Ellen, the surviving member of the family, who is the wife of Bishop Vail, of Kansas. His second wife, Harriet R., daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Clarkson, died several years before him. The bishop's body lies in St. James' churchyard, by the side of these departed friends, and mural tablets to his memory are erected in the churches of St. James and St. John.

Bishop Bowman left many monuments more enduring than marble shafts, mural tablets, or memorial windows to attest the zeal and efficiency with which he labored in the Master's cause. He modestly referred to some of these in a discourse preached shortly before his death, on the occasion of his thirtieth anniversary as rector of St. James'. The number of communicants in the parish had been quadrupled. A parochial school had been established eight years before, in which from eighty to one hundred children had been continuously educated without drawing upon the public for aid. An orphan asylum had been established during the same period, affording a Christian home to many helpless and unprotected children, and later still a home for the aged and infirm (now called the "Bishop Bowman Church Home" in his memory), which accomplished great good. The Yeates Institute was endowed through his influence, and the confidence of the liberal founder reposed in his plans of charity and beneficence. But the grandest monument, alike to his memory, his liberality, and his energy, is St. John's Free Church, which he planned, furnished means, and moved others to furnish means to build, and fostered with fatherly care until it was able to care for itself. Soon after his entrance into the ministry he became deeply impressed with the idea that the seats in God's house should be as free as the gospel itself, and all distinctions of wealth or caste discouraged in temples consecrated to His service, and to demonstrate the feasibility of this, his favorite scheme, became a cherished object of his life.

In 1852 he selected the location, which was then practically out of town. The neighborhood was a moral wilderness, so much so that when the owner of the lot learned that Dr. Bowman desired to purchase it for a church he refused to sell at any price, until the late F. J. Kranph purchased it on his own account and subsequently transferred it. The building was erected in 1853, after plans suggested and procured by Dr. Bowman. Out of his limited means he pledged one-tenth of the entire cost, and paid still more to lift it out of debt. He gave his services as rector gratuitously for over four years, and until it be-

came self-supporting. By his expressed desire while living, his daughter, Mrs. Bishop Vail, made a liberal contribution to the endowment fund after his death. It was at his suggestion and through his earnest persuasion that the rectory was built in 1858, after he was bishop, again pledging one-tenth the cost; and protesting against the small size proposed by the vestry, he declared it "poor economy to finish it badly or stunt it in size," adding, "I shall cheerfully bear the increased tax upon myself, as I am very sure others would sooner increase their subscriptions than see the building spoiled by its diminutive size." In the anniversary discourse already quoted he referred with great satisfaction to the successful establishment of this church on the principle of free seats, in which it was a pioneer, and that it had been paid for, and which he hoped had a long career of usefulness before it.

In his theological opinions Bishop Bowman was ranked as a moderate High Churchman; while in doctrine he never departed from his original position, on some points of practice he was disposed in his later years to be less rigid. This appeared in particular in a sermon preached before the Convention of Pennsylvania in 1855, and published by request, and in his contribution to the "Memorial Papers," already quoted. Were he living now the school of advanced churchmen of ritualistic tendencies would class him, with his plain, old-fashioned way of conducting the services, as a Low Churchman. In regard to the parties which unfortunately existed then as they do now in the Episcopal Church, Bishop Bowman was a conservative even to the extent of ignoring the terms "High" and "Low." He feared what this party spirit has since developed, and expressed himself freely and earnestly to those with whom he counseled in the selection of pastors for the free church. It was only on the Sunday previous to his death, while walking home with him from St. John's, where he preached his last sermon, that he remarked to the writer of this sketch that unrestrained party spirit had brought the then existing calamity upon our nation, and that if it were possible to destroy the church of Christ, party spirit would be the instrumentality through which it would be accomplished. He regarded party spirit as the besetting sin of Church and State.

The Moravian Church.[1]—There is only one congregation of this, the oldest Protestant Church in the world, in the city of Lancaster, and only two in the county, the other one being at Lititz. The official name of the church is the Unitas Fratrum, or Unity of Brethren, though it is more popularly known as the Moravian Church, from the country where it originated. The church was first organized in the barony of Lititz, in Bohemia, in the year 1457, by the more spiritually minded of the followers of John Huss, who first raised the banner of evangelical truth in Bohemia and Moravia, and sealed his faith at the martyr's pile in 1415. After the organization of the church numerous awakened Bohemians and Moravians flocked to it, and after a full and regular organization had been effected, and in 1467 the valid apostolic episcopacy had been introduced, the church grew rapidly in spite of much opposition and bloody persecution. In 1484 it published a translation of the Bible in the Bohemian language, and in 1505 its first hymn-book and catechism, both prepared by its bishop, Luke of Prague. At the time when Luther commenced the German Reformation, in 1517, the Unitas Fratrum had already more than four hundred churches in Bohemia and Moravia, with a membership of about two hundred thousand souls, among whom were some of the noblest families of the land.

After the accession to the throne of the bigoted Ferdinand II. in 1617, he inaugurated the Bohemian anti-reformation, a systematic endeavor to totally crush out the Brethren's Unity with fire and sword. He drove more than thirty thousand families out of the land, hunted down, imprisoned, and burnt multitudes more, and finally succeeded in establishing the Roman Catholic religion, and suppressing the outward organization of the Unitas almost entirely. It still, however, kept up its worship and ministry to some extent in secret, while in Poland, whither many of its members had fled, it maintained itself with all its distinctive forms and in all its purity.

In 1722 the Bohemian and Moravian branch, grown weary of its continual persecution, determined to seek an asylum, where it could worship according to its conscience, in some other land. Such an asylum it at last found in Saxony, where a colony of devout brethren established themselves on the estate of the pious Count Nicholaus Lewis von Zinzendorf. This nobleman at once became deeply interested in them, gave them all encouragement and great material assistance. They built the village of Herrnhut, where they reorganized the ancient Unitas Fratrum, with its original constitution, ritual, and church government, in the year 1727. Reinforced by refugees from Bohemia and Moravia, and by many German converts as well, the church then grew and flourished. Their intention, however, was not to build up a strong denomination at home, but rather to devote themselves to the work of evangelization among the far-off heathen.

Hence in 1732, when the church numbered scarce six hundred members all told, they inaugurated their great and distinctive work of foreign missions, in which they have ever since been the foremost among Christians, having to-day nearly four times as many converts among the heathen in Greenland, Labrador, West Indies, South and Central America, Africa, Australia, in Asia, and among the American Indians as they have members in their home congregations.

[1] By Rev. J. Max Hark.

With a view only to increase their work among the Indians, they tried to settle a colony in Georgia in 1735, but the war with the Spaniards drove them, in 1740, to settle on the banks of the Lehigh River, and found the town of Bethlehem, which from then on became the centre of their extensive missionary labors among the Delawares and Six Nations, or Iroquois Indians. They did not, however, confine their preaching to the red men, but sent out "pilgrims" to preach to the white settlers scattered throughout the interior of the New England and Middle colonies. These went from farm to farm, from village to village, and town to town in those early days, seeking not to gain members for their church, but simply to convert souls to Christ.

Thus it was that Count Zinzendorf, then become the head of the church, on his visit to the Brethren in America in 1742, when he made an extended tour through Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland personally to inspect the country and its needs and the prospects of missionary work, came also to Lancaster County. He preached first at Lititz, and next day in Lancaster, in the old court-house, where he made such an impression that many people asked him to send them a regular preacher of his denomination. This he promised to do, and immediately after his return to Bethlehem sent the Rev. Jacob Lischy, who during 1743 preached frequently at Lititz and Lancaster. The next year a Lutheran minister of Lancaster was authorized to preach to the Moravians here, as also to those at Lititz. His name was Lawrence Thorstanssen Nyberg, who thus faithfully served the Lutherans and Moravians together until 1746. He eventually left his denomination and joined the Moravian Church.

The "Pennsylvania Synod," an attempt of Zinzendorf's to unite all the German-speaking Protestants in the State into an evangelical alliance, but which was soon forsaken by all but the Moravians, held one of its sessions in the old court-house here in November, 1745, when Bishop Spangenberg presided, on which occasion a mob assailed the assembly with showers of stones. Instead of dispersing the rabble, a justice of the peace stood by and seemed to enjoy "the fun." Bishop Spangenberg, nothing daunted, simply arose and offered up so fervent and touching a prayer in behalf of the enemies that it is said the justice of the peace was then and there converted to Christ, and the mob of itself dispersed ashamed and abashed.

This same year the Moravians of Lancaster organized themselves into a congregation, and took measures for building their own house of worship. Instead of building upon the large tract of valuable land which they owned at the corner of Prince Street and Marion Alley, they purchased several lots of the original Hamilton estate, on the south side of Orange Street from Market Street westward. The tract on Prince Street they afterwards converted into their graveyard, which purpose it still serves, though no more interments are made there. In 1746, on the site of their present beautiful church edifice, corner of Orange and Market Streets, they erected a plain stone building for their church and parsonage, part of which also served as their parochial school, taught by the pastor. During the first few years of its existence the congregation seems to have been regularly supplied with ministers from Bethlehem and Lititz, but in 1748 the Rev. Leonard Schnell became its resident pastor. The same year the Rev. Richard Utley also served it.

Although the Moravian Church remained distinctively a missionary or evangelistic church, making no efforts to increase its membership, but devoting all its means and activity to work among the Indians and neglected white settlers, the congregation at Lancaster still grew in numbers and strength. Some of the oldest and most highly-respected citizens with their families joined it, and the social standing of its membership was as high as that of any church in the community. And this is true of it to this day, although in later years not a few of its members left it, chiefly on account of its persisting in continuing its worship and preaching altogether in the German language long after the English had become the dominant tongue in the town as in the church. It was not until the Rev. Charles F. Reichel's pastorate, from 1829 to 1834, that the worship was conducted exclusively in the English language.

MORAVIAN CHURCH.

The old stone church stood until 1820, when it became necessary to enlarge it. This was made the occasion for tearing down the old structure entirely and erecting on its site a new one, the handsome brick edifice that is standing there now. The original cornerstone, a curiously-wrought and quaintly-ornamented block of brown sandstone, was, however, carefully preserved, and is yet to be seen on the southeastern

upper corner of the present building, where it was fixed into the wall. The old stone parsonage, however, remained standing, and continued to be used as the pastor's residence, lecture-room for week-day services, and parochial school until 1852, when the present two-story brick parsonage was built on Orange Street, immediately west of the church.

The old stone building is still standing, but the church building was in 1868–69 enlarged so as to join it, and then its lower story was fitted up as a lecture-room and Sunday-school room, while the rest of it continues to be the sexton's residence since 1853. At the same time, when this extension of the church proper was made, its interior was also entirely remodeled. Its large side galleries were removed, new pews put in, the old high box-pulpit replaced by a more modern one, its exterior front was changed, stained glass windows put in, a central ceiling gas-reflector furnished to light it, and a beautiful new organ built for it; this last, a donation from Mr. George K. Reed, is still in use. Still further improvements were made in 1879, when a new carpet was laid, the whole interior was handsomely frescoed, all the pews were upholstered, and the pulpit remodeled after the most approved plan, it having a walnut communion-table in the centre, on the right a handsome lectern, and on the left the pulpit. All this furniture is of solid black walnut, and all placed upon one pulpit platform, raised about two feet above the floor. It is one of the most commodious and beautiful pulpits in the city.

The membership of the congregation is about three hundred and twenty-five communicants. The Sunday-school numbers about two hundred members. In all its departments the church is in a flourishing and prospering condition. Its doctrine, as that of the entire Unitas Fratrum, is simply evangelical and broadly liberal. Its worship is liturgical, dignified, spiritually expressive and beautiful, a main feature of it being its excellent music, which combines congregational singing with the rendition of the classic productions of old and modern masters by an exceptionally good choir.

The following is a list of pastors who have served the church from its organization:

1746, Lawrence Thorstanssen Nyberg; 1748, Leonard Schnell and Richard Utley; 1749, Abraham Reinke; 1751, George Neisser; 1753, Christian Rauch; 1754, Otto Krogstrup; 1755, Christian Bader; 1756, Christian Rusmyer; 1757, Charles G. Rundt; 1759, Christian Bader; 1762, Christian Rusmyer; 1766, Andrew Langgaard; 1773, Otto Krogstrup; 1785, Ludwig F. Boehler; 1786, John Herbst; 1791, Abraham Reinke, Jr.; 1795, Ludwig Huebener; 1800, John Martin Beck; 1803, Abraham Reinke, Jr.; 1810, Constantine Miller; 1819, Samuel Reinke; 1823, Peter Wolle; 1826, John G. Herman; 1829, Charles F. Reichel; 1834, Charles A. Van Vleck; 1835, Samuel Reinke; 1839, George F. Bahnson; 1849, Robert de Schweinitz; 1853, Henry A. Schultz; 1855, Lewis F. Kampman; 1858, Joseph H. Kummer; 1862, Edwin T. Senseman; 1864, David Bigler; 1875, Edmund A. Oerter; 1877, Charles B. Schultz; 1881, J. Max Hark.

The Hebrew Congregation of "Shairy Shomain," and the Old-Time Society and Graveyard.—The Hebrews have a history in Lancaster which is much older than is commonly supposed. That they had a society here prior to 1747 is conclusively shown by the following statement. On the 3d day of February, 1747, the borough of Lancaster conveyed to Isaac Nunus Ricus and Joseph Simons, also of the borough of Lancaster, a half-acre of land in the township of Lancaster "in trust for the Society of Jews settled in and about Lancaster, to have and use the same as a burying-ground." This society, thus shown to have existed in or prior to 1747, is believed by Hebrews in this country to be the third in point of antiquity in the United States, the first having been in Newport, R. I., and the second in New York City. The ground conveyed by Thomas Cookson is a square lot inclosed by white palings, which contains another inclosure fenced also with white palings. The inner inclosure is divided into two parts by a gravel walk. The eastern part is kept undisturbed, and no burials are now made there. It is cared for through the agency of the Philips, Cohn, Gratz, and other families of Philadelphia, Richmond, and New York, whose ancestors are believed to be buried there. It is in this portion of the little burial-place that the old graves are, five slabs marking the resting-places of as many persons who departed this life from four-score years to a century ago. Joseph Simon, one of the trustees to whom this burying-ground was conveyed, and an Indian-trader, who was noted in this region, and now occupies quite a prominent place in its history,[1] lies buried here. There are inscriptions upon his tombstone in English and Hebrew. Of the former the following is a verbatim copy:

"And Joseph gave up the Ghost,
and died in a good old age.
An old man, and full of years
and was gathered to his people.
"JOSEPH SIMON
Departed this life
the 12th day of the month Shebot, in the year 5565, corresponding with
the 24th day of January, 1804, aged 92 years, in a good old age.
"'And he walked with God, and he was not; for God took him.'"

By his side rests

"The Body of Mrs. Rou. Simon,
wife to
Mr. Joseph Simon,
who departed this life
the 3d day of May, 1796.
in the 69th year
of her age."

Near the graves of the old Indian trader and his wife is a low, upright slab inscribed,—

[1] An account of Joseph Simon appears elsewhere in this volume.

"Here lieth the remains of
Rachel Ettine,
wife of Solomon Ettine,
who departed this life
on January 14, 1790."

There is a small slab near by with a Hebrew inscription, and a large one which appears much older than any of the others, and bears an inscription apparently in Hebrew, but indecipherable.

This old burying-ground came into the possession of the present society soon after its organization, was fenced by them, and has since been kept in good condition by their efforts. The society now uses it as a burial-place, having made their first interment there in 1855.

In the year 1853 the Hirsh Brothers came to the city, and soon after measures were taken to gather the Hebrews of Lancaster and vicinity into a congregation. On Feb. 25, 1855, a charter was obtained, incorporating twenty-one persons under the name of "Shairy Shomain." In 1866 a lot was purchased on the corner of Orange and Christian Streets, whereon the present synagogue was erected in that and the following year. It was formally and appropriately consecrated on Sept. 13, 1867. The congregation was served by readers for many years, the following persons officiating in that capacity, viz.: Joseph Eckstein, L. Rosenstein, W. Frankenstein, and at various periods, Jacob Stein, —— Weil, William Shuster, A. B. Bloch, and Henry Weile. Mr. Samuel Larki is at present the rabbi of the congregation, the membership of which is twenty-six, the heads of families only being counted.

The Friends or Quakers.—This sect made an early religious beginning in Lancaster, built a house of worship, and for some time maintained a flourishing organization. The existence of the society, however, came to a close many years ago, and its full history is now impossible to obtain. As early as 1725 the Quakers were quite numerous in the county. In 1729 the number of their families was more than one thousand. It is probable that they had religious services of some kind in Lancaster as early as 1735 or 1736. The earliest authentic information relative thereto, however, is in the records of "Sadsbury Quarterly Meeting," under various dates in 1754–55. The first of these references to Lancaster Quakers in the minutes of the meeting held "5, 13, 1754," is as follows:

"Sadsbury monthly meeting acquaints this meeting that the Friends living in and near Lancaster have for some time past, by their allowance, kept meetings for worship on First days in Lancaster, and they do now, on behalf of those Friends, request that this meeting would appoint some Friends to give them a visit and to consider how far they may be capable to hold and keep meeting for worship with reputation. In regard thereto this meeting to appoint Joseph Hoskins, Thomas Goodwin, Caleb Peirce, Abraham Musgrove, Thomas Carlton, Zachariah Faris, James Miller, and Henry Reynolds to visitt them, as also to visitt those Friends on this side of the Susquehanna, and advise them to come under the immediate care of some monthly meeting, and make report of service therein at our next meeting."

At the next meeting, held "8, 12, 1754," we find that

"The Friends appointed at our last meeting on the affairs of Lancaster and Hempfield are desired to give them their further advice and assistance, and make report thereof in writing at our next meeting."

At the meeting held Nov. 11, 1754, the committee was authorized to continue its endeavors in caring for the Friends in Lancaster, and at their meeting Aug. 11, 1755, the committee reported that "from information and from a conference they had had with those Friends, and having considered their capacity, (we) do unanimously think that if it was allowed them and liberty given to build a meeting-house, it might be kept with reputation," and the Sadsbury Friends, on hearing this report, entered on their minutes the following:

"This meeting, on mature consideration, do allow those Friends in and near Lancaster liberty of building a Meeting-House on the ground proposed and agreed to by the Friends in the Borough of Lancaster, as also liberty of holding and keeping meetings for worship, and that their week-day meeting be kept on the fifth day; which is allowed till further notice."

It would seem that the Lancaster Quakers took some action toward the building of a house before they were authorized to do so by the Sadsbury meeting, as noted in the foregoing minutes. On May 1, 1754, James Hamilton deeded to Peter Worrall, Isaac Whitelock, and Thomas Poultney, "trustees of the Quaker Society in Lancaster borough," two lots of ground on the east side of South Queen Street (where the Odd-Fellows' Hall now is), sixty-four feet front and two hundred and fifty-two feet deep.

The following sums were collected for the erection of this meeting-house, which was not completed, perhaps, until 1759:

	£	s.	d.
William Lightfoot, collected	105	18	0
Isaac Zane, collected	90	15	6
Friends of Bradford of Bradford Monthly Meeting	20	2	6
Uchland Monthly Meeting	16	3	0
Monallin Monthly Meeting	6	0	0
Deer Creek Monthly Meeting	17	2	6
Nottingham Monthly Meeting	19	10	0
Sadsbury Monthly Meeting	20	10	0
New Garden Monthly Meeting	11	10	0
Kennet Monthly Meeting	9	2	6
Yearly Meeting at Burlington	27	18	0
Joshua Emlen	5	0	0
Charles Jones	3	0	0
Joshua Morris	2	0	0
David Deshler	3	0	0
David Bacon	1	15	0
Richard Wister	3	0	0
Benjamin Hooton	2	0	0
William Downing	2	5	0
William Moore (miller)	1	0	0
James Moore	3	0	0
Joshua Pusey	3	0	0
Thomas Downing	2	0	0
George Miller	2	0	0
Henry Reynolds	2	0	0
Samuel Reynolds	2	10	0
George Leonard	1	0	0
Jonas Chamberlain	2	0	0
Moses Branton	3	0	0
James Smith	2	0	0
Isaac Whitelock	100	0	0
Peter Worrall	20	0	0
Thomas Poultney (in nails)	15	0	0
Cal. Sherrard (in work, etc.)	17	1	7
Caleb Cope (in work, etc.)	0	15	0

The cost of building, etc., was as follows:

	£	s.	d.
To George Douglas, for poplar boards	24	0	0
To Jacob Lichty, for stone	15	1	6
For digging the foundations of both houses	1	14	3
To Richard Thompson, for fencing the yard	2	7	0
For 1450 oak shingles	2	14	0
To G. Groffe, for girders	2	0	0
For boards and scantling	71	6	1
Eigholts & Albright, for bricks	135	15	6
Bricklayers' and masons' work	55	1	0
For 8017 shingles and hauling	33	0	0
Carpenters' and joiners' work	83	7	3
Shaving and jointing shingles	9	16	9
Lime	22	12	4
Sand	6	14	3
Carters, for hauling	21	13	10
Nails, etc.	22	0	0
Christopher Lance, stone steps	7	14	0
John Hart (cutler), for hinges, etc	18	14	6
Christopher Marshall, for paint	4	8	3
Other charges	11	5	9
Whole cost	£551	6	3

Services were held in the meeting-house from the time it was completed until about 1810. From that time until it was sold it was used occasionally as a school-house, and from 1816 to 1822 Rev. John Elliott preached in it. By the 5th of March, 1844, the Society of Friends in Lancaster must have become so weak as to no longer be able to keep up their meetings, for upon that date the Sadsbury meeting appointed a committee to make a sale of the house and report. They effected a sale to Ellis Lewis (reserving the burying-ground) for twelve hundred and fifty dollars. The deed was made out March 24, 1845, and signed by Gainer Moore, Samuel Whitson, Truman Cooper, and Robert Moore, of the committee, and William Brinton and Abraham Gibbons, trustees. One year later Mr. Lewis sold the property to the Odd-Fellows.

The Presbyterian Church of Lancaster.[1]—The Presbyterians in and about Lancaster were members of the Pequea Church, and for the purpose of encouraging them to form an organization, James Hamilton granted to the "Presbyterian Congregation" Lot No. 19, on Orange Street, where the church at present stands. Under the stimulus of this offer, the people organized the church in 1763. Services were held in the old court-house until the completion of the meeting-house. Efforts were soon made to erect a house of worship, and to accomplish this result a lottery was drawn in the year 1766, and on the 21st of February, 1767, we find that an act of Assembly was passed "to enable commissioners to settle accounts of managers and sue for such sums of money as are now due and unpaid on account of the lottery set up and drawn for erecting a house of worship in the borough of Lancaster for the use of the Presbyterian Congregation in and about the said borough."

A house was erected soon after this time, and on the 7th of July, 1770, James Hamilton deeded to the trustees of the church (who were Edward Shippen, Robert Boyd, Esq., William White, Henry Helm, and William Montgomery) Lot No. 19 on Orange Street and Lot No. 491 on Lime Street. These lots "were for use of the minister of the Presbyterian Church in communion with the Church of Scotland, for a site for a church, school, or almshouse, and for burying-ground for the members aforesaid, and to and for no other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever." In the year 1809 the trustees of the church purchased a half-lot adjoining the church of the executors of Ann Davis.

On the 22d of December, 1810, an act of Legislature was passed, authorizing the trustees of the church to sell a tract of land in Tioga County, Pa.; also a lot of ground in the borough of Lancaster. In accordance with this authority, the trustees of the church, on the 21st of September, 1811, conveyed Lot 491, on Lime Street, to Michael Gundaker, for two hundred and twenty-nine dollars.

In the year 1769 the Rev. John Woodhull was called as their first pastor. By the terms of this call Mr. Woodhull was to preach in Lancaster one-third of his time, the other two-thirds he gave to the Leacock Church. Being without a church building, they held their services in the old court-house in Centre Square, which was destroyed by fire in 1784. Prior to 1769 efforts had been made to erect a building, but for want of funds the work had ceased after the walls were up and the roof on. Mr. Woodhull and one Henry Helm went to Philadelphia and other parts of the country to solicit benefactions, and were so successful that the building was finished in 1770. By leave of Synod the church was placed under the care of the New Castle Presbytery. The names which appear prominently on the record at that time are Judge Yeates, Edward Shippen, Dr. Robert Boyd, Charles Hall, Samuel Boyd, William Montgomery, William Davis, James Davis, John Jacks, William White, and Henry Helm, the two last named acted as elders. Mr. Woodhull continued pastor for ten years, resigning in 1779, and removing to Monmouth, N. J.

During the pastorate of Mr. Woodhull the war of the Revolution occurred, and when a company of militia raised by Capt. Ross was in readiness for the field, they were invited to attend the Presbyterian Church and listen to a sermon to be preached by the Rev. John Carmichael, A.M. On Sunday, the 4th of June, 1775, the company assembled in uniform and listened to a sermon from the text, Luke iii. 14: "And the soldiers likewise demanded of him, saying, And what shall we do? And he said unto them, Do violence to no man, neither accuse any falsely; and be content with your wages."

The Rev. Nathaniel W. Sample in 1780 received a joint call from the three Presbyterian Churches of Leacock, Lancaster, and Middle Octorara, which he accepted, and was ordained and installed the following year. He continued as pastor for the unusually long period of forty years, dividing his ministrations about equally between the three congregations.

In the latter part of the pastorate of the Rev. Mr.

[1] Prepared principally from an historical discourse delivered by the Rev. J. Y. Mitchell, D.D., at the relaying of the corner-stone, June 27, 1877.

Sample the church was enlarged and improved. The following notice was inserted in the papers of the time, and gives the facts. It bears date April 20, 1820: "Divine service may be expected in the English Presbyterian meeting-house in this city (the enlargement and alteration of which is now nearly completed) on the first Sabbath in May next at the usual hours." The Revs. Kerr and White assisted the Rev. Mr. Sample in the services. The Presbyterian Synod met with the people of this church on the last Wednesday in October of that year.

The Rev. William Ashmead succeeded Mr. Sample in 1821. In hopes of being benefited by a more genial climate, he resigned his charge here in April, 1829, and was called to the Second Presbyterian Church in Charleston, S. C. He died in Philadelphia in the same year, in the thirty-second year of his age.

The Rev. Richard W. Dickson was called to succeed Mr. Ashmead Aug. 20, 1829. After a diligent ministry of nearly four years, he resigned his charge Oct. 1, 1833. He removed to New York from Lancaster, and died about 1875.

The Rev. J. T. Marshall Davie was the next pastor. Mr. Davie was installed in April, 1834, and continued as pastor for about six years. He left his charge in Lancaster in the spring of 1840, and removed to Middle New York, afterwards located in Brooklyn, where he died in 1859.

Rev. John McNair was called to succeed Mr. Davie, and was installed June 1, 1841. He resigned his charge in the fall of 1851 or the spring of 1852.

The Rev. John Baldwin was called to succeed Mr. McNair. He resigned the charge April 8, 1856.

Rev. Walter Powell succeeded Mr. Baldwin.

The Second Presbyterian Church, being first after its organization ministered to by the Rev. William S. P. Noble, then quite young in the ministry, and afterwards by the Rev. Alfred Nevin, D.D., maintained its separate existence from 1852 till the fall of 1858, commencing with thirty-one members. It increased its membership to about sixty-nine, besides having a large number of outside hearers. The congregation had bought the old Mechanics' Hall, in South Queen Street, and converted it into a church, at an outlay of between six and eight thousand dollars. They were thus laboring harmoniously when their pastor, Mr. Nevin, resigned, and removed to another field. Both churches were comparatively weak and embarrassed for means, which led them to desire a reunion. This, under the judicious administration of Mr. Powell, was easily effected, his people giving a unanimous invitation to the Second Church to return. There was a complete reunion established in the fall of 1858. Mr. Powell continued as pastor of this church until the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 23, 1868.

The Rev. George Robinson was called to succeed Mr. Powell. The ordination and installation of Mr. Robinson took place Aug. 8, 1868. This was his first charge. During his pastorate the Old and New Presbyterian Churches united, and the first united General Assembly, at its session in Philadelphia, May, 1870, determined to raise a memorial fund of $5,000,000 in token of their thankfulness. The united church heartily indorsed this action of the Assembly, and by May, 1871, more than $8,000,000 had been raised, $5,000,000 of which went into the common treasury of the church. The other $3,000,000 was appropriated by individual churches.

The session of Lancaster, by formal action Oct. 7, 1870, determined upon building a memorial chapel. Mr. Robinson entered heartily into the work, and his unremitting labor was rewarded at last in seeing completed the fine and comfortable chapel on South Queen Street. His pastorate continued until the spring of 1874, when he resigned and accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church at Duncannon, Pa. Here he remained until about April, 1877, when he accepted the appointment of post chaplain in the United States army.

The Rev. Henry C. Westwood, D.D., was called to succeed Mr. Robinson June 26, 1874.

He accepted the call soon afterward, and was duly installed by a committee of Westminster Presbytery. This was his first charge in the Presbyterian Church. His ministry prior to this time had been in the Methodist Episcopal Church. His pastorate continued until March, 1876, when he accepted a call to Chambers Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia.

The Rev. James Y. Mitchell, the present pastor, was called to succeed Dr. Westwood May 26, 1876. The call was accepted, and he was installed as pastor October 1st of that year. The church edifice was remodeled and improved in 1877.

The United Brethren in Christ.—A church of this denomination was organized in Lancaster about the middle of the eighteenth century by the founders of the sect, Philip William Otterbein, formerly of the German Reformed denomination, and Martin Boehm, a Mennonite. The origin of the denominational title is said to have been as follows: At a large unsectarian religious meeting, held in Lancaster some time between 1750 and 1760, Otterbein, at the close of a warm discourse, suddenly folded Boehm, who was quite a small man, in his arms, exclaiming, as he did so, "Wir sind Brueder" (we are brethren), and from this time onward the church was called by the name this emotional utterance suggested. Otterbein came to Lancaster and began preaching as a missionary in 1752, and remained two years, after which he was successively in Tulpehocken, Pa., Frederick, Ind., York, Pa., and Baltimore. This noted man was born in Germany, June 4, 1726, and died in Baltimore, Nov. 17, 1813. Of the history of the church in this place but little is known beside the facts that it was organized early enough to be among the first few churches, that it flourished for many years, and that it then passed out of existence. Its organization was retained

at least until 1843, for in that year the society bought from John B. Newman a lot on North Prince Street. The society built a church probably subsequent to the above date, and upon another lot on the west side of Mulberry Street, north of West King. This was sold to the Evangelical Association, and by that society to the Dunkers.

Duke Street Methodist Episcopal Church.[1]—Methodism was introduced into Lancaster County rather more than one hundred years ago. In 1781, Strawbridge and Abbot, in pursuance of a purpose long cherished, visited Pennsylvania, and eventually found their way to Soudersburg, in this county, where at the house of Martin Boehm they met a hearty welcome, and arranged for regular preaching services. Out of this movement grew the erection, in 1791, of Boehm's Chapel, the first Methodist house of worship in Lancaster County. Here preached the bishops of the church, and the men whose names are now historic,—Strawbridge, Abbot, Whatcoat, and others. Entrance was with difficulty effected into Lancaster City (then a thriving borough), owing to the strong prejudices against Methodism. The first sermon was preached in 1803 by Henry Boehm (son of the aforesaid Martin), standing on a butcher's block in the old market-house near Penn Square. In the *Intelligencer and Advertiser* of Lancaster dated July 26, 1803, the following notice appears:

"Friendly Meeting.

"It is hereby agreed upon by the traveling and local preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lancaster County, that a Friendly Meeting will be held on Aug. 7, 1803, at or near Columbia, where not only the people belonging to said church, but of all denominations, are invited. Said meeting to begin at 10 o'clock A.M."

The results of above meeting cannot have been very encouraging, since for three years no Methodist preacher again visited Lancaster. In 1804, however, the Philadelphia Annual Conference met in its regular session at Soudersburg, on May 28th.

Not until 1807 was a permanent foothold secured in Lancaster. In that year Father Henry Boehm was directed to the house of Philip Benedict, on North Duke, between Orange and Chestnut, north of the residence of S. H. Reynolds, Esq. Here in an upper room, small and dimly lighted, the little band who formed the nucleus of the present churches was organized into a class, and services were held regularly.

The lot for the first meeting-house was purchased on Feb. 12, 1809, and the house was erected the same year. The following extract from the *Lancaster Journal*, dated Dec. 11, 1809, calls attention to the opening ceremonies:

"The lovers of religious worship are hereby respectfully informed that on Sunday, the 17th inst., the new church built for the Methodist Society in this borough will be opened for divine service. The Rev. Ezekiel Cooper, Rev. Thomas F. Sargent, and Rev. Michael Coote, all from the city of Philadelphia, together with the preachers of the circuit, are expected to be present. Worship to begin at half-past 10 o'clock."

[1] By Rev. J. T. Satchell.

The building stood on a lot extending a little south of the present church, and westward to the alley between Duke and Queen Streets, the front being on Walnut Street. Revs. James Smith and Thomas Burch were the circuit ministers.

In the columns of the *Journal* for July 28, 1810, notice is given for a camp-meeting, which may have been the first ever held in the county, as follows:

"A Camp-Meeting

will be held on Thursday, the 9th of August next, on Martin Boehm's place, and will continue several days. Strange preachers will attend this solemnity. The Rev. Mr. Asbury, Bishop of the Methodist Society, will preach on Sunday, the 5th of August, in the new meeting-house in Lancaster."

The name of the venerable Asbury suggests another announcement. In the *Journal*, Aug. 16, 1811:

"On Sunday next, the 18th, the Rev. Francis Asbury, one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach (through Divine permission) in the Methodist Church at Lancaster, at 10 o'clock A.M., and at night."

It may be interesting to note that it was in Lancaster that Bishop Asbury and Henry ("Father") Boehm, then presiding elder, took their final farewell of each other. Towards the close of 1816, at the corner of West King and Charlotte, this sad parting occurred, and Boehm says he looked after the departing loved one with tears in his eyes till his venerable form disappeared in the distance.

In the year 1823, on August 3d, the first Sunday-school attached to the church in Lancaster was organized through the efforts of Father Boehm. From that time the Sunday-school has, without any interruption, continued to exist.

Thus far Lancaster had been the head of a circuit, over which the preachers traveled regularly; but as the congregation grew gradually in numbers, a feeling obtained that the needs of the work demanded that it should be created a station, so on Jan. 13, 1828, we find a meeting is held and a memorial drawn up to the above effect, which should be presented to the bishop. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and the Rev. Joseph McCool was sent to Lancaster as the first stationed preacher at that place. The wisdom of this step was shown in the fact that within ten years the society began seriously to consider the erection of a new church building. A charter of incorporation was passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor on March 18, 1840, and after much difficulty as to the selection of a site, the present location on North Duke Street was selected and the work of building begun. The work progressed slowly, so that the church was not completed until September, 1842, at which time the dedicatory services were held, participated in by Rev. Dr. J. P. Durbin and a number of other ministers. The Rev. Solomon Higgins was then pastor. In the year 1849, under the pastorate of Rev. James McCarter, a Sunday-school building was erected on a lot of ground in German Street, and was dedicated on August 25th by

Dr. (since Bishop) Peck, then president of Dickinson College. Here the nucleus was formed which eventually grew into St. Paul's Church, on South Queen Street.

The parsonage of the church was erected during the year 1853, and at the present time is still occupied by the preacher in charge.

The year following, 1854, the church was repaired, and the East Mission Sunday-school was opened in East Orange Street public school-house, and after continuing for many years, mainly under the care of James Black, Esq., was transferred in 1871 to a neat mission chapel on East King Street, built for its accommodation. The corner-stone was laid by Father Boehm, who then expressed his great satisfaction at the progress of Methodism in Lancaster since its foundation by himself in 1807.

In the spring of the year 1855 the Philadelphia Conference held its annual session in the Duke Street church, Bishop Janes presiding, and at this conference Rev. D. W. Bartine was appointed preacher by special request of the church.

In 1856 the present building of the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church was completed, and though long heavily encumbered, has recently been relieved from debt. The year 1864 is memorable as having witnessed the total extinction of the debt which for so many years had been embarrassing the society of the mother-church, and in 1867 the West Mission Chapel on Charlotte Street was purchased, mainly through the instrumentality of the "Young Men's Christian Brotherhood," a society formed by Rev. C. I. Thompson, as the fruits of a gracious revival of religion which occurred under his ministry. To this chapel an addition was erected in the fall of 1879, making it now an attractive and convenient house of worship.

During the years 1873–74 a project for building a new church on the corner of North Duke and Walnut Streets was set on foot, but the preliminary arrangements fell through, and the society contented themselves by repairing and improving the old church building. Subsequent repairs were made during the winter of 1882–83, in anticipation of the meeting of the Annual Conference in Lancaster in the spring of 1883, after an interval of twenty-eight years. The presence of the Conference, presided over by Bishop Thomas Bowman, has done much for our local church, a most favorable impression having been made on the entire community. The session is regarded as one of the most interesting and successful in the history of the Conference.

The following is a list of the ministers who have served the church at Lancaster since its erection into a station in 1828: 1828–29, Joseph McCool; 1830, Thomas Miller; 1831, John Nicholson; 1832–33, John Lednum; 1834–35, Thomas Sovereign; 1836–37, James L. Houston; 1838–39, James Neill; 1840–41, Dallas D. Lore; 1842, Samuel Higgins; 1843–44, Robert Gerry; 1845–46, William Wiggins; 1847–48, William Urie; 1849–50, James McCarter; 1851–52, Pennell Coombe; 1853–54, William Bishop; 1855–56, D. W. Bartine; 1857–58, Francis Hodgson; 1859–60, William Elliott; 1861–62, James Meredith; 1863–64, Goldsmith D. Carrow; 1865–67, Charles I. Thompson; 1868, H. F. Hurn and E. J. Gray; 1869–70, Curtis F. Turner; 1871–73, Joseph E. Smith; 1874–76, Joseph B. Dobbins; 1877–78, J. Richards Boyle; 1879–80, S. H. C. Smith; 1881–82, W. C. Robinson; 1883, J. T. Satchell.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.[1]—In 1849 the Duke Street Methodist Episcopal Church purchased a lot on German Street, and erected a building thereon for Sabbath-school purposes. On August 25th of the same year the building was dedicated by Dr. Peck, then president of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. Regular services were held here under the auspices of the First Church until 1851, when the congregation became a separate organization, with Rev. Jacob Dickerson, who is now their presiding elder, as pastor. At the close of his pastoral term in the spring of 1853 the membership numbered sixty-seven, and fourteen remained on probation. Rev. J. H. Alday was his immediate successor, and remained in charge one year. He closed his pastoral term with eighty full members and sixty-one probationers. In 1854, Rev. George Brindle became pastor. At the expiration of one year, on account of failing health, he took work in the West. But a few years ago he was still preaching in the State of Iowa. At a meeting of the board of trustees, May 16, 1854, Rev. George Brindle was requested to meet the board of trustees of the First Church at its next session and secure the deed to the property on any reasonable terms. At the same meeting a vote of thanks was passed to the trustees and members of the First Church for their sympathy and uniform generosity to the infant society.

Jan. 15, 1855, the trustees authorized and requested the pastor to secure a lot of ground for the further purposes of the church, and placed one hundred dollars at his disposal for that purpose. February 28th, the pastor reported that the lot in view could not be purchased for less than fifteen hundred dollars. At the same meeting it was reported that overtures were being made to purchase the present church edifice by the Mennonites. A committee was appointed to negotiate the sale, provided they would not sell for less than twelve hundred and fifty dollars. This same committee was authorized to purchase the lot at the price specified.

In the spring of 1855, Rev. Henry Killgore, an unordained minister, was sent to supply the charge. He left about the 1st of December of the same year.

June 4th, the trustees met and the committee reported that the church had been sold to the Mennon-

[1] By Rev. A. I. Collom.

ites for twelve hundred and fifty dollars. Though not specifically stated in the minutes of that meeting, it is evident that the lot on South Queen Street, where the church now stands, had in the mean time been purchased for fifteen hundred dollars. At this meeting of the trustees the committee appointed by the Quarterly Conference to estimate the cost of building the new church reported that they had met and agreed upon a plan, the estimated cost of which was five thousand dollars; that the basement could be finished for four thousand eight hundred dollars. The report was adopted and the new church named Scott Methodist Episcopal Church. Notwithstanding this action of the board the church has never been called by that name. At all subsequent meetings of the trustees the name St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church appears upon the minutes. This is the name by which the church is chartered and known among the people, yet no record is found of an authoritative change of the name then adopted. At this same meeting a committee of three was appointed to secure a suitable place in which the congregation could worship after August 1st, at which time the church would pass into the possession of the purchasers.

August 8th, at a special meeting of the board, the committee reported that although the use of the Lutheran school-room had been kindly tendered, they thought the best plan would be to build a board church, such as would serve their purpose until the church proper was under roof. It was resolved to erect the building as soon as possible, and work was commenced at once and pushed vigorously forward. By about the 1st of September the building was completed, almost all the work being done by the members gratuitously. The plank church, as it was called, was a rude affair, set up on six rather shaky-looking piers, constructed of the commonest kind of lumber, and roofed in with common boards. At a meeting of the board of trustees in October, bills amounting to two hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty cents for this plank church were introduced. This was probably nearly the entire cost of the building.

The building answered tolerably well during the warm and dry weather. Upon the approach of winter the trustees covered the leaky roof with oil-cloth, and the sisters stuffed rags in the many openings in the floor and walls.

Rev. Henry Bodine succeeded Rev. Killgore as pastor of the plank church in December, 1855, and remained until the following spring. Feb. 26, 1856, at a meeting of the board of trustees, John L. Sampson offered a resolution to the effect that in view of certain untoward circumstances it be deemed inexpedient to build a church as costly as the one contemplated; that all resolutions as to material, form, and size be reconsidered; that the draught of a frame church, Gothic style, forty by seventy, which was drawn by Joshua Jack, be declared to be the contemplated church edifice. These resolutions were adopted, and on March 12th the contract was awarded to McGlin & Hershey for three thousand two hundred dollars. The following April Rev. Christian Walters became pastor. In June the contract for the erection of the frame church was annulled, and the plan for a brick church, drawn by Wiliam Hensel, adopted. The contract to build the church for five thousand two hundred dollars was awarded to McGlin & Hershey. Work was at once commenced and pushed vigorously forward. Solicitations for subscriptions were liberally responded to. Among other liberal subscriptions were two of fifty dollars each by the late President Buchanan.

About the 1st of August, 1856, the corner-stone was laid by Rev. Dr. Bartine. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. W. McCaskey, in a large tent erected on the site of the church. By November the building was under roof, and the basement so far completed that the trustees held their meetings in it. Shortly after the contractors threw up their contract, finding it impossible to go on without heavy loss. An equitable settlement was made by the trustees and further work indefinitely postponed, the congregation continuing to worship in the basement. Rev. Walters, after serving the charge for two years, removed in the spring of 1858. His health being impaired he went to Minnesota, where he continued in the work of the ministry. Returning East, he died in Harrisburg about the year 1870. In 1858, Rev. Joseph Smith, an Englishman by birth and a fine scholar, was appointed pastor. A debt of about six thousand dollars was then burdening the society, and strenuous efforts were made to reduce it. During his pastorate about six hundred dollars were raised for this purpose. The Annual Conference in 1859 appointed Rev. Levi B. Hughes as pastor. From the spring of 1860 to that of 1861, Rev. J. L. Heisinger was pastor, during which period the audience-room was finished by William Hensel. About thirteen hundred dollars were raised by subscription to meet the expenses thus incurred. During the winter the church was formally dedicated, Bishop Janes preaching the dedication sermon.

From the spring of 1861 to 1862, Rev. George Heacock was pastor, and from 1862 to 1863, Rev. Thomas Kirkpatrick served the church.

In 1864, Rev. J. F. Crouch was appointed pastor, and remained three years. During his pastorate there were large accessions to the church, while not less than two thousand five hundred dollars of the embarrassing debt was liquidated. Rev. George Hurlock, who succeeded him in the spring of 1867, remained two years. During this period the last of the church debt was canceled.

In 1870, Rev. Edward T. Kenney became pastor, but did not remain the full term of two years. Rev. J. R. Boyle, who was not at that time an ordained minister, supplied the pulpit from his departure until

the session of the Conference in the spring of 1871, when Rev. John C. Gregg became pastor, who remained three years. His pastorate was marked by prosperity in things temporal and spiritual. The parsonage on Conestoga Street was purchased for two thousand six hundred dollars. Many were added to the church.

In 1874, Rev. J. R. Calloway followed as pastor, and served the church for two years, during which period one hundred and thirty-two were added to the list of probationers. In 1876 he was succeeded by Rev. John Stringer, who served the church until the spring of 1878, when Rev. T. M. Jackson became pastor, whom the church regretted to lose at the expiration of one year.

In 1879, Rev. J. R. Lindemuth was appointed pastor. Within the period of the two years he served the charge the whole interior of the building was renovated at a cost of two thousand three hundred dollars. In 1881, Rev. Lindemuth was returned to the charge for the third year. About six weeks later he was sent to Asbury Church, Philadelphia, and Rev. A. I. Collom appointed as pastor. He is now serving the church as pastor for the third year, having been returned each time at the request of the congregation. During his pastoral term thus far forty-five have united with the church on probation, and a number by certificate. The church building is valued at from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars, and there are no claims against the property. The parsonage is valued at two thousand dollars, and is mortgaged for sixteen hundred dollars. The membership numbers two hundred and twenty-five.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—On June 10, 1817, about fifty persons of color assembled at the house of James Clendening, and expressed a desire that the Rev. Daniel Coker and the other circuit preachers of the Methodist denomination should visit the town and preach to them once every two weeks. These people also desired to have a place of worship, and decided to take steps to secure one. With this end in view they chose some of the leading men of the town—Walter Franklin, Robert Coleman, William Kirkpatrick, Charles Smith, William Jenkins, Adam Reigart, and George L. Mayer—to act for them. This committee met on the 23d of June, at Col. Slough's, approved of their plans, and cordially agreed to unite with them in accomplishing their object. They sought the aid of their fellow-citizens, and so effectively enlisted it that by the beginning of the year 1821 the African Bethel meeting-house was completed. It was consecrated February 11th, the Rev. Christian Endress preaching the sermon. This church, on the corner of Strawberry and North Streets, was rebuilt in 1879, at a cost of two thousand three hundred dollars, the frame structure having been destroyed by fire. The congregation, which is under the charge of Rev. William Norris, includes about sixty members in good standing.

Union Church.—About the year 1816, one John Elliot, an Englishman, came to this country as a reform Methodist and settled in Lancaster. He preached in the old Friends' meeting-house for several years. His preaching was satisfactory to Christians of all denominations, and it was decided to erect a church called the Union Church. A lot was purchased on Chestnut Street, between Duke and Queen Streets, and a church erected. The following notice was published in the *Lancaster Intelligencer* of May 7, 1822:

"The building recently erected in the city by Christians of all denominations will, with Divine permission, be dedicated to the public worship of Almighty God on the second Sabbath of this month (the 12th).

"Services in the English and German language."

In the *Intelligencer* of March 23, 1824, the following notice was made:

"The subscribers to the Union School-house and Church of all Christian Denominations (more generally known by the name of Mr. Elliot's church) are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the church on Wednesday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on business of importance."

About the year 1828, Elder John Winebrenner came to Lancaster County, and preached in the Union Church. Soon after this time the Rev. Mr. Elliot and most of the congregation embraced the views of Elder Winebrenner, and adhered to his faith. Mr. Elliot remained with the church until about 1832. The house later was used by different denominations, and last by the Baptists, who had possession from 1843 to 1847, when that denomination dying out, the property reverted to Thaddeus Stevens and Mr. Leonard, of Philadelphia.

The New Jerusalem Church.[1]—Baron Henry Von Buelow, a German nobleman and a native of Prussia, who in his early years had adopted the military profession, visited America in 1785, and spent some time in the town of Lancaster. He had previously embraced the views and doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg, and, with a view to the dissemination of those doctrines, had brought with him from Europe a number of works containing them both for sale and for gratuitous distribution.

About the same period William Reichenbach, a native of Saxony and a man of classical attainments, left his native country and also located in Lancaster. Almost immediately after his arrival he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and German Literature in Franklin College. Buelow and Reichenbach became intimate friends, and through the teachings of the former the latter became a receiver of the doctrines of Swedenborg, and avowed them openly. Von Buelow afterwards returned to Europe, but through his efforts before he left Lancaster a small band of "recievers" arose, about the year 1783 or 1790, and from that period down to the present time, with alternately increased and diminished numbers, that band has continued. Both Von Buelow and Reichenbach were

[1] By Dr. S. S. Rathvon.

fluent and prolific writers, and when the former returned to Europe he left a number of manuscripts in the hands of the latter, one of which, entitled "Agathon," was translated into the English language by Reichenbach, and was subsequently published in book form by Joseph Ehrenfried, in both the German and the English languages, and was well received. (This work has now become very rare, and very few copies are to be found, even in Lancaster.)

Among the first who became receivers of the doctrines of Swedenborg, after Von Buelow and Reichenbach, were Francis Bailey and family, Jacob Carpenter, the intimate friend of Buelow, Frederick Damish, a Saxon music-teacher, and a Mr. Eckstein, all before the close of the eighteenth century, and all residing within the town or county of Lancaster.

After the beginning of the nineteenth century others became receivers, among whom were Joseph Ehrenfried, John Funk, Henry Keffer, the intimate friends of Damish; William Girling, formerly a Methodist minister; John Henry Young, Henry Baer, Henry A. Carpenter and wife, Louis C. Jungerich, Charles Frederic Nauman and wife, Frederic J. Kramph, John Robertson, the intimate friend of Girling, Henry Pinkerton, Sr., Henry Pinkerton, Jr., Christian Fritz and wife, William H. Benade, previously a Moravian minister; Alexander Officer, Lawrence J. Demuth, S. S. Rathvon, Oscar Hoheim, Lawrence Falk, and John H. Metzler, all residents at the time of Lancaster City or County. Of those who became receivers elsewhere and afterwards settled here either permamanently or temporarily, were Joseph C. Boardman and Joshua Colebern, teachers in the public schools; David Pancoast and family, Mrs. Ann Kramph, Mrs. Mary Kramph, and William Toelle. In addition to the foregoing, from time to time, were the adult children of some of the above-named members.

The Lancaster New Jerusalem Society was organized on the 14th day of February, 1836, and regularly instituted by Rev. Manning B. Roche, then of Philadelphia, on the 17th of the following April, and, although always small in numbers, and unaided by any one outside of its own organization, it purchased a piece of ground in East Vine Street, Lancaster, and erected a small frame temple in 1837, since which time regular weekly services were held therein down to the time of its partial destruction by fire in November, 1874. Since the latter period church services and Sunday-school have been regularly conducted in an upper room of Long's building, No. 15 North Queen Street, and notwithstanding the society has been depleted through deaths and removals, there is still the usual number present at worship.

Although the society has never been in a financial condition to justify the employment of a resident pastor, it still has had the ordinances of the church administered by an ordained New Church minister from once to four times a year ever since its organization. The society was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and became a body politic in law on the 8th of June, 1841. It had the regular ministrations of Rev. Isaac Worrell from October, 1839, to April, 1840, and of Rev. N. C. Burnham from July, 1866, to October, 1868, who were residents of Lancaster City, in the pursuit of other professional callings, but temporarily supplied the place of regular pastors. Rev. William H. Benade, of Philadelphia, visited the society four times a year, and preached and administered the sacraments from about 1853 to 1859. These services have also been performed at intervals by other ministers of the church, among whom were Richard De Charms, David Powell, Arthur O. Brickman, James P. Stewart, James Reed, Thomas Wilks, Samuel M. Warren, Louis Carrier, J. O. Colburn, Adolphe Bartels, and John R. Bowers. In the absence of a pastor, the services are conducted by the "leader" in worship. During the forty-seven years of the society's existence it has had but three leaders, namely, William Girling for the first two years, Henry Pinkerton, Sr., from 1840 to 1856–57, and S. S. Rathvon from that period down to the present time.

The present officers are Rev. N. C. Burnham, president; J. H. Metzler, secretary; S. S. Rathvon, treasurer and leader.

Baptist Churches.[1]—The first Calvinistic Baptist to visit this county was the Rev. Leonard Fletcher, in 1835. He was stationed in Chester County, and from there visited different parts of the country, preaching occasionally at Churchtown, where for a short time were a few Baptists.

In 1839, Gilbert Hills, a Connecticut Baptist, located in Lancaster, and soon afterwards invited Baptist ministers to visit this city and preach. The first to respond to this invitation was the Rev. Mr. Kingsford, who preached on several occasions in the old Franklin College building, on Lime Street above Orange. During 1839–40, a number of ministers from Chester County, Philadelphia, and elsewhere preached to the little unorganized congregation, first in the Friendship hose-house, on Duke above Chestnut Street, and afterwards in the Mechanics' Hall, in South Queen Street, opposite the Fountain Inn.

Among those who preached were Revs. Messrs. Gillette, Kennard, Babcock, Dodge, Keys, Woolsey, Dean, and Higgins.

In February, 1841, an organization was effected by the Rev. Mr. Higgins with the following constituent members: Gilbert Hill, Harriet, Adolina and Selena Hensel, John and Amelia Eberly, and Catharine Rife.

The little congregation was supplied occasionally by the Messrs. Shadrac, Miller, Burbank, Hendrickson, and others.

In 1843 the Baptists purchased the little frame meeting-house on Chestnut Street, near Duke, which

[1] The material for this sketch is chiefly afforded by a history of the church written in 1870 by Mr. Johnston, of the *Intelligencer*.

had been successively occupied by the Lancaster Armenian Church, the Second Adventists (or Millerites), and the Winebrennerians (or Church of God). The latter denomination having built a new church at the corner of Orange and Prince Streets, sold the little frame to the Baptists for thirteen hundred dollars. The purchase-money was subscribed by the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and Mr. Leonard, of Philadelphia, on condition that the building should be used as a Baptist Church, and the money refunded if the church ceased to exist.

The first stationed pastor of the church was Rev. Mr. Dickinson, a learned and pious man, and a good preacher. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Brettell.

Rev. Leonard Fletcher, a very pious, eloquent, and faithful minister, succeeded him. During his pastorate the church numbered forty members, the greatest number it ever had in Lancaster.

He was followed by the Rev. Henry Essick, an excellent preacher and a good man, who was in turn succeeded by Rev. Jesse Saxton. The church had, however, dwindled in numbers by the removal from Lancaster about this time of several of its members. Mr. Saxton left in 1847, and took charge of the church in Colerain, and he removed thence to Montour County, where he died some ten or twelve years ago.

The Lancaster congregation being too poor to support a pastor, disbanded, selling their church to the United Brethren, and refunding the amount towards the purchase of the church.

Twenty years elapsed after the dissolution of the old church before the organization of the new, and it was not until the summer or fall of 1869 that the few Baptists residing in Lancaster determined to make efforts to establish a new church. They invited Rev. Thomas S. Malcolm, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Baptist Association, to preach for them. He preached his first sermon on Sunday, Oct. 17, 1869, in Temperance Hall, to about forty persons. On the following Sunday, Rev. Lemuel Moss, of Philadelphia, preached, and so much interest was manifested on that occasion that it was resolved to hold a meeting on the following Sunday to consider the propriety of at once organizing a church. The meeting was held on October 31st, Rev. Dr. Whitehead and Mr. W. M. Webster, of Philadelphia, being present. It was unanimously agreed that a church ought to be organized. On the 6th of November the Articles of Faith of the Baptist Church were read and adopted; and the brothers and sisters present, thirteen in number, joined hands, and solemnly covenanted together as the First Baptist Church of Lancaster. Having leased Temperance Hall for five years, arrangements were made to supply the congregation with regular preaching. A number of Philadelphia clergymen officiated until the close of 1869, at which time Rev. Isaac Bevan took charge of the church as a temporary supply.

On the afternoon of the 17th of February a council of Baptist ministers and laymen met in Temperance Hall to consider the question of formally recognizing the congregation as a regular Baptist Church. After some interesting devotional exercises a resolution of recognition was unanimously adopted by the council, and at a meeting held the same evening the hand of fellowship was extended to the church by Rev. George Pierce, of Harrisburg, moderator of the council.

One of the most efficient and zealous friends in the furtherance of the organization of the new church was Mr. Wallace M. Webster, of Philadelphia. He visited Lancaster several times in its interest, and presented it with a beautiful silver communion service, a set of church books, and rendered other valuable assistance, which was acknowledged by the church in a complimentary resolution entered on their records.

The Rev. Isaac Bevan served the church for nearly a year, and received a call from Pittston, Luzerne Co., Pa., which he accepted. The church was temporarily supplied by the State Baptist Association till the erection and completion of the new church in 1873, when the Rev. Mr. White was called to be their pastor. He was succeeded by the Revs. Carleton, J. O. Critchlow, Ross Matthews, William Morrison, and —— Owen, the last of whom resigned in the spring of 1883, leaving the church at present without a pastor. The church has a membership of eighty. The present church edifice was erected on East Chestnut Street in 1873.

Mount Olivet Baptist Church.—On the 18th of May, 1879, this church was organized with thirty members in Temperance Hall. The Rev. Ross Matthews was called to the pastorate. He continued in charge sixteen months and resigned. He was succeeded by the Rev. Michael Frayne, who is the present incumbent. Services are now held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. The membership is thirty-eight.

The Church of God.[1]—From the early records we learn that about the year A.D. 1816, a church was established in Lancaster City, Pa., by Rev. John Elliott, under whose pastoral care it continued to remain until 1833. It does not appear that the congregation was connected with any particular denomination of Christians for some time; as its pastor seemed also to stand free of any until about the year 1828, perhaps, when he became connected with the labors of Elder John Winebrenner. He met with the first six ministers in Harrisburg, Pa., who assembled to organize the East Pennsylvania Eldership of the Church of God in October, 1830. The next yearly meeting of the Eldership was held in Lancaster in 1831. Mr. Elliott met also with the next annual convocation in Singlestown in 1832, where a differ-

[1] By J. F. Weishampel, Sr.

ence of views on his part gave dissatisfaction and resulted in his separation from the Eldership. It is presumable that during the five years prior to 1832, the ministers of the Eldership visited the Lancaster Church organization occasionally, and that a union existed in an informal manner; but it appears that after Mr. Elliott's disseveration from the Eldership no further intercourse was had between the church and the Eldership for some years.

After Mr. Elliott's resignation from the church and departure from Lancaster, the church, which had up to 1832 worshiped in the old white meeting-house on Chestnut Street, opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad passenger depot, and up to 1841 was supplied with preachers from other denominations as follows: Revs. William Brown and Ezekiel Boring, of the United Brethren in Christ; Rev. Crawl, of the Reformed Methodists; and Revs. Smith, Fletcher, and others, of the Baptist Church.

On the 22d of January, 1841, Elders John Winebrenner, Jacob Flake, and Joseph Ross commenced a series of meetings which were continued every evening, and sometimes in the day, for upward of four months. During this time about one hundred and twenty persons, besides a number of young boys, were converted, and the former members were much revived and encouraged. The church held a camp-meeting that summer near Lancaster, where a number more persons were converted and added to the membership.

The congregation having by this time become much increased and strengthened, it was deemed necessary now to reorganize it, and in doing so it assumed the name Church of God, and agreed to be one of the congregations of the denomination known as the "Church of God in North America;" and it was also determined to build a new and larger house of worship. The lot of ground, corner of Prince and Orange Streets, where the Union Bethel now stands, was purchased for fifteen hundred dollars, and the members and citizens subscribing liberally, the corner-stone of the new house was laid by Elders J. Flake and J. Winebrenner, on the 12th of August, 1841. The building is sixty feet in length and forty-five feet in width, with a vestibule and Sunday-school and lecture-room in the lower story, and an audience-room with gallery on two sides and the front end, and a baptistery under the pulpit in the second story, with a capacity of seating eight hundred persons. The house and ground cost seven thousand dollars. The building committee consisted of Emanuel Shaeffer, John S. Gable, David Cockley, Michael Erisman, John Black, and Jacob N. Miller.

On Sunday, March 20, 1842, the new structure, being finished, was dedicated. In the morning at nine o'clock a prayer-meeting was held in the old meeting-house, at the close of which the congregation formed in order and walked in procession to the new house, the preachers leading the way. Elder J. Winebrenner preached the dedicatory sermon from the text (1 Kings, 8th chapter, and part of the 63d verse): "So the King and the children of Israel dedicated the house of the Lord." In the afternoon Elder J. Flake preached from Heb. xii. 22–24. In the evening Elder J. Ross preached from Luke xiv. 22.

When the reorganization was effected, Elders J. Winebrenner and J. Flake were chosen as joint pastors for one year, the latter having been pastor from the time of the protracted meeting. None of the records at the writer's command state who were the ruling elders and the deacons prior to the reorganization, nor those who were chosen at the reorganization, but from what we can judge, Brethren J. S. Gable and Em. Shaeffer were chosen to the office of elder, which they retained till their death by re-election every year.

Among the preachers who assisted at the revivals enjoyed by the church in the earlier days of its organization are found the names of Elders John Winebrenner, Jacob Flake, Joseph Ross, E. H. Thomas, Jacob Keller, William McFadden, David Maxwell, James Mackey, William Miller, and Israel Brady.

The ministers who served the church as pastors from the time of reorganization, as far as they can be gathered, were Elders John Winebrenner, Jacob Flake, William Mooney, Josiah Hurley, Abraham Swartz, Henry L. Soule, John T. Owens, Edward H. Thomas, C. H. Forney, Colton Price, John Hunter, Jesse Haifleigh, George W. Seilhamer, and D. A. L. Laverty, some serving one, some two, and others three years, while several served four and five years, being sent back for a second term, among whom is Elder J. W. Seilhamer, who is the pastor for the fifth year at the present time.

The salary received by the preachers in charge of this church for a number of years past has been six hundred dollars, a free parsonage, and other income, which amounts to about one thousand dollars a year. The number of members in 1883 is two hundred and forty-five. The value of the church property is twenty-two thousand dollars. The church has a prosperous Sunday-school, under the superintendence of Mr. S. I. Owens. Among its membership at this time are four local preachers, Elders J. F. Weishampel, John Swenk, John B. Tucker, and William H. H. Criswell. The church council (consisting of the pastor, ruling elders, and the deacons) consists at this time of Elder J. W. Seilhamer, Edwin H. Shaeffer, Henry B. Springer, Abraham Long, and John H. Abraham, ruling elders, and George M. Long, Henry Shindel, Alfred Seiber, John Lollar, William Brady, Jacob Hoover, John Millysook, and N. Sell, deacons.

The Evangelical Association.[1]—The Christian denomination known as the Evangelical Association (German, Evangelische Gemeinschaft) dates its origin

[1] By Rev. E. Butz.

in the city of Lancaster from the year 1846. The first minister was Rev. W. L. Reber, who in that year was sent by the East Pennsylyania Conference as a missionary to that field. He opened his labors in the building opposite the Odd-Fellows' Hall in South Queen Street, at one time occupied by the Home for Friendless Children, and at the present time by St. Mary's Academy. He succeeded the first year in gathering a membership of about twenty-five in number. The services were conducted exclusively in the German language. He was succeeded next year (1847) by Rev. John Eckert, who held services on the first floor of the Odd-Fellows' Hall. This locality was also used next year (1848) by his successor, Rev. Frederick Danner. By this time it became apparent that in order to succeed in establishing a permanent church organization a building especially dedicated to public worship was necessary. Steps were accordingly taken to secure this object, and the ground on the west side of North Water Street, between Orange and Chestnut Streets, was secured and the present Salem's Church of the Evangelical Association was built during the year 1849. Rev. Daniel Berger was the pastor in charge that year. He was succeeded by Rev. W. L. Reber, the founder of the church organization, who labored for two years (1850 to 1851), when Rev. R. Deischer was sent here as pastor, who also remained two years (from 1852 to 1854). It was during his ministry that a great portion of the church debt was paid off. By this time the membership had gradually increased, the exact number varying from year to year from sixty to seventy-five. The next minister was Rev. D. Berger, who served two years (1854 to 1856). After him came Rev. Michael Sindlinger, who remained only one year (1856 to 1857). In the spring of 1857, Rev. James O. Lehr was sent to this station as preacher, which position he occupied for two years (1857 to 1859). We now approach the time when a considerable increase of membership took place. This occurred under the ministry of Rev. George Marquart, who labored here from 1859 to 1861. The number was fully doubled, but, as is usual, many of them did not prove steadfast in their profession. In February, 1859, the East Pennsylvania Conference held its session in this church; Bishop Long presided. Since that time the church has been served by the following ministers: F. P. Lehr, 1861–63; W. L. Reber, 1863–64; Ephraim Ely, 1864–66; Daniel Yingst, 1866–68; John Kohl, 1868–70; Jacob Adams, 1870–73; Abraham Schultz, 1873–76; R. H. Yost, 1876–78; Jacob Adams, 1878–80; Jacob Zaun, 1880–83; E. Butz, 1883.

On account of an English mission of the Evangelical Association having been established in Mulberry Street, Lancaster, in the year 18—, which divided the membership to some extent, and from other causes, there has been no increase of membership of late years in the German church.

The society owns not only a substantial brick church in Water Street, but also a comfortable parsonage in West Orange Street, both of which are free from debt.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church.[1]—The church edifice, parsonage, and grounds, on the northwest corner of Chestnut and Mulberry Streets, Lancaster, constitute one of the most valuable church properties in the city. The style of architecture is Gothic, the original edifice, consisting of lecture-room and vestry on ground-floor, and nave and chancel on main floor, having been built in 1853, after plans by the late John E. Carver, of Philadelphia, and the extension built this year (1883), from plans by Edwin F. Durang, of the same city. This extension includes two additional rooms on ground-floor for Bible classes, and a vestry and robing-room and organ-loft on second floor, the old vestry-room being now used for the infant school, which was formerly held in the nave. The lecture-room, also used by the Sunday-school, is one of the most pleasant and convenient for that purpose, as well as for the week-day evening services, which are also held there.

The existence of St. John's Church is mainly due to the energy and watchful care of the late Bishop Bowman, its first rector. To establish a church in which the seats should be free to all who desired to avail themselves of the privileges of God's house had been with him a cherished object for many years. Two incidents falling within his personal observation deepened his convictions in favor of free churches. Remaining over Sunday while on a visit to the city of New York, he was ordered by the "owner" to leave a pew in an Episcopal Church in which, as a stranger, he had taken a seat. A similar circumstance subsequently took place in his own church, St. James', Lancaster. These, together with the conviction that there should be no distinctions of wealth or caste in the house of God, led Dr. Bowman, early in 1852, to give practical shape to plans for building the pioneer free church of the diocese. He fixed his mind on the lot on the corner of Chestnut and Mulberry Streets as a desirable location for the proposed new church. There being neither church nor Sunday-school then in that section of the city, the chosen field was purely missionary ground. A Sunday-school was organized in one of the public school buildings on Chestnut Street, in which the late Mrs. Martha Ehler (then Miss Calder) was the first teacher, and who continued an efficient laborer in the parish work for several years. But among the many devout and earnest women who co-operated with their pastor, the late Miss Mary Bowman, his sister (who will ever be gratefully remembered in this community as the founder of the Children's Home), was the most zealous and efficient. She went from house to house to urge parents to send their children to the Sunday-school; and though often discouraged and sometimes rudely

[1] By J. M. W. Geist.

repulsed, she persevered, and a promising Sunday-school was organized long before the new building was ready for its accommodation.

The next important step in the new enterprise was thus recorded by Dr. Bowman in the parish register, where he entered a brief sketch of the inception and progress of the work from the purchase of the ground until the consecration of the church edifice:

"In the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-two, in the month of November, arrangements were entered into by the rector of St. James' Church, Lancaster, for the purchase (at the price of $900) of the lot of ground at the northwest corner of Mulberry and Chestnut Streets, in said city. The design of this purchase was to erect thereon a church *whose seats should be, and (if possible) continue forever*, FREE. An application was then made by the rector of St. James' to his parishioners and others for means to carry the scheme into effect."

On the 5th of December, Dr. Bowman preached a discourse to the congregation of St. James' in behalf of the new enterprise. A subscription-book was then opened, when he headed the list with a contribution of one thousand dollars, which he subsequently increased when the final effort was successfully made to free the church from debt. Work was commenced on the foundations in the month of March, and on the 17th of April, 1853, the corner-stone was laid by Bishop Alonzo Potter.

The first formal meeting of which we have any record of those interested in founding the new church was held on the 5th of May, 1853, at which the form of charter still governing the corporation was agreed upon. The persons present at this meeting were those whose names are attached to the charter. Henry Wright, Isaac Diller, Robert Clarkson, Henry P. Carson, William Diller, William Wilson, Sr., and Henry E. Slaymaker were chosen vestrymen. The vestry organized by electing Rev. Samuel Bowman, D.D., rector (who appointed Henry Wright senior or rector's warden), Isaac Diller junior or vestry's warden, Henry E. Slaymaker secretary, and Robert Clarkson treasurer. On the 24th of May, 1853, the contract for the erection of the building was awarded to the late O. C. M. Caines. The building committee who had charge of the work were Isaac Diller, Edward Morton, and Henry E. Slaymaker. The entire cost of the church when completed, including the ground, was fifteen thousand dollars.

On the 12th of April, 1854, Rev. Henry A. Coit, deacon, was elected assistant minister, and "the church was so far completed that on the afternoon of Easter-day, April 16, 1854 (one year from the laying of the corner-stone), the first service was held in the lecture-room by the rector, and, with the assistance of Mr. Coit, continued to be held until the completion of the building."

As to the character and some of the details of the interesting work in which St. John's had engaged at this early stage in its history, and the aims and views of its founder, we quote the cotemporary record made by Dr. Bowman himself. In his admirable communication in favor of popularizing the services of our church, printed in the "Memorial Papers," edited by the late Bishop Potter, he wrote, under date of June 19, 1854, as follows:

"In all our large towns and cities we should have *free churches;* not for the poor, but where rich and poor shall meet together on a footing of substantial equality, at least so far as the worship of God is concerned. . . . I will briefly mention what we are doing at the new church, and then release you. There is the Sunday-school, with above one hundred children, twenty or thirty of them German, speaking no English,—Romanists and Protestants. But we have teachers who speak German. Then, through the week, Mr. Coit has his school, of about forty boys, in the basement of the church. On Wednesday evening we have an excellent teacher of sacred music, whose instructions all are free to attend. On every other evening of the week, except Sunday, in the same place, a class of adults come to be taught to read and write. This week, on Saturday, the girls of the neighborhood are to be assembled to be taught the use of the needle; of course, we shall take the opportunity to teach them something else. I am about to attempt what may be called Cottage Lectures,—*i.e.*, to go of an evening to the houses of those poor people where three, four, or six of the neighbors may be called in, and have some little, but edifying, service among those who have but seldom been seen in the house of God. Out of these small beginnings something valuable may come. It is truly a day of small things with us yet. If we succeed in our work, it will be, under God, more owing to the zealous efforts of devout women than to almost any other single cause."

The church was consecrated on the 24th of September, 1854, the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D., officiating, assisted by Rev. Dr. Bowman and Rev. Messrs. Passmore and Coit. There remained a debt of two thousand dollars on the property, but this was personally assumed by the rector and vestry before the consecration.

Mr. Coit resigned Nov. 17, 1854, and Rev. J. C. Eccleston, M.D., was elected assistant minister Dec. 14, 1854. Owing to failing health, he requested and was granted leave of absence for nine months (March 30, 1855), and shortly after sailed for Europe.

On the 20th of July, Rev. Horatio N. Powers was elected as a supply until the return of Dr. Eccleston; but the latter having sent in his resignation on his return from Europe, Mr. Powers was elected assistant minister Dec. 19, 1855.

During this time Dr. Bowman had been giving his services as rector to the new parish as a labor of love, the salary (then about six hundred dollars) being all paid to his assistant minister. On the 25th of February, 1857, he tendered his resignation, to take effect

the following Easter, for the reason that the corner-stone had been laid and the first service held on that day.

On the 17th of March, 1857, Mr. Powers also tendered his resignation, to take effect on the day indicated by Dr. Bowman for severing his own connection with the parish, in consequence of which the latter, at the urgent solicitation of the vestry, suspended his resignation for the time being. He also made the parochial report to the Convention of that year, in which he said, "Since Mr. Powers' resignation the duties of the parish have devolved upon me. I hope, by God's blessing, very soon to see the vacancy happily filled. Every year's experience seems to strengthen my confidence in the *free* principle on which this church is established. The parish is out of debt and the salary promptly paid."

Rev. Edward W. Appleton was elected assistant minister June 2, 1857, and entered upon his parish duties on the 1st of July. Rev. Theodore A. Hopkins was elected rector June 25th, when the resignation of Dr. Bowman, which had been laid over, was finally accepted, to take effect on the 1st of September following, at which time Mr. Hopkins entered upon his duties as rector, and also as principal of the Yeates Institute, then recently endowed by Miss Yeates.

Mr. Appleton having been ordained a presbyter, Mr. Hopkins resigned on the 24th of April, 1859, and Mr. Appleton was elected rector. In the mean time, Dr. Bowman, although no longer officially connected with the parish, and having been elected to the more responsible duties of the episcopate, still actively interested himself in the prosperity of the Free Church. At a meeting of the vestry, held July 6, 1858, a communication was read from him urging upon them the importance of building a parsonage; and with that liberality for which he was ever distinguished, he proposed that, if the vestry would at once undertake the work, he would pay one-tenth of the entire cost. This proposition was accepted, and the present parsonage was built at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars, Henry P. Carson, George J. Diller, and Henry E. Slaymaker being the building committee.

Owing to failing health, Mr. Appleton tendered his resignation on the 24th of May, 1861, to take effect on the ensuing 1st of July; and on the 31st of July, 1861, the vestry, upon the recommendation of Bishop Bowman, extended a call to Rev. Francis D. Hoskins, which was accepted, and he took charge of the parish on the 22d of August following. During the vacancy Rev. Dr. Mombert, rector of St. James', at the request of the vestry, supplied the pulpit at evening service. On Sunday evening, July 28th, Bishop Bowman preached in St. John's, what proved to be a memorable discourse, being the last he ever delivered.

During Mr. Hoskins' pastorate the debt remaining upon the parsonage was paid, and various improvements made, including new seats in the lecture-room, an iron fence around the yard, and new iron sash in the side windows of the church.

Mr. Hoskins resigned on the 7th of March, 1864, to take effect on the last Sunday in April, and on the 23d of the same month the vestry extended a call to the Rev. Thomas B. Barker, then assistant minister at Grace Church, Philadelphia, which he accepted, and took charge of the parish June 12, 1864. In 1871 the church property was thoroughly renovated and various improvements made under the direction of a committee consisting of J. M. W. Geist, Isaac Diller, and William O. Marshall, at a cost of over four thousand dollars, all of which was paid for when completed with contributions and collections made by the committee.

After going in and out among the people of St. John's with great acceptability for seventeen years, a period covering considerably more than half the history of the parish, Mr. Barker resigned on the 5th of April, 1881, to take effect on the following Easter Monday, and on the 21st of June the vestry extended a call to Rev. Charles N. Spalding, of Wheeling, W. Va., who is the present incumbent.

In his report to the Diocesan Convention in 1864, Mr. Hoskins thus referred to a serious want in the church:

"The Bible-class for young men, organized the year before to fill a great want in the church, had been reluctantly discontinued for want of a suitable room for its accommodation. This is still the only serious defect in the church property. The Young Ladies' Bible-class has for years proved an unfailing source of supply of teachers to the Sunday-school and of members to the church; but for want of a similar instrumentality the young men wander off when too large for the Sunday-school class, and are thus often lost to the parish, which has otherwise the strongest claims upon them."

This led the secretary of the vestry, Mr. Geist, a few years later, to prepare a plan to supply this want. It contemplated the erection of a wing on the north side of the chancel, corresponding with it in size and architectural harmony, and extending westward fifteen feet on the north side of the church, which would serve the purposes of vestry- and class-rooms, library-room, and organ-gallery. Owing to the financial crisis of 1873, the project was temporarily abandoned for want of means; but the late Jasper Yeates Cunningham having in the mean time left a legacy to the church, which added to a sum he had given in trust during his lifetime, and supplemented with subscriptions by members and friends of the church, justified the vestry in undertaking the work, and on the 28th of October, 1882, a building committee, consisting of J. M. W. Geist, John I. Hartman, and James A. Miller was appointed. Plans submitted by Mr. Edwin F. Durang were adopted, which located the annex on the south instead of the north side, as originally proposed. The work was delayed after the

foundations were laid by a dispute with the city authorities about the street line, which was decided in favor of the committee; but now the improvements are all completed, including painting of the interior and exterior, and thorough repairs to the old edifice.

Of the eight pastors who have officiated at St. John's, four of them—namely, Messrs. Coit, Powers, Appleton, and Hoskins—married Lancaster ladies,—Mr. Coit to Miss Wheeler, a teacher in St. James' Parish-School; Mr. Powers, to Miss ——, a niece of Mr. McElrath, of the *New York Tribune*, and a *protégée* of Dr. Bowman; Mr. Appleton to Miss Sarah, daughter of the late George Louis Mayer; and Mr. Hoskins to Miss Mary, daughter of Hon. Thomas E. Franklin.

The present organization of the parish consists of Rev. Charles N. Spalding, rector and chairman *ex officio* of the vestry; Thomas E. Franklin and J. M. W. Geist, wardens; William O. Marshall, treasurer and leader of the choir; John I. Hartman, Isaac Diller, and William F. Himble, finance committee; William O. Marshall and James A. Miller, committee on music; and John Ferier, sexton.

The first vestry consisted of Henry Wright, Isaac Diller, Robert Clarkson,*[1] Henry P. Carson, William Diller,* William Wilson,* and Henry E. Slaymaker. During the intervening thirty years the following persons also served as vestrymen for longer or shorter periods: A. H. Chase,* Theophilus Fenn,* Henry L. Zahm, Peter Wager, Jr., Peter E. Lightner,* George J. Diller,* John F. Heinitsh,* James L. Youngman,* James Marshall, A. T. Fahnestock,* and James G. Thackara. H. E. Slaymaker, the first secretary, served until April, 1856, when he was succeeded by Mr. Geist. Robert Clarkson, treasurer, was succeeded by George J. Diller in 1860, serving until April 6, 1880, when he resigned and W. O. Marshall was elected. Henry P. Carson, one of the charter members, served as vestryman and warden until 1882, when he declined on account of the infirmities of age.

The Second Church of the Evangelical Association dates its origin from the year 1867. Before that time there was no church of that denomination in this city in which divine service was held in the English language. The authorities of the denomination recognized the existing want, and in said year sent Rev. J. N. Metzger as a missonary into this field of labor.

For want of a better place he held divine services in his dwelling-house on West King Street. This continued for about six months, when the one-story frame church, situated on the west side of Mulberry Street, a little north of West King, was purchased. This church was used by him and his successor from that time until the year 1875, when it was sold to the German Baptist Brethren or Dunkers, by whom it is still used for divine worship.

[1] Those marked thus * are deceased.

A new brick church, situated also on the west side of Mulberry Street between Orange and Chestnut, was erected in the summer and fall of 1872, during the pastorate of Rev. F. P. Lehr, who was Mr. Metzger's successor, and was well known in the city of Lancaster, having previously served the parent church in Water Street as its pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. B. D. Albright during the years 1874 and 1875. The following year (1876), Dr. Frederick Krecker was sent by the Conference as pastor of this charge. Dr. Krecker was the son of a minister of the gospel, and was an educated physician. He was still a young man, and had but recently joined the Conference. He had been only about six months on this field of labor when he was called as a missionary to Japan. He and his wife and young family left Oct. 1, 1876, and arrived at Yokohama November 13th of the same year, and proceeded to establish a Christian mission at Tokio, Japan, where he patiently and successfully labored in his calling until April 26, 1883, when he died, while engaged in his philanthropic labors.

Since that period the following ministers have served this charge, to wit: 1876, A. Markley; 1877–79, O. L. Saylor; 1880, J. A. Fegar; 1881–82, J. C. Krause; 1883, L. N. Warman.

The numerical strength of the church approaches one hundred. A prosperous Sunday-school is maintained.

Salem Church of God.—This church was organized in Roberts' Hall on the 8th of June, 1875, with forty-nine members. Services were held there for about a month, and then in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, which were rented for the purpose and occupied for about a year. Temperance Hall was then the place of worship for two years. In 1877 the present church, on the corner of Orange and Concord Streets, was built, and dedicated November 17th. The Rev. J. B. Soule, who was with the society at its organization, was chosen pastor, and remained five years. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Ridley, who served only six months. There was then a period of supply preaching, but in September, 1882, the church again received a pastor in the person of Rev. Henry Zeigenfuss, who still maintains that relation. The church at present has a membership of about one hundred.

St. Luke's Reformed Church.—St. Luke's is the Fifth Reformed Church of Lancaster. It was organized as a mission Sunday-school Nov. 15, 1874, and as a church Jan. 12, 1879. Its history as a mission Sunday-school begins in the "Society of Inquiry" of the "Eastern Theological Seminary," located in this city. This society is composed entirely of students. Shortly after the removal of the theological seminary from Mercersburg, Pa., to this city, the students, being imbued with the missionary spirit, considered the expediency of making an effort to establish a mission Sunday-school in Lancaster, voting unanimously in the affirmative, and then referred the

matter, through a committee, to the faculty for their judgment. The faculty gave the movement and object their hearty indorsement. The society accordingly, through its committee, endeavored to secure the organization of such a school, with the co-operation of the First Church.

Reports of progress were made from time to time, but at the end of two years all efforts seemed to have failed, and a majority of the committee reported that they were unable to do anything looking towards the organization of a mission, and recommended that the object be abandoned. A few of the members were unwilling to adopt the recommendation, and appealed to the society to ask authority from the consistory of St. Stephen's (College) Church to organize a mission school. This appeal was heeded, and the action proposed taken. Two or three weeks later the committee of the society was constituted as follows: William F. Lichliter, John C. Bowman, and Z. A. Yearick, all being members of the Middle Class. They presented the matter to the consistory of St. Stephen's Church, and were authorized to go forward with the work, under such plan as the society might adopt, with the advice and co-operation of the consistory.

In the fall of 1874 the committee went actively to work, selecting the southwestern section of the city as the best locality, securing the use of the middle public school-house, on South Mulberry Street, and reported these facts to the society, and requested the appointment of an auxiliary committee to aid them in canvassing the district. The district was canvassed, and on Nov. 14, 1874, the committee reported to the society that on the following day, Sunday, at 2 P.M., they would open and organize a mission Sunday-school. At the hour stated the school was opened with an attendance of forty-two scholars. By invitation of the committee, Misses S. H., Annie C., and Georgie Bundell, Alice Nevin, Lottie Appel, and Grace Gerhart became teachers, and much of the prosperity of the school was due to the faithful and efficient labors of these ladies. On the following Sunday a constitution was adopted and the following officers elected: Superintendent, William F. Lichliter; Assistant Superintendent, G. D. Gurley; Secretary and Librarian, Z. A. Yearick; Treasurer, George W. Roth. By May 1st the mission had increased from forty-two to seventy-five scholars.

In January, 1878, it was felt that to secure the fruits of their labors there ought to be an organized church with regular services. The committee originally having the establishment of a mission in charge, in their first report, called the attention of the consistory of St. Stephen's Church to the need of an organized church and a chapel to secure the best results. Now this need had become more fully apparent. The teachers overtured the consistory in relation to it, and the consistory recommended that Rev. Jacob F. Wiant, who had just finished an agency for the board of publication, and who was residing in the city unemployed, be elected superintendent of the school, and that a canvass be made to ascertain the number willing to enter an organization. Rev. Wiant took charge of the work in March, and soon after began to hold regular services in the old Humane hose-house, on Manor Street. But this place was soon found unsuitable, and the services were then held in the public school building where the Sunday-school met. In June a meeting of representatives of the several churches was held, at which they expressed "their approval of the mission," and "commended it to the sympathy and support of the members" of the Reformed Church, and at the annual meeting of Lancaster Classis held the week following, St. Stephen's Church asked permission to organize a new church in the western part of Lancaster. The request was granted. At a meeting of representatives of the English Reformed Churches, held in November, 1878, the judgment was expressed that "the mission ought to be carried forward, and asking the board of missions for an appropriation towards the pastor's support." The board voted three hundred dollars on condition that the city churches raise a like amount.

On Jan. 12, 1879, an organization was duly effected. The elders elected were Jacob Bomberger and J. Rudolph Suter, and the deacons, J. Frederick Suter and Benjamin F. Bausman. Besides these there were three other persons who entered into the organization, and the pastor's wife. In April steps were taken to erect a chapel. A meeting of representatives of the several churches was held to provide for this object. Rev. E. V. Gerhart, D.D., Rev. Jacob F. Wiant, John H. Pearsol, Hiram Stamm, and B. F. Bausman were appointed to determine the preliminary steps and appoint an executive committee. They appointed Christian Gast, Rev. I. F. Wiant, Edward I. Zahm, Rev. I. H. Dubbs, D.D., and B. F. Bausman this committee. Dr. Dubbs was chosen chairman, and B. F. Bausman, secretary. This was also the building committee. Rev. Wiant and Mr. Bausman were energetic and persevering in collecting the necessary funds, and much of the success of the undertaking was due to them. They were aided by members of the church and others, the members of the church giving not only of their means as they were able, but also of their labor to help in the erection of the chapel. The lot, forty by eighty feet, was a gift from Mr. John C. Hager, and is located on Marietta Avenue, near West Orange Street. On Oct. 26, 1879, the corner-stone was laid, the sermon being preached in St. Paul's Church, and on Feb. 6, 1880, the chapel was consecrated. In March, Rev. Wiant having received a call to the pastorate of the Beaver charge, Clarion Classis, constrained by a sense of duty, tendered his resignation, and on the 1st of April his labors closed. At this time there was an enrolled membership of thirty-five, and a Sunday-school of one hundred and twenty-five scholars. These were

all strongly attached to their pastor, and it was with sincere regret that they received his resignation. The church being without a pastor, turned to Rev. William F. Lichliter, the first superintendent of the Sunday-school, and gave him a unanimous call, and he entered upon the discharge of the duties of the pastorate May 30, 1880. Since its organization the church has had seventy-eight members enrolled, and after deducting deaths, removals and dismissions, and erasure of name, fifty-nine are still regular communicants. The Sunday-school numbers two hundred and twenty-five scholars. The value of the church property is three thousand dollars, and is entirely free from debt. The mission is vigorous and prosperous.

The Mennonites and Dunkers.—Both of these sects have meeting-houses in the city, but for several reasons, chief among which is the fact that the units of their organization are larger and broader than those of other denominations, exceeding the limits of city and township, they are treated of in the general chapters of this work rather than this, which is intended to include only the strictly local religious history.

Home for Friendless Children.—In the year 1859 the idea was conceived by Miss Mary Bowman of founding an institution in which poor and uncared-for children of the city should have a home. The plan was carried into effect in a small way, and during a period of six months something was accomplished in the way of bettering the condition of neglected children, but it was not as much as the originator of the project and others who came to her aid desired. A number of ladies who became interested in the work determined, in 1860, to extend their charities to the children of the county, and in order to make it a lasting institution, applied to the Legislature for a charter, which was granted March 29, 1860. The incorporators were Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, Dr. P. Cassidy, James Black, Horace Rathvon, G. Taylor Lane, C. Widmyer, John Deaner, James H. Barnes, Henry Wentz, John Bomberger, Rudolph F. Rauch, Dr. John L. Atlee, Charles M. Howell, James Evans, H. E. Slaymaker, Jacob Griel, Samuel W. Taylor, Thomas E. Franklin, W. B. Fordney, Hiram B. Swarr, Benjamin F. Shenk, Daniel Heitshu, John Ditlow, Christian Shenk, I. E. Hiester, G. M. Kline, A. Herr Smith, George Calder, Jr., John A. Hiestand, Reuben Baer, S. S. Rathvon, W. Carpenter, John Wise, Albert Sanderson, William Diller, John D. Skiles, John Lippencott, W. L. Peiper, John R. Russel, Lewis Hurford, John Erben, Nathaniel Ellmaker, Bartram A. Shaeffer, J. F. Steinman, Michael Carpenter, Godfried Zahm, Dr. Eli Parry, Peter McConomy, John W. Jackson, S. A. Wylie, John R. Bitner, Jacob M. Long, Dr. John Miller, John Trissler, Henry Scherff, George Spurrier, John Rankin, Dr. Henry E. Muhlenberg, Dr. John Longenecker, Anthony E. Roberts, Watson H. Miller, John Michael, David Reese, Michael McGrann, William Miller, Frederick Cooper, David Jeffries, Henry Blickensderfer, Henry Frank, Emanuel Gast, G. M. Steinman, Christopher Hager, Peter G. Eberman, John P. Myer, Joseph Ehrenfried, Carpenter McCleery, John A. Sheaff, George K. Reed, Dr. Henry Carpenter, J. J. Cochran, William P. Brinton, O. J. Dickey, Isaac Diller, H. F. Pinkerton, Henry C. Locher, Jacob Bowers, Philip Fitzpatrick, John H. Pearsol.

An organization was effected by the election of the following officers and trustees: Dr. John L. Atlee, Sr., president; Bartram A. Shaeffer, C. H. Lefevre, vice-presidents; George Calder, Jr., secretary; Horace Rathvon, treasurer; B. F. Baer, solicitor; Horace Rathvon, H. E. Slaymaker, P. McConomy, B. Champneys, C. M. Howell, B. A. Shaeffer, S. S. Rathvon, George Calder, Jr., C. McCleery, Christian Widmyer, R. F. Rauch, Samuel Bausman, Jacob Frantz, Dr. John L. Atlee, Sr., J. R. Smeltz, C. H. Lefevre, trustees.

The board of managers was constituted as follows: Miss Mary Bowman, first directress; Mrs. Serena Franklin, second directress; Mrs. Sarah M. Kramph, secretary; Miss Maria Miller, treasurer; Mrs. Susan Miller, matron; Mrs. Elizabeth McComsey, teacher; Miss Henrietta Hoffmeier, Miss Susan Smith, Miss Elizabeth Eichholtz, Mrs. Rosina Hubley, Mrs. Louisa Long, Mrs. Elizabeth Sterrit, Mrs. Ann Muhlenberg, Mrs. John R. Russel, Miss Margaret Heitshu, Mrs. G. B. Kerfoot, Miss Margaret Humes, Mrs. Jacob Griel, Mrs. Bartram A. Shaeffer, Miss Margaret Dale, Mrs. Isaac Dunn, Mrs. Henrietta Bomberger, Miss Louisa Voorhis, Mrs. Sarah Cox, Mrs. George M. Steinman, Mrs. Mary Patterson.

By the act of incorporation the managers were authorized to take under their guardianship all vagrants whose parents cannot, or whose vices render them unfit to, take care of them; also to bind them out as apprentices to some useful trade or employment.

The Home and school was opened under the above organization in a nineteen-room house on South Queen Street, which was purchased in October, 1861, for three thousand dollars, of which amount one thousand dollars was raised by the citizens, and the remaining two thousand dollars by a State appropriation made in 1863, and they received later a second appropriation from the State of two thousand five hundred dollars. The contributions from citizens, which aggregated only two hundred and sixty dollars in 1860, increased steadily year after year, and the Home became consequently better prepared to meet the demands upon its charity. In 1864 the home was opened to soldiers' orphans.

In 1867 it became evident that the usefulness of the institution was limited by the inadequate quarters which were occupied by the children, and it was decided to secure, if possible, a larger building—to erect one which would answer every need. Appeals were accordingly made to the public and preparations

commenced for building the present beautiful structure on the east side of South Ann Street. This building was completed, at a cost of twenty-eight thousand dollars, in 1869, and dedicated December 1st, with appropriate and interesting ceremonies. Dr. E. Greenwald, Rev. E. T. Kenny, and Dr. J. L. Atlee made remarks upon the occasion, and fine music was rendered by volunteer vocalists and instrumentalists. The building is of brick, four stories high, and ninety by fifty-five feet in lateral dimensions. Of the sum paid for its construction, two thousand five hundred dollars were received from the State, five thousand dollars from Lancaster County, and the remainder from individuals. A considerable sum of money was raised from a lecture course in 1873.

Miss Mary Bowman, the founder and for many years the president of the board of managers, died in December, 1874, and her place was filled by Mrs. S. M. Kramph. A Kindergarten teacher has been employed during the past three years, and the system of instruction has given excellent satisfaction.

The institution is supported by an appropriation of ten thousand dollars per year from the county, made by order of the court under the authority of an act of Assembly passed April 12, 1875. Donations are also made and legacies left which augment the income. The number of the children in the school is one hundred and forty-six. The president of the board of managers is Mrs. S. M. Kramph, and the secretary, Mrs. Charles A. Heinitsh. The only one of the original board remaining with Mrs. Kramph is Mrs. Sarah Cox. Mrs. Kate Hamaker is matron, and Misses Oril R. Cole and Juliet S. S. Herr are teachers, —the first-named of the Kindergarten.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The first meeting held for the object of bringing into existence a branch of this widely-spread organization was at Temperance Hall, Dec. 9, 1869. It was then and there decided to form an association, and a committee was appointed to draw up a plan and prepare a constitution. Organization was effected Jan. 31, 1870, and the constitution reported by the committee unanimously adopted. D. S. Burrh was elected president; W. L. Bear, secretary; and A. A. Hubley, treasurer, and a board of managers was also chosen. Temperance Hall was rented for a short time, but upon Sept. 12, 1870, arrangements were perfected with the officers of the Athenæum for the use of their rooms and library, then in the City Hall over the post-office, where the association remained for two years. On Nov. 18, 1872, the new room which had been fitted up in Locher's building, on the corner of West King Street and Centre Square, was ready for occupation, and was taken possession of. Soon after the organization was made the nucleus of a library was formed, to which additions were made from time to time; and when, several years later, the Young Men's Christian Association moved into the new building on South Queen Street, which we shall presently speak of, the Athenæum Library was merged with its own. A fair was held in December, 1872, which netted about two thousand three hundred dollars, and that amount was expended in books and furniture, three rooms being carpeted and neatly furnished. In March, 1878, the building on South Queen Street, now owned by the association, was purchased of Samuel Miller, and rooms fitted up in it, which were occupied for the first time on Sunday, April 21st, being opened with appropriate exercises. D. S. Bursk was president from the organization until January, 1878, when he was succeeded by Judge John B. Livingston, who served that year, during which a considerable sum of money was raised to pay off old indebtedness, and to repair the building. In 1879, D. C. Haverstick became president, and he still holds the office. In 1882 the society, finding itself somewhat embarrassed owing to annual payments, interest, and general expenses which had to be met, decided to call upon the citizens for subscriptions to pay their indebtedness and secure the building in which they had their hall. The people responded liberally, about seven thousand dollars being raised, with which the building was purchased. It was then placed in the possession of Henry Baumgardner, George R. Read, and Robert A. Evans, in trust for the use of the association as long as it works under its charter. The Young Men's Christian Association has now about one hundred and fifty members, and its library contains over seven thousand volumes.

Lodge No. 43, F. and A. M., of Lancaster,[1] is the oldest lodge of the order in the county, and ranks eighth in age in the State. There are traditions of the working of the brethren of the craft of Masonry in the then borough of Lancaster as early as 1778. When Maj. André was held here as a prisoner of war in 1775, he was known as a Mason, and recognized as such by the members of the order then residing here. Robert Moderwell, deceased, communicated to members now living the fact that meetings had been held in Lancaster prior to the time of the granting of the first warrant to Lodge No. 43, which fact he had learned from William Kirkpatrick. There is no doubt that these meetings were of an informal and convivial nature, as no minutes can be found of any meeting prior to 1785. On the 21st day of April, in that year, a charter was granted to Stephen Chambers, John Doyle, and Henry Huber, authorizing and empowering them to form a new lodge, to be known as No. 43, to be held in the borough of Lancaster, "or anywhere within five miles of the same, and make Free Masons, according to the ancient custom of the Royal craft in all ages and nations throughout the known world, and not

[1] Compiled from a history of the lodge written by Mr. Charles M. Howell some years since, and supplemented to date with facts obtained from members of the order.

contrarywise." This charter was granted at Philadelphia by the Grand Lodge for the province of Pennsylvania, by virtue of a provincial grand warrant from the Grand Lodge of London, Great Britain, of which lodge the Right Worshipful and Right Honorable Thomas Erskine, Earl of Kelly, Viscount Trenton, Lord Baron of Pitteen Weem, etc., was Grand Master. The lodge continued working under the original warrant received from the Grand Lodge of Great Britain, only concluding to sever their allegiance to their mother-lodge in the year 1787, in which year they received their present warrant from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and bearing date of July 14, 1787, thereby revoking all jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Great Britain over them, but preserving by stipulation the original title of Lodge No. 43. The early history of Lodge No. 43 appears to be closely identified with the history of Lancaster. Among its members it counted such names as Frederick Hubley, Thomas Edwards (who was a member of the Legislature from 1729 to 1739), George Ross, Matthias Slough, who at the time kept the tavern at the southeast corner of Centre Square, and who was coroner at the time of the murder of the Conestoga Indians by the Paxton boys; Leonard Eichholtz, who kept the tavern with the sign of the "Bull's Head," and many others whose names are closely interwoven with the history of the city. The first meeting under the original warrant of the lodge was held in the public-house of Frederick Hubley, which stood at the old fish-market. In this tavern, on the night of the 14th of September, 1785, the first officers of the lodge were installed. They continued holding their meetings in that house for about three years, moving to the house of Mr. Thomas Edwards some time in the year 1788. This place evidently did not suit them, as they only held a few meetings there, when they met at the house of Mr. George Ross.

In January, 1789, the place of meeting was again changed, this time to the tavern kept by Matthias Slough, on the southeast corner of Centre Square, where the *New Era* printing-office now stands. The brethren continued to meet in this tavern up to the year 1792, when the lodge-room was again removed, this time to the house of Mr. John Julian Sonnet. For about one year their meetings were held in Mr. Sonnet's rooms, but they finally deemed it convenient to make another change, and their meetings were held in the house owned by Mr. Leonard Eichholtz. This change was made in June, 1793, and they appear to have remained there until the early part of the year 1800, when they are recorded as meeting in the house of Mrs. Edwards, which stood on the corner of South Queen and German Streets, where Mr. Gideon Arnold's house now stands. The meetings during this period, 1785 to 1800, were frequently held under numerous difficulties. The minutes frequently record the fact of women being found hidden in the lodge-room, and their summary ejectment.

In the year 1796 or 1797 the project of securing a permanent hall appears to have been considerably discussed. On March 2, 1798, as the records of the borough show, the corporation considered the advisability of building a new market-house, and a committee from the lodge met with them to consult upon the privilege of erecting a superstructure upon the house for use as a hall. A plan was agreed upon whereby the borough was to build the first and the lodge the second story, the committee of the latter assenting to the arrangement consisting of Messrs. Charles Smith, Henry Deering, John Miller, Jr., and Lewis Lanman. This building was upon the ground now occupied by the post-office, masonic hall, and city offices. A more formal agreement than that of March 2d was entered into between the borough authorities and the authorized committee of the lodge on April 14, 1798, and the work begun soon after, Mr. Jacob Albright receiving the contract for doing the brick work, and Mr. Gottlieb Sener furnishing the lumber, shingles, etc. The brick for the new building was furnished by Mr. George Peters, at a cost of thirty shillings per thousand. The work was rapidly pushed forward, the building being completed during the summer of 1800, and the first meeting of the lodge in their new hall was held on the night of September 10th. From that date until the present time they have continued holding their meetings in the same place, with the exception of the decade between 1835 and 1845. During this period the Anti-Masonic excitement was at its height, and their doors were closed, and meetings held at various places, the members secretly stealing into their lodge-rooms. The hall was refitted in 1868, and much improved in beauty and convenience. The old hall has in its time been the scene of many interesting events, and contains many relics of "auld lang syne."

A year or two prior to the building of the hall, Lodge No. 43 was visited by the immortal Washington, one of the most illustrious craftsmen of the order. During the period of Lafayette's visit to this country the lodge was also visited by him, and in the traditions of No. 43, and on the minutes, may still be heard and read the records of these visits. On the occasion of Washington's presence in the lodge an artist, whose name is unknown, was so impressed with his commanding figure and noble bearing that he at once set to work and carved from wood a life-size and life-like statue of the hero of the Revolution, which he presented to the lodge and which is still in their possession. On a stand in the centre of the room may be seen the first Bible in the possession of the lodge, having been presented to the order in 1785. The stand on which the Bible rests, and also several of the desks, are the same that were in use on the day of the opening of the hall, in the year 1800. Hanging in the banquet room is a full set of Masonic implements inclosed in a glass case, the frame of which was made from cedar wood growing over the grave of

Washington at Mount Vernon. These tools were presented to the lodge by Mr. Samuel Strachen, and, of course, are highly cherished by the members. The lodge has numerous other relics which are venerated for their ancient associations.

Lodge No. 43 is the parent of not less than eight lodges in Lancaster County, of which we give a list with the respective dates of their warrants:

Washington Lodge, No. 156, held at Drumore Centre; warrant dated July 2, 1818. (This lodge lost its charter during the Anti-Masonic excitement.)

Columbia Lodge, No. 286, held at Columbia; warrant dated June 13, 1854.

Ashava Lodge, No. 398, held at Marietta; warrant dated November, 1867.

Colerain Lodge, No. 417, held at Kirkwood; warrant dated June, 1868.

Lamberton Lodge, No. 476, held at Lancaster; warrant dated 1870.

Chapter 43, A. Y. M., held at Lancaster; original dispensation granted March 2, 1869.

Columbia Commandery, No. 13, of Knights Templar, held at Lancaster; dispensation granted June 11, 1856.

Goodwin Council, No. 19, of Royal Super-Excellent and Select Masons, held at Lancaster, dispensation granted Feb. 26, 1864.

Following is a complete list of the Past Masters of the lodge from the time of organization to the present: Stephen Chambers, John Doyle, James Moore, Solomon Etting, Charles Smith, Matthew Barton, James Gamble, William Kirkpatrick, Peter Getz, William Kirkpatrick, Jeremiah Mosher, Jacob Carpenter, John Morris, John Miller, Jacob Carpenter, William Kirkpatrick, Abraham Henry, William Kirkpatrick, Jacob Carpenter, Benjamin W. Henry, William Kirkpatrick, Robert McElwee, William Kirkpatrick, Jeremiah Mosher, William Hamilton, Samuel Humes, Nathaniel Lightner, Moulton C. Rogers, John Reynolds, George Whitecar, Thomas Jeffries, George B. Porter, Henry Keffer, James Buchanan, Ebenezer Wright, George H. Whitecar, Jasper Slaymaker, Ebenezer Wright, Matthew McKelly, John Matthiott, John Landis, Abner Thomas, Henry Keffer, Thomas Jeffries, Alexander Miller, Robert Moderwell, Elijah McLenegan, Jacob Albright, Emanuel Schaeffer, Joseph Mosher, George B. Kerfoot, J. Henry Brown, James Regan, Robert Moderwell, Charles E. Wentz, Junius B. Kauffman, John J. Keller, Charles M. Howell, John McCalla, John J. Sprenger, Elam D. Hurst, Henry Baumgardner, John L. Atlee, Jr., George M. Kline, William A. Atlee, Henry Carpenter, Frederick S. Albright, Henry Baumgardner, William E. Heinitsh, William A. Morton, Samuel H. Reynolds, David N. Russell, Adam Z. Ringwalt, George K. Reed, William A. Wilson, Jeremiah Rohrer, B. Frank Brenneman, John B. Warfel, George R. Welchans, James P. Wickersham, Henry P. Eichler, William O. Marshall.

The living Past Masters are as follows: Charles E. Wentz, 1847; Junius B. Kaufman, 1849; Charles M. Howell, 1852; John McCalla, 1855; John J. Sprenger, 1856; Elam D. Hurst, 1857; Henry Baumgardner, 1858; John L. Atlee, Jr., 1859; George M. Kline, 1860; William A. Atlee, 1861; Henry Carpenter, 1862; William A. Morton, 1866; Samuel H. Reynolds, 1867; David N. Russell, 1868; Adam Z. Ringwalt, 1869; George K. Reed, 1870; William A. Wilson, 1871; Jeremiah Rohrer, 1872; B. Frank Brenneman, 1873; John B. Warfel, 1874; Dr. George R. Welchaus, 1875; James P. Wickersham, 1876; Henry P. Eichler, 1877; William O. Marshall, 1878; John Hull, 1879; E. Oram Lyte, 1880; Joel S. Eaby, 1882. The present officers are George A. Marshall, W. M.; James B. Strine, S. W.; Joshua L. Lyte, J. W.; Charles A. Heinitsh, Treas.; Hugh S. Gara, Sec. The number of members is two hundred and sixty-five.

Chapter No. 43, Royal Arch Masons, was constituted by the Grand Holy Chapter of Pennsylvania, under a warrant, Feb. 20, 1826. The living Past High Priests are as follows: Elam D. Hurst, ——; Charles M. Howell, 1855; George K. Reed, 1870; Henry Baumgardner, 1864; Junius B. Kaufman, 1869; Dr. Joseph A. E. Reed, 1873; William Z. Sener, 1875; B. Frank Eshleman, 1877; James B. Strine, 1879; Dr. George R. Welchaus, 1881; William A. Atlee, 1859; Dr. John L. Atlee, Jr., 1860; William A. Wilson, 1871; Dr. Henry Carpenter, 1865; William A. Morton, 1868; William J. Fordney, 1874; B. Frank Brenneman, 1876; Henry E. Slaymaker, 1878; John Hull, 1880; Henry E. Carson, 1882. The present officers are David H. Wylie, M. E. H. Priest; William O. Marshall, King; Joel S. Eaby, Scribe; Charles A. Heinitsh, Treas.; Hugh S. Gara, Sec. The number of members is two hundred and sixty-two.

Lancaster Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar.—Columbia Commandery, No. 9, of Lancaster, opened and assembled under a dispensation dated June 11, 1856, which was subsequently confirmed by a charter from the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, dated June 8, 1864. On Sept. 15, 1857, the Grand Commandery directed Columbia Commandery to be known as No. 13. At the stated conclave held July 27, 1871, the word "Columbia" was stricken out from the by-laws, and the word "Lancaster" inserted, since which time the commandery has been known as Lancaster Commandery, No. 13. The living Past Commanders are: Charles M. Howell, 1857; William Augustus Morton, 1869; Dr. Henry Carpenter, 1872; Henry Baumgardner, 1870; Elam D. Hurst, 1873; Dr. Joseph A. E. Reed, 1871; Amos G. Manchar, 1880; James B. Strine, 1879; Jeremiah Rohrer, 1878; B. Frank Brenneman, 1875. Past Right Eminent Grand Commanders: Samuel F. Rathvon, 1877; William J. Fordney, 1876; David H. Wylie, 1881. The present officers are: Dr. George R. Welchaus, E. C.; E. Oram Lyte, G.; Joel S. Eby, C. G.; Charles A. Heinitsh, Treas.; Hugh S. Gara, Rec. The present

number of members is two hundred and twenty-nine.

CHARLES MILLER HOWELL, marble manufacturer, of Lancaster, Pa., was born in Philadelphia, April 24, 1814, and obtained his early education in the schools of his native city and at Plainfield Academy, Connecticut. From the age of fourteen to the time of reaching his majority he was an apprentice with Gen. Peter Fritz, a marble-mason of Philadelphia, and for three years following worked at his trade as a journeyman. In the spring of 1838 he set up business for himself, and carried on the marble trade until September, 1843, when he came to Lancaster and established his business on East King Street. Here he continued successfully until April 1, 1850, when he purchased the old Gompf property, on the west side of North Queen Street, where he has since carried on a large marble trade. In 1863–64 he erected his present residence and brick block upon this site. Mr. Howell has been one of Lancaster's most active business men, and closely identified with the material interests and worthy local enterprises of the city, and as a member of both branches of the City Council, as a member of the city school board, and as city treasurer in 1865 he did efficient service for the public. In 1856 he was elected county treasurer on the Democratic ticket, and discharged the duties of that office with entire satisfaction. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Lancaster, a member of its board of trustees, of which he has served as treasurer for nine years, and for thirty-nine consecutive years he has served as a faithful and efficient secretary and treasurer of the Presbyterian Sunday-school. Mr. Howell is a member of Mount Moriah Lodge of Masons, Philadelphia. He has been Deputy Grand Master of District No. 1 of Pennsylvania for twenty years, and was Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania in 1872–73. His close identification with Masonic interests in the county and State has made his name familiar, and the following lodges have been named "Howell" in honor of his public service. "Howell Lodge," at Waynesburg, Pa.; "Charles M. Howell Lodge," at Safe Harbor, Pa.; "Howell Chapter," at West Chester, Pa.; and the "Howell Chapter," at York, Pa. He married, Dec. 28, 1841, Elizabeth, daughter of John (1798–1867) and Elizabeth Deitrich Michael, who was born in Lancaster, June 22, 1822, and died Oct. 22, 1877. Her parents are familiarly known to the public as the hospitable proprietors of the Michael Hotel of Lancaster, which has been owned by them for sixty years, and which they carried on for a large part of that time. Mrs. Michael was born Oct. 21, 1798, and survives in 1883.

Their children are Sally Provost, wife of Rev. William D. Le Fever, a German Reformed minister; Elizabeth Michael (deceased); Charles May (deceased); Henry N., chief engineer of the Lancaster Fire Department; and Frank Roderick Howell. Mr. Howell's paternal great-grandfather was a native of Wales, the progenitor of the family in New Jersey, and settled at Lambertville, where he married Julia Ann Holcombe, daughter of John Holcombe, about 1740.

Amos Howell, grandfather of our subject, born at Lambertville, died Dec. 14, 1811. His wife was Martha Jones, who died Dec. 19, 1821, aged sixty-eight years. Their children were Elizabeth (Mrs. Prentice), of Trenton, N. J.; Rebecca, wife of Samuel Wolley, of Trenton; Felix, of Philadelphia; Amos, father of our subject; and Maria, wife of James Caldwell, of Philadelphia. Amos Howell owned the ferry on the Jersey side, and for his services to Gen. Washington in crossing with his army Dec. 25, 1776, he was presented with a fine horse by the great military leader.

Amos, son of Amos Howell, was born at Lambertville, July 31, 1792, went to Philadelphia while a boy, there learned coach-making, and carried it on extensively at the southeast corner of Eighth and Arch Streets until his death, April 11, 1832. He served in the war of 1812. His wife, Sarah Provost, born in Philadelphia, Jan. 21, 1799, died at the residence of her daughter, at Buckingham Court-House, Va., Aug. 30, 1863. Their children are Charles Miller, subject of this sketch; Henry Provost, born Aug. 27, 1816, engaged in the East India Ship Company's service, and no tidings have been heard of him since 1860; Elizabeth Prentice, born Sept. 1, 1818, wife of Reuben Cobb, Buckingham Court-House, Va.; Martha Jones, died young; Emeline Margaretta, born July 2, 1822, wife of Norvell Cobb, Buckingham Court-House, Va.; George Hocker (1824–59), past assistant surgeon United States navy, died in Philadelphia; John Martin (1827–49); and Paul Alexander, died young.

An old relic, a cane with ivory top and brass ferrule, owned by Prince Howell the Good, of Wales, in the ninth century, is owned by his descendant in 1883; and this relic of "High-born Hod" was exhibited at the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876.

Goodwin Council, No. 19, Royal Super-Excellent and Select Masters, opened and assembled under a dispensation dated Feb. 26, 1864, which was subsequently confirmed by a charter from the Grand Council of Pennsylvania, June 14, 1864. The present officers are John Hull, T. I. G. M.; Joshua L. Lyte, D. I. G. M.; Dr. John R. Morris, P. C. of M.; Charles A. Heinitsh, Treas.; Hugh S. Gara, Rec. The principal past officers, with dates of election, were Charles M. Howell, 1864; Andrew J. Kauffman, 1865; Elam D. Hurst, 1866; William J. Fordney, 1873; William Z. Sener, 1875; William A. Morton, 1877; Dr. George R. Welchaus, 1879; Henry E. Carson, 1880; James B. Strine, 1881; David H. Wylie, 1882. The number of members is one hundred and fifty-eight.

Lamberton Lodge, No. 476, A. Y. M.—In 1870 the efforts which had been made for several years to establish a new lodge of A. Y. Masons culminated in the formation of this organization. At a stated meeting of Lancaster Lodge, No. 43, May 11, 1870, Henry Baumgardner and William A. Morton, Past Masters, and Samuel F. Rathvon, Edward Welchaus, J. Frederick Sener, William Z. Sener, Henry R. Fahnestock, and John A. Shultz resigned their membership in that lodge for the purpose of uniting to form the new one. Immediately after their resignation the secretary read a petition from them, praying the R. W. Grand to grant a warrant to constitute a new lodge in Lancaster, and the warrant was duly made. At a meeting of the Grand Lodge, held June 1, 1870, a warrant was granted to the new lodge as Lamberton Lodge, No. 476, and on the 23d the R. W. Grand Master, Robert A. Lamberton, with those who were to constitute the lodge, convened at the hall of Lodge No. 43, and with impressive ceremonies installed as officers the following persons, viz.: William A. Morton, W. M.; Samuel W. Rathvon, S. W.; Edward Welchaus, J. W.; Henry Baumgardner, Treas.; and Henry Fahnestock, Sec. At the close of the ceremonies the new lodge was addressed by the R. W. G. Master in terms of great commendation, and with the expression of a hope that the lodge would prove to be a credit to the city and State. The meetings of this lodge have been held in the hall of Lodge No. 43. The present membership is eighty-five. The officers now serving are W. M., J. Willis Westlake, and Secretary, Henry R. Fahnestock.

Lancaster Lodge, No. 67, I. O. O. F.—The application for the dispensation for organizing this lodge was signed by James Boone, Michael Hanvey, Henry Markee, James Hindman, David Hantsch, and John Wood. The charter was granted May 29, 1841. The six men already named and four more,—David E. Sechler, Edward Jeffries, Jonathan I. Monaghan, and John Lippencott,—were the charter members. The first officers were James Boone, N. G.; John Lippencott, V. G.; David Hantsch, Sec.; Michael Hanvey, Treas. The lodge was instituted with appropriate ceremonies at a meeting held in a room on the southwest corner of Walnut and Queen Streets, then occupied by David E. Sechler (now by Stoner, Shreiner & Co., as a hardware-store). The regular meetings of the lodge were held for some time at this place, and then a room was rented in the old Museum building, corner of Chestnut and North Queen Streets. In 1846 the lodge purchased two lots of ex-Judge Ellis Lewis, one of which was occupied by the old Quaker Church, and the other used as a burying-ground by the same society. For this property they gave fifteen hundred dollars, a small portion being reserved from sale, but finally bought by the lodge about 1872 for eight hundred dollars. At the time of the purchase the building was only one story high, but the Odd-Fellows raised it another story at a considerable cost, and thus provided themselves with an excellent hall. When it had been completed and handsomely fitted up, it was formally dedicated on the 2d of September, 1852, by the officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. On that memorable day in the local annals of Odd-Fellowship there were estimated to be at least twenty-five hundred members of the fraternity in the city, and there were from twelve to fifteen hundred in the procession, according to careful estimates. Twenty-two lodges and six encampments were represented. Hon. D. B. Vandersmith was grand marshal. The oration was delivered by P. G. M. Witte, of Philadelphia, who was introduced to the audience by Past Grand Sire Thomas Wildey, founder of the order in the United States. This gala day closed with a large ball at Fulton Hall in the evening. The lodge has ever been in a flourishing condition. It is the lodge from which the others in the county have sprung. There have been received into the lodge altogether eleven hundred and twenty-six persons, and it now has the remarkably large membership of three hundred and forty-three. Past Grand James Boone, one of the charter members, is still living and active in the organization. The present officers are: N. G., George M. Graham; V. G., F. D. Miley; Sec., H. L. Fraley; Treas., —— Gundecker. The valuation of the property owned by the lodge is about fifteen thousand dollars.

Monterey Lodge, No. 242, I. O. O. F.[1]—In the year 1847 ten men,—viz., George M. Kline, H. B. Vondersmith, Charles M. Howell, Charles Boughter, John Leonard, M.D., Walter G. Evans, Stephen G. Chapman, Alexander Carpenter, M.D., G. M. Zahm, and Francis Shroder,—members of Lancaster Lodge, No. 67, I. O. O. F., thought the time had arrived when it would be beneficial for the prosperity of the order to organize a new lodge; hence they made application to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for a charter, which was granted. These brethren met from time to time to discuss matters relative to the organization. Among them was the name by which the lodge should be known. Various names were suggested, but none seemed to give entire satisfaction. At one of the meetings—the United States being at war with Mexico—word was received that the city of Monterey had surrendered to Gen. Taylor, that the Stars and Stripes were floating over the battlements of the city, whereupon Past Grand Charles M. Howell suggested that the name be Monterey, which was, amid applause, unanimously adopted. The charter was granted on the 19th of April, 1847. District Deputy John L. Thompson, acting as Grand Master, together with Brothers Rothamel as G. W., Ihling as G. S., McClure as G. Treas., M. Zahm as G. G. M., presented the charter, instituted the lodge, administered the obligation, and installed the following officers: George M. Klener, N. G.; D. B. Vondersmith, V. G.; Charles

[1] By E. J. Erisman.

M. Howell, Sec.; John Leonard, Asst. Sec.; Walter G. Evans, Treas.

In December, 1847, Judge Ellis Lewis, president judge of the courts of Lancaster County, presented the lodge with a beautiful engraving representing "Charity," which was thankfully received.

A singular coincidence is that the name of the lodge was given in honor of the surrendering of a Mexican city to the United States troops, that the lodge was instituted on the 19th of April, 1847, and that on the 19th of April, 1861, when the first gun was fired in the great civil war, the lodge, at its meeting on that night, resolved that all members of the lodge who enlisted in the military service of the United States should be kept in good standing during such service; also that the families of all members in the military service of the United States to be treated the same as the by-laws of the lodge require the families of deceased members to be treated; also that the secretary shall furnish a complete list of all who have entered the United States service, have them suitably enrolled, framed, and suspended in the lodge-room, thus carrying out the fundamental principles of the order, "Grateful to our Creator, faithful to our country, and fraternal to our fellow-men."

The following is the tabular statement as reported up to April 1, 1883: Number of members, 315; amount of relief granted to brothers, $29,490.50; families of deceased brothers, $13,008.91; donations for charitable purposes, $1005.50; total amount of relief, $43,504.91. The initiation fee varies, according to age, from five dollars upwards. The weekly dues are fourteen cents; weekly benefits, five dollars; funeral benefits, three hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

The lodge has been fortunate in having good officers, and it knows how to appreciate them by retaining them in office. The trustees are Hon. James Black, Dr. G. Baker, Esq., and James Potts, the former of whom has been trustee for nearly twenty-five years. The investments of the lodge amount to $15,000; banner, $450; regalia, etc., $600; total, $16,050, with no liabilities. The late secretary, James M. Channell, who was compelled to resign in February, 1883, on account of ill health, held that position for twenty-five consecutive years. The present elective officers are Charles Shaub, N. G.; Charles I. Landis, V. G.; Linnæus Rathvon, Sec.; Thomas Burr, Asst. Sec.; Adam Oblender, Treas.; Hon. James Black, Chaplain; E. J. Erman, Representative to Grand Lodge.

1869 being the fiftieth anniversary of the institution of Odd-Fellowship in the United States, a grand parade in honor of the occasion was held in the city of Philadelphia, Pa. Monterey Lodge participated in the parade, and the Daughters of Rebecca (wives of the members of the order) presented the lodge with a handsome banner, costing four hundred dollars. The lodge also took part in the parade on Odd-Fellows' Day at the Centennial, in 1876, at Philadelphia.

Washington Encampment, No. 11, I. O. O. F.—The charter of this organization was granted April 9, 1844. The first officers were William B. Fahnestock, Chief Patriarch; Abram N. Brenneman, High Priest; Charles Boughton, Senior Warden; Henry Rothermel, Junior Warden; John W. Forney, Scribe; John Matthiot, Treas.; James Boone, Scribe. The encampment met in the rooms of Lancaster Lodge until the Odd-Fellows' Hall was fitted up. There are now two hundred and twenty-five members enrolled upon the books of the lodge. Edward Bookmyer is Chief Patriarch, and W. F. Hambright, Scribe.

Habel Lodge, No. 599, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was composed of the German element of Lodges Nos. 67 and 242, of this city, and was organized May 8, 1867, with eleven members from the former and five from the latter. Meetings have been held from the organization until the present in Odd-Fellows' Hall, on South Queen Street. The society has a membership of one hundred and seventeen. The first Past Master was Adam Schub, and the present is Charles Roth.

Lancaster Lodge, No. 68, K. of P.—Early in the spring of 1868 this order had its inception in Lancaster City. A charter was applied for and granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania on March 15th, and on the 28th of the same month this lodge was instituted by the grand officers, in Russell's Hall, on North Queen Street. Soon afterwards new quarters were secured in the American Mechanics' room, in the *Inquirer* building. In the summer of 1869 the fourth story of the Fulton building was fitted as a lodge-room jointly by this lodge and Inland City Lodge, at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars, and in October was occupied by them, as it continues to be at the present time. Lancaster Lodge has a membership of two hundred and ninety-five, an invested fund of six thousand and seventy-nine dollars, and a total fund of six thousand four hundred dollars. This lodge conferred the third, or Knight's Rank upon its members, and is the only one in the county, and among the very few in the State, which has done so. From the membership of this lodge exclusively was started the first Uniform Rank in the county, Lancaster Division, instituted Sept. 30, 1879. An Endowment Rank was started in August, 1877. It is known as Section No. 112, and had an original membership of fifteen, which has at the present time increased to twenty-four.

Inland City Lodge, No. 88, Knights of Pythias.—The charter for this lodge was granted June 6, 1868, and the lodge was organized on the 20th, with Henry L. Frailey, George S. Rowbotham, John Dehaven, William H. Pool, Brinton J. Carter, John M. Boyes, Adolph S. Miller, Jacob Hulen, and Samuel S. Catlen as charter members. The organization took place in Odd-Fellows' Hall, where meetings were held until October, 1869, when the lodge moved to the Knights of Pythias' Hall, in the Fulton building.

Since its organization the lodge has received $23,524.10, paid out for relief $9700.20, and now has funds and a cash investment of $5071.57, besides lodge property to the value of five hundred dollars. There have been initiated since the organization four hundred and ninety-eight persons, and the present membership is two hundred and fifty-three. The Past Chancellors are Henry L. Frailey, Adolph S. Villee, William H. Pool, John Dehaven, Jacob Huber, M. J. Weaver, Jeremiah Rife, John B. Markley, David L. Deen, Samuel H. Zahm, Henry Smeych, John S. Kendig, Benjamin F. Bartholomew, H. B. Sprenger, Joseph T. Richards, Albert Suter, M. M. Barton, Samuel Fritz, Al. Rosenstein, N. B. Hartley, Aaron A. Brogan, D. E. Aukamp, H. B. Herr.

Inland City Division, No. 7, Uniform Rank, K. of P.—This, the fifth rank of the order, was instituted and organized Nov. 26, 1879, the officers elected on that occasion being the following: Commander, M. M. Barton; Lieutenant Commander, Henry Smeych; Herald, Wallace S. Hauck; Recorder, Daniel E. Aukamp; Treas., John S. Kendig; Guard, Daniel H. Markley; Sentinel, Albert Suter; Julius Levy, Joseph T. Richards, Isaac Keesy, William F. Shiley, John Munch, John M. Eshleman, William F. Hennecke, Henry C. King, John Gibson, Charles Scheid, David McDividd, Jacob Albright, Daniel Sing, John McComsey, Jeremiah Rife, John Albright, Howard F. Russell, Amos B. Miller, B. F. W. Urban, Edward Gardner, Jacob Gumpf, Aaron A. Brogan, John B. Lebkicher, John Hoin, John Misegarver, Ziegler Bradycamp, Abraham Hoover, Al. Rosenstein, Peter Wolpert, Peter Honoman, John Dehaven, S. A. Warren, George W. Herr, Henry Eckman, William Cornelius, Frederick L. Frey, Frank Nuse, Harry Diehler, John B. Martin, Charles M. Evans, John F. Krapp. The rank has now a membership of eighty-one. The present officers are: Commander, M. M. Barton; Lieutenant Commander, Jacob F. Kautz; Herald, John H. Barnes; Recorder, Jeremiah Rife; Treas., John S. Kendig; Guard, Jacob Albright; Sentinel, Albert Suter; Standard Bearer, Henry C. King; Trustees, Jacob Albright, John McComsey, D. H. Bartholomew. Meetings are held in Knights of Pythias' Hall, North Prince Street.

Teutonia Lodge, No. 156, K. of P.—About the year 1870, Schiller Lodge, No. 12, of the Ancient Order of Good Fellows, was chartered as Teutonia Lodge, No. 12, of the Knights of Pythias. Meetings were held in Odd-Fellows' Hall until 1874, when the society removed to Excelsior Hall, on East King Street, where it now meets. The lodge now has two hundred and twenty-eight members and a capital of seven thousand three hundred dollars. The present Chancellor Commander is Jacob Edinger.

Improved Order of Red Men.—There are four tribes of this order in Lancaster, viz.: Metamora Tribe, No. 2, Ee-shah-ko-nee Tribe, No. 22, Red Jacket, No. 44, and Canassatega, No. 203. The tribe of Metamora was instituted on the 8th of November, 1848, with nine charter members. Meetings were first held in a building which stood on South Queen Street, where Shaum's furniture warerooms now are. They were afterwards held in various places until the year 1869, when the three tribes—Metamora, Ee-shah-ko-nee, and Red Jacket—united in fitting up a wigwam in the Fulton building, at a cost of two thousand one hundred dollars. The dedicatory services were held on the 25th of December in that year, and were conducted by the Great Council officers of the State, of whom Past Grand Sachem Mitchell J. Weaver of Ee-shah-ko-nee Tribe, of this city, was one. The tribes have occupied the wigwam from that time to the present. Metamora has at present one hundred and sixty members and a capital of five thousand nine hundred dollars. The present Sachem is John G. Zieber, and the Chief of Records is John McCulley.

Ee-shah-ko-nee Tribe, No. 22, was instituted on the 15th of January, 1851, with twelve charter members from Metamora Tribe. It was organized in Odd-Fellows' Hall, where they remained till the wigwam in Fulton Hall was fitted up, in 1869, when they removed to that place, where they still remain. They have a present membership of two hundred and sixty-five and an invested capital of four thousand dollars. The present Sachem is John Davis.

Red Jacket Tribe, No. 44, was instituted January 6th, ——, with eight charter members. This tribe is composed entirely of Germans. It was organized in Russell Hall, where they remained about a year, and removed to the wigwam in Fulton building, where they remain. The tribe has a membership of one hundred and thirty-four and a capital of eighteen hundred dollars. The present Sachem is Otto Weaver, and the Chief of Records is Otto Pachelbel.

The St. Tammany Degree Council, No. 4, was instituted, having members from the three tribes. It continued about ten years and gave up its charter.

Canassatega Tribe, No. 203, was instituted June 2, 1873, in Fulton Hall, and later removed to hall of the Grand Army of the Republic. The number of members in March, 1883, was ninety-two; the amount of funds on hand and invested is $2112.78. Charles A. Viller is Sachem, and Byron J. Brown Chief of Records.

Ancient Order of Druids.—A lodge of this order was organized in this city about 1848 or 1849, and was known as Jefferson Lodge. It was disbanded about 1862, and the capital, about three thousand dollars, divided among the members.

A lodge of this order, formed of Germans and organized in 1855 with eleven members, was known as Mount Moriah Grove, No. 8. In 1863 the charter was changed to the Independent Order of Druids. The lodge was disbanded in 1880, and the capital, to the extent of two thousand six hundred dollars, divided among the members.

Ancient Order of Good Fellows.—In March, 1848, a lodge of this order, known as Schiller Lodge, No. 12, and composed of Germans, was organized with forty charter members. Meetings were first held in Sprecher's Hall, on East King Street, and about two years later at Odd-Fellows' Hall, where the lodge remained during the continuance of its existence. The society merged with the Knights of Pythias, and was chartered as Teutonia Lodge, No. 156.

Hancock Lodge, of the Ancient Order of Good Fellows, was organized many years ago, and after a few years discontinued, only to be reorganized and die a second death.

Daughters of America.—This order was organized April 4, 1851, with sixty members, and first held its meetings at the Moravian Session rooms. About 1878 the society merged with the Washington Union, No. 1, and is now working under that name, with a membership roll of one hundred and ten. The Most Worthy Governess is Mrs. Esther Hoover, and the Secretary, Miss Susan S. Hambright.

The Philozatheans.—An organization bearing this name, composed entirely of ladies, and purely beneficial in its aims, designing to defray the expenses involved by sickness of its members and to meet the outlay for funerals, is in active existence, with a membership of one hundred and thirty persons. It was organized May 13, 1852, with seventy-five charter members, and first met in Odd-Fellows' Hall. It has since held its meetings in various places. The presiding sisters are Mrs. Christiana Heckert and Miss Susan S. Hambright.

Lancaster Lodge, Good Templars.—This temperance society was organized Oct. 1, 1856, as No. 147, and changed in 1861 to No. 9. Meetings were held in Commercial Mechanics' Hall, on King Street. The lodge increased until it had two hundred members, but declined, and was disbanded in 1876. It was reorganized in September, 1880, and flourished for about a year.

Union Lodge, Good Templars.—On the 22d of September, 1861, this lodge was organized as No. 35. It was an offshoot of Lancaster Lodge, and similar to that organization in history. It gained a membership of about two hundred, and then rapidly declined, becoming defunct in July, 1878.

Independent Order of Seven Wise Men.—Washington Conclave, No. 9, of this order, was organized in 1862, with nine charter members. Meetings were held in the Odd-Fellows' Hall until rooms were fitted up in the Excelsior Hall building in 1877, since which time they have been held there. The lodge has now about one hundred and sixty men. Nicholas Welker is the present Noble Grand.

Independent Order "B'nai B'rith," Lodge No. 228.—This lodge, which has at present forty members, was chartered with just half that number in 1874. Meetings have been held from soon after the organization in the Grand Army Hall. The present officers are: Monitor, Selig Cohn; President, Adolph Jewel; Vice-President, Lewis Sylvester; Secretary, Albert Rosenstein; Financial Secretary, George Bomberger; Treasurer, Abram Hirsh.

Washington Legion, No. 3, Knights of the Revolution.—This society meets in the Grand Army of the Republic Hall, on Centre Square, on the first Monday and third Wednesday of every month. The number of members is forty. The lodge was organized Oct. 23, 1880. The Patriarch of the lodge is Emanuel Rutter, the Secretary W. M. Bair.

Patriotic Order Sons of America.—Washington Camp, No. 27, of this order was organized Jan. 24, 1882, with twenty-two members, and now has eighty-five. The organization was effected in the old *Inquirer* building, which was destroyed by fire the next day. Meetings were then held in Odd-Fellows' Hall until the completion of the present *Inquirer* building, when the lodge removed to the hall which it now occupies. There were two lodges prior to this one, Nos. 13 and 74, the former disbanding in 1880, and the latter in 1879. The present lodge is in a healthful condition, and has a capital of about seven hundred dollars.

An Early and Useful German Society.—"The German Association" was the name of an organization which had its origin in October, 1818. Its meetings were held at that time in the German Reformed school-house. In fragments (which have been preserved) of an address delivered on the 1st of January, 1820, by the president of the society an idea is given of the objects of the organization, which seem to have been, according to the second article of the constitution, which is quoted, "To afford needful counsel and advice to German emigrants who may arrive in Lancaster, and to give needful assistance to strangers who may arrive amongst us from Germany, and in some particular cases also to Germans or the descendants of Germans arriving from other parts of our country who may be deserving thereof. To see also that proper justice be done to German Redemptioners, that, having fled from governmental oppression, they may be treated by their masters as Human Beings and according to the Covenants of their Indentures." The society numbered seventy-four members in 1820, and the officers, besides the president, Rev. Dr. Endreas, were: First Vice-President, Rev. Samuel Reinke; Second Vice-President, Adam Reigart; Treasurer, George Louis Mayer; Collector, Jacob Schneider; Secretary, Joseph Ehrenfried. The society was in existence in 1833, and probably a number of years later.

Grand Army of the Republic, George H. Thomas Post.—This post was chartered with twenty members Sept. 28, 1867. Upon the same day an order was issued for its organization from the headquarters department of the Pennsylvania Grand Army of the Republic, under which Maj. A. C. Reinoehl, special A. D. C.,

organized the post upon Oct. 1, 1867. There have been mustered from first to last five hundred and sixty-three members, and there are now two hundred and twenty-two in good standing. The first meeting was held at Mechanics' Hall, East King Street, but in April, 1868, the post moved to the hall of the Independent Order of Red Men on North Queen Street. In 1870 they moved to the Grand Army Hall in Coyles building, East King Street, and in 1871 to the hall of the order in Bair & Shank's banking building, Centre Square. The names of the past Post Commanders are William Weidler, W. W. Hopkins, J. K. Rutter, Jacob K. Barr, A. R. Brenneman, E. H. Thomas, John P. Rea, Edward Edgerly, William D. Stauffer, A. F. Herr, Hugh R. Fulton, B. F. Eberle, John McGinnis, C. H. Fasnacht, J. H. Metzler, John Black, Jr., Hiram McElroy, James Sweger. The present Commander is Martin Stark. Past Post Commander J. K. Barr was elected Senior Vice Department Commander of Pennsylvania at the Department Encampment held at Lebanon in January, 1878. Marriott Brosius was elected as delegate by the Department of Pennsylvania to the National Encampment in 1876, and again to the National Encampment in 1883. Past Post Commander J. P. Rea is now Department Commander of the State of Minnesota.

Sons of Veterans.—The George H. Thomas Camp, No. 19, of this order, was organized under dispensation March 11, 1882, with nineteen charter members, and mustered in by Adjt. John L. Stewart, of Philadelphia. The camp now has a membership of seventy-four, and is commanded by Capt. W. W. Franklin. Meetings are held in the Grand Army Hall on Penn Square.

The Order of United American Mechanics.—The first seven councils of this order were instituted and located in the city of Philadelphia, and the first council to be chartered and located outside the city of Philadelphia was Conestoga, No. 8, at Lancaster. The charter of this council was issued on the 12th day of March, 1846, to the following then well-known citizens of Lancaster, to wit: George W. Reichenbach, Samuel Chapman, Henry F. Benedict, George Miller, Joshua W. Jack, William J. Kryder, Edward H. Rauch, and Michael Trissler (all of whom are deceased at this date except Edward H. Rauch and Henry F. Benedict, both of whom are still members of the order).

This council was instituted on the 20th day of March, 1846, by William Sharpless, the then president of the State Council of Pennsylvania. The first elected officers of the council were: President, Joshua W. Jack; Vice-President, A. N. Brenneman; Secretary, G. T. Zahm; Treasurer, George W. Reichenbach; Financial Secretary, Edward H. Rauch.

The first meetings of this council were held in Odd-Fellows' Hall, on South Queen Street, and from there to the Mechanics' Institute, on the same street, now the site of the extensive furniture warerooms of George B. Schaum; from there the council removed to the third floor of what was known as the Witmer building, on East King Street, one door west of the Farmers' Bank, now the site of the Demuth buildings; from there the council removed to the third floor of the Gyger banking-house, on East King Street, now known as the First National Bank.

The council remained there until the month of March, 1869, when it removed to the second floor of the *Lancaster Inquirer* building, on North Queen Street, which had just been completed by the late Stuart A. Wylie, who at that time was a very active member of the council. In this building the council fitted up a council-room for its purpose, which was considered the best arrayed council-room in the State. Here the council remained until the 26th day of January, 1882, when they were completely burned out of their home, by the total destruction of the *Inquirer* building by fire, the council losing nearly all their furniture, regalia, flags, etc., and a greater part of their private papers and records. Fortunately the council property was insured to the amount of two thousand five hundred dollars, being about one-half or less of its worth. They received from the insurance company in cash two thousand one hundred dollars, and property saved to the amount of four hundred dollars. After the fire the council met temporarily in the Grand Army Hall, Knights of Pythias Hall, and Temperance Hall until the 4th day of December, 1882, when they re-entered the reconstructed *Inquirer* building, having fitted up the third story (which they have leased for ten years) of this building for their uses and purposes. On the 10th day of August, 1849, the council participated in the procession and reception given in honor of the visit of the President of the United States, Gen. Z. Taylor, to the city of Lancaster, Mr. M. J. Weaver acting as marshal of the occasion.

On Friday, the 11th day of September, 1868, a grand parade of the order, under the auspices of the State Council O. U. A. M. of Pennsylvania, was held in this city, in which sixty councils of the of O. U. A. M. and twenty-five councils of the Junior O. U. A. M. took part, with more than seventy bands of music in line; Col. David Miles, of Conestoga Council, No. 8, was chief marshal. There was over eight thousand men in line wearing the red, white, and blue regalia of the order. The demonstration was the largest that had ever taken place in this city, and has never been equaled since that day to the present time.

The council has been honored by having two of its members fill the office of State Councilor, Edward H. Rauch and Edwin E. Snyder. The council was not only instrumental in organizing councils of the O. U. A. M. in this county and others, but also was the means of starting the Junior O. U. A. M., which has grown to large proportions. The receipts of the council since organization have been over $76,000, and there has been expended for benevolent purposes, etc., $64,983.90, leaving the council worth, to

date, in actual cash, about $11,816.10, besides their furnished meeting-room and other property to the amount of $25,000 or more. Meetings are held every Monday night at eight o'clock. The officers of the council at present are as follows: Councilor, John B. Milleysack; Vice-Councilor, Jacob D. Houser; Recording Secretary, Isaac E. Long; Assistant Recording Secretary, William Wetzel; Financial Secretary, William H. Powell; Treasurer, Edwin E. Snyder; Inductor, William Harry; Examiner, Jacob Weitzel; Inside Protector, David Keeparts; Outside Protector, J. E. Snyder; Trustees, John W. Rudy, Edwin S. Smeltz, and E. S. Kurtz; Representative to State Council, David Hartman, Jr. The present number of members is about two hundred.

Junior Order of United American Mechanics,—Conestoga Council, No. 22.—During the spring and summer of 1867 some of the members of Conestoga Council, No. 8, O. U. A. M., were agitating the propriety of establishing a council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, in order to gather in the young men of the city, and teach them the objects and principles of that order, and to prepare them to become members when arriving at the proper age. Accordingly, John K. Skiles, Edw. E. Snyder, J. K. Snyder, and others set about in securing suitable young men to form the junior council, and were not long in procuring the names of quite a number of young men, who expressed their willingness to become members, when an application was forwarded to the State Council of Pennsylvania of the Junior Order United American Mechanics to organize Conestoga Council, No. 22, with the following as charter members: Jonas E. Brubaker, John C. Swope, William L. Holden, William Leonard, Michael K. Gochenauer, Charles G. Bates, Isaac G. Seltzer, Augustus D. Killian, William Anderson, J. E. Rote, Anthony Lechler, Jr., George P. Roy, Samuel S. Sprecher, Henry Anne, John A. Murphy, John Like, William K. Mathews, Samuel Fox, Fred. Burr, Andrew Lebkicher, John W. Hubley, A. W. Snyder, Josiah Davish, Daniel Markley, Frank Fisher, John C. Haus, George E. Wisner, William G. Gilgore, Clemens H. Smeltz, and H. W. Rudy.

In due time a charter was granted, and the council was instituted Oct. 3, 1867. John C. Swope was elected as Councilor and Isaac J. Seltzer Recording Secretary. Between eight and nine hundred members have been received into the council altogether, and it has now a large membership. The council is worth about seven thousand five hundred dollars. It now holds its meetings in a fine hall in the *Inquirer* building. The present officers are:

Councilor, H. M. Erisman; Vice-Councilor, Joseph Like; Recording Secretary, John C. Swope; Assistant Recording Secretary, Elmer Humphreville; Financial Secretary, Edwin S. Smeltz; Treasurer, John C. Spaeth; Conductor, H. J. Baurer; Warden, Jacob Houser; Inside Sentinel, Samuel Unger; Outside Sentinel, Harry Carter; Trustees, William H. McComsey, Jacob D. Houser, William C. Wetzel; Representatives to State Council, E. S. Kurtz and Edwin S. Smeltz, Jr.; Past Councilor, G. A. Graham.

Lancaster Mænnerchor.—This German society was organized in 1858 with twelve members, its object being the cultivation of vocal music. The first place of meeting was a small back room in L. Knapp's saloon, and the first musical director was F. Leuthy. The society soon became popular, and increased so fast in membership that the old quarters were found to be too contracted, and, in 1865, William L. Knapp built for the society the hall on Grant Street. In 1862, Professor L. Steinmuller, a very able teacher of music, was elected director, and he retained that position until 1870, when he resigned on account of ill health, Professor C. Matz being elected to fill the vacancy. He holds the position at the present time. The society having increased very largely in numbers, found, in the spring of 1883, that it had outgrown its second headquarters, and purchased the property on North Prince Street known as the Hotel Franke, where they built, at a cost of forty-five thousand dollars, the two-story brick edifice, sixty by one hundred and twelve feet, in which they now have their hall. The Mænnerchor now has five hundred and fifty members. The President is Mr. H. Gerhart; Secretary, George Pfeifer; and Treasurer, William Balc.

The Newspaper Press.—Newspapers, more appropriately than the players of whom Shakespeare wrote, may be called the "abstract and brief chronicles of the time." If they do not so well "hold up the mirror to nature's face," they at least perform that office creditably, and they often carry down the centuries the definite and minute history of a day, written while its hours are still lingering.

But the "art preservative of all arts" does not always perform the function which the trite quotation implies, and in such cases, whether just or not, its own fame suffers, and there are blanks in its history. There are some such intervals of oblivion in the annals of the Lancaster press, as a journalist,[1] who, several years ago, imposed upon himself the task of writing its history, discovered.

"The history of the newspapers in Lancaster," says Mr. Geist, "can be traced back as far as 1751. In January of that year a newspaper, in the English and German languages, was published in this city by Miller & Holland. What the title of it was we cannot now learn, neither the date of its suspension. Before the Revolutionary war, and for a short time after its commencement, William Albright, associated with Lahn and Stiemer, published a German paper,

[1] J. M. W. Geist, Esq., of the *Lancaster Express*, wrote a sketch of the newspaper press of the county for Mombert's History, published in 1869. From that sketch the present article on the press of the city is in part derived, but it contains much additional matter gathered from many sources.

and soon after the beginning of the war Francis Bailey published a paper in English." Copies of this paper of different dates in June and July, 1775, have been preserved. One of them contains a sermon, delivered June 4th, by Rev. John Carmichael, and another (in July) contains the statement that, "By an express arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday last, we have the following account of the battle of Charlestown, on Saturday, the 18th of June last." Bailey subsequently removed to Philadelphia, where he published the *Freeman's Journal.*

That there was an interval between the establishment of the first paper in Lancaster and the appearance of those of the Revolutionary period is evident, from the fact that on the 3d of October, 1772, the burgesses ordered an account "of their proceedings to be published in the Pennsylvania *Gazette* and *Journal*, and that proper copies be made out and forwarded to the printers of those papers." It is altogether improbable that this would have been done had there been a home paper in existence.

The first paper established after the Revolution, concerning which any authentic information has descended to the present time, was a German journal, of which the name (translated) was the *New Neutral Lancaster Newspaper and Reporter.* This was first issued Aug. 1, 1787, by Steiner, Albrecht & Lahn, from "the new book printing establishment." Anton Steiner died April 16, 1788, in his twenty-fourth year, and the publication was continued by Albrecht & Lahn to 1794. This paper, as its files from 1787 to 1790 show, was printed almost entirely in German, but contained a few English advertisements. In 1787 the report of the first commencement of Franklin College was published. The office was originally on Queen Street, but was removed in October, 1789, "to Prince Street near the prison," which stood on the northwest corner of Prince and West King Streets.

Der Wahre Amerikaner was established at a later period than the paper of which we have just spoken, and probably after its suspension. It was in existence as early at least as 1799, and was published from that time on for many years. From the year mentioned until 1812, when Lancaster was the seat of the State government, the proprietors, Benjamin and Henry Grimler, were employed by the Legislature to do the State printing. *Der Wahre Amerikaner* was for many years the leading Democratic paper of the county, its editors being recognized as men of character and ability. Benjamin Grimler was elected to the Lower House of the Assembly in 1824, and died in 1832. His brother Henry, who was a talented and brilliant young man, died at the early age of thirty-six years in 1814.

We now come to the history of two papers, the *Journal*, established in 1794, and the *Intelligencer* in 1799, which, merged under the name of the latter, still exist.

The *Lancaster Journal* was issued in June, 1794, by Willcocks[1] & Hamilton, whose office was at "Euclid's Head," in King Street, nearly opposite Mr. Stoff's. It was a small sheet with three columns to the page, and the motto was, "Not too rash, yet not too fearful; open to all parties, but not influenced by any." In July, 1796, Mr. Willcocks retired, and William Hamilton continued the publication alone until January, 1819, when he made an assignment to Emanuel and E. C. Reigart, who, in 1820, sold it to Huss & Breiner. They published it exactly six months, and on July 7, 1820, were succeeded by John Reynolds (father of the late Gen. John F. Reynolds, Commodore William Reynolds, and Hon. James L. Reynolds). On May 9, 1834, Mr. Reynolds announced his retirement from the paper, and that it would be conducted henceforth by Hugh Maxwell. He removed the office from West King Street to the southwest angle of Court-House (now Centre) Square. Maxwell had at this time advertised proposals for a new paper to be called *The Pennsylvania Gazette and Union Advertiser*, and was favored with a good subscription list; but as the new paper projected was to have been of the same political principles as the *Journal*, the enterprise was merged in the old publication. In September, 1839, young John W. Forney, —who had learned the printer's trade with Maxwell, —a bright and ambitious lad, who had previously obtained control of the *Intelligencer*, bought the journal and consolidated the papers.

During these changes of ownership the *Journal* was at various times changed from weekly to semi-weekly, to tri-weekly, and back to weekly. As announced in his prospectus, the "printer" at the outset deemed himself a public servant, and his columns "open to all parties." In the Presidential campaign of 1796 the members of the State and Federal Legislature on either side fixed up a ticket of fifteen electors for Jefferson and as many for Adams. John Whitehill, of Lancaster City, was on the Jefferson ticket, and Robert Coleman on the Adams ticket, but both were elected. The contest was very close in the State, and though the Jefferson ticket generally prevailed, Coleman ran ahead of one of the electors on it. Flushed with his success, or annoyed at attacks on his candidate which had been made by correspondents of the *Journal*,—there being no editorial department,—Coleman and Charles Smith, Esq., an attorney-at-law, began what the *Journal* called "an attack on the liberty of the press" by taking advantage of court week to circulate a paper binding the signers to stop their subscriptions to the *Journal.* Hamilton, the publisher, submits the outrageous facts to the American public, and triumphantly announces that the bold attempt to "ruin a young man just entering upon the theatre of the world, and to trample under feet the sacred liberties of the press," had lost him

[1] Henry Willcocks came to Lancaster from York, where, as early as 1788, he had published as junior partner with one Edies the *Pennsylvania Herald and York General Advertiser.*

only twenty-seven subscribers, though over two hundred were applied to, and mean time he gained thirty-five new patrons.

But gradually Hamilton drifted the paper into support of the Federal party, and continued to adhere to the varying fortunes of that political organization while it had vitality. During the Monroe administration and the resulting "era of good feeling" in American politics, the partisan lines on national questions became fainter, but in all State and local nominations the *Journal* continued to support the Federal (or Federal-Republican) nominees. In the memorable Presidential campaign of 1824, under Reynolds' control, it "hoped" for the election of Jackson, but acquiesced in the choice by Congress of Adams, though in 1828, when Jackson's election was sought by his friends in vindication of his defeat, the *Journal* ardently supported him, and continued to be a Democratic paper until its merger in the *Intelligencer*. It bore from time to time at the head of its columns patriotic sentiments from the public declarations of Washington and Jefferson.

The old newspapers differed very widely from the corresponding publications of to-day in that they allotted little space to local or editorial writing, it being taken for granted apparently that people knew what was going on about them and formed their own opinions; their political tone was largely expressed in contributions; to foreign events, State and Federal politics, and to advertisements the greater part of their limited space was given up. It is in the examination of the advertising columns that most of the facts bearing on the social life and local events of the earlier days can be found.

Robert and William Dickson issued the first number of the *Intelligencer* from their office on North Queen Street on July 31, 1799, and Robert dying in September, 1802, his brother continued the publication until his own death in 1823. From the beginning it was consistently an anti-Federalist and Democratic journal, and took high rank among the organs of that party in the State. Its importance was enhanced by the incidents of its editor's prosecution and imprisonment for libel under the administration of Governor McKean. In its issue of February 11th it published some correspondence giving in detail rumors of corrupt overtures having been made to Henry Wertz, a State senator from Bedford County, by the Governor's secretaries. Within two days the grand jury, then in session, and consisting, as it was afterwards developed, of fourteen Federalists to five Anti-Federalists, indicted Dickson for libel. As the Legislature was then in session in Lancaster, and the witnesses on the spot, the editor promptly joined issue, and the trial began on Saturday morning, continuing all day Sunday, in the chamber of the House of Representatives. The *Intelligencer* records that "the examination of witnesses, arguments of counsel, and the charge of the court, excessively pointed, or rather point-blank against the defendant, occupied the sacred day till about sunset, when the jury retired." Dickson's paper further understands that "when they first withdrew to consider their verdict, notwithstanding the charge of the court, they were equally divided. Two Quakers who were on the jury, and another person not remarkable for Revolutionary services, were inflexible. The jury continued out till next day, when from their sufferings from cold and hunger they surrendered the defendant to the justice and mercy of the court by a verdict of 'guilty.'" Judges Henry and Coleman promptly sentenced Dickson to three months' imprisonment in the county jail, five hundred dollars fine, and the costs of prosecution. The petit jury contained ten Federalists to two Republicans.

During the period of his imprisonment in the county jail, Dickson edited his paper from there, where he dates an appeal to his subscribers in arrears, stating that his type is worn out, and addressing to them the additional "powerful argument" of the heavy fine imposed upon him. The press and his party generally of the State made much of what was held to be the persecution of Dickson. His fine and costs were paid by his friends; he was daily visited by members of the Legislature and politicians of high degree; was given a banquet in the jail, and out of respect to him the county meeting of his party was fixed upon the date of his release from confinement, and the event was made the occasion of a public reception. His wife behaved with much spirit and fortitude during his imprisonment, aided his editorial labors, and loftily scorned to ask the favor of any Executive pardon or commutation. After his death she conducted the newspaper, assisted by her son-in-law, Gunning Bedford, until his death, April 31, 1826. On July 4th of that same year, it was announced that Thomas Feran had been selected by Mrs. Dickson to publish and edit the paper for her. He continued in that capacity for a number of years, and was succeeded by James Flood, until in March, 1837, the office was sold to one of its apprentices, James H. Bryson, who took into partnership with him John W. Forney, then an apprentice to Maxwell in the *Journal* office. Forney secured the entire ownership and control of the paper during the year, and in September, 1839, he bought the *Journal*, consolidated the papers, and enlarged the new *Intelligencer and Journal*.

The enthusiasm and enterprise of the new editor gave his journal a commanding place in the politics and journalism of the State, which was maintained until he went to Philadelphia in 1845 as deputy surveyor of the port and established the *Pennsylvanian*. He left Marcus D. Holbrook as manager and part proprietor of the *Intelligencer*, and later Mr. Holbrook became sole owner, but soon transferred it to Franklin G. May, who on Jan. 1, 1848, sold it to Rev. E. W. Hutter, who, in turn, transferred it in July, 1849, to George Sanderson. Mr. Sanderson subsequently

associated with him his son Alfred, and they continued it until July 18, 1864. Under their control it was an able and influential organ of the Democracy in the State, devoted to the political fortunes of Mr. Buchanan, and regarded as his "home organ." Their interest in the paper was purchased by a firm composed of John M. Cooper, H. G. Smith, W. A. Morton, and Alfred Sanderson, who established the daily in August, 1864, and who sold out to H. G. Smith and A. G. Steinman in November, 1866. Under their business and editorial management the paper acquired an unprecedented material prosperity and a professional standing and influence which has been continued under the present firm of Steinman & Hensel, Mr. Smith's half interest in the establishment having been purchased by W. U. Hensel in May, 1874. The *Monthly* was an illustrated publication, devoted to literature, art, and local history, and was published during the year 1875. In September, 1874, the *Daily* was materially enlarged, and important typographical improvements were made. These have continued since, and later the *Weekly* was greatly enlarged and changed to an eight-page paper, one of the largest in the State. The *Intelligencer* continues to be Democratic in politics, but its fearless and dispassionate criticisms of public men and measures without regard to party affiliation has made it an authority known and respected throughout the country. In the presentation of certain leading issues it has been conspicuously progressive and independent, having years ago taken and consistently maintained a position in favor of the limitation of corporate powers and privileges, against free passes, for municipal reform, and against all forms of political corruption. As a local newspaper its characteristics are the fullness, fairness, and accuracy of its reports of current events, in its general news columns it displays enterprise and judgment, and as an advertising medium it ranks high in the estimation of its patrons.

Both of its present editors are members of the Lancaster bar, and as such were the subjects of a proceeding that, like the persecution of their predecessor, William Dickson, before narrated, made them and their newspaper famous throughout the country, and gave them the opportunity to test a question of equal interest to the editorial and legal professions. In their daily issue of Jan. 20, 1880, it was alleged, substantially, that a certain imposition had been practiced upon the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County by some of the members of the bar and officers of the court; that there had been "a prostitution of the machinery of justice to serve the exigencies of the Republican party. But as all the parties implicated, as well as the judges, belong to that party, the court is unanimous—for once—that it need take no cognizance of the imposition practiced upon it and the disgrace attaching to it." For this they were summoned before the court by Judge Patterson, presiding, and upon their declaration that they declined to answer to the court as attorneys for their action as editors a rule was taken upon them to show cause why they should not be disbarred; subsequently, after argument of this rule, they were disbarred. Upon an appeal to the Supreme Court, argued for the editors by Hon. A. K. McClure and Rufus E. Shapley, and for the court by Hons. H. W. Palmer, attorney-general, Samuel H. Reynolds, and J. B. McPherson, the lower court was reversed and Messrs. Steinman and Hensel fully reinstated as members of the bar.

Reverting from this long history, extending down to the present, we find the early years of this century a period prolific of newspaper projects.

For a year or two prior to 1803 efforts had been made to start "a periodical literary work to be called *The Hive*." Charles McDonnell proposed publishing the first number on Wednesday, June 22, 1803. The office was at the sign of "The Bee Hive," a few doors east of the Leopard Hotel. The paper passed into the hands of William Hamilton in 1810.

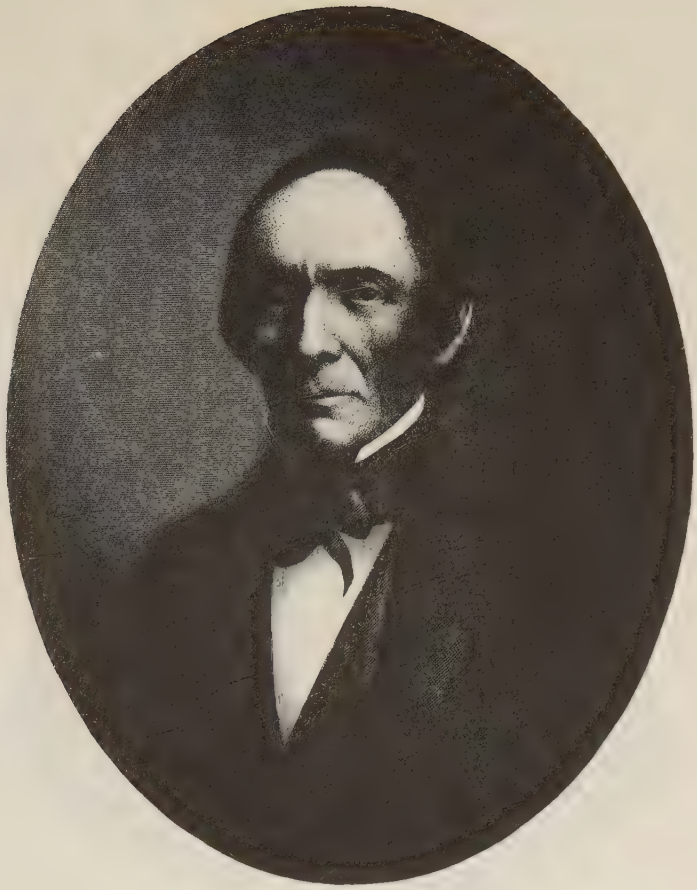
Stacey Potts, Jr., editor, and William Green, printer, advertised July 19, 1808, that they proposed to publish a periodical work called the *Gleaner, or Monthly Magazine*, at three dollars per year.

The Constitutional Democrat was started early in 1810 by John R. Matthews, who met with such poor patronage that he offered his whole stock of material for sale in September of that year.

One of the papers started in this early period eventually became a success.

In July, 1808, the editor of the *Lancaster Journal* (William Hamilton), who had advertised for several months for a German editor, procured one, and on the 22d he announced that in about two weeks he would issue the first number of *Der Volksfreund*, a Federalist paper, the subscription price to be $1.50 per annum. The editor of whom he wrote was Joseph Ehrenfried. In February, 1809, Mr. Hamilton announced that he had formed "a connection with Mr. Peter Albright, late one of the publishers of the *Amerikanische Staatsboth*," and that "the *Volksfreund* will henceforward be published under the firm of Hamilton, Albright & Ehrenfried." Subsequently Mr. Hamilton became involved in pecuniary difficulties, and the establishment passed into Mr. Ehrenfried's possession at sheriff's sale. He did not make a success of the paper, and it was again sold by the sheriff in 1817, and purchased by John Bear and Samuel Kling. The latter retired the same year, and Mr. Bear became sole proprietor. The greater portion of the history of the *Volksfreund* being found in a sketch of this gentleman's life, we herewith insert it:

JOHN BEAR was born Jan. 31, 1797, in Leacock township, Lancaster Co., Pa., of parentage that is traced back to ancestors who came to this section of Pennsylvania among the Mennonites of Swiss origin about the year 1730. His father, Andrew Bear, was



John Bear

Chas. H. Powell.

a farmer, who died in 1807, leaving a widow with several children. The family came to Lancaster in 1812, the widow having married again. The descendants of this family are found in Lancaster County, Western Pennsylvania, and the Western States, and among them have been citizens of prominence.

John Bear applied himself to the art of printing in the office of William Greer, in Columbia, Lancaster Co., and afterwards in the office of John Wyeth, in Harrisburg. In the twenty-first year of his age he formed a partnership with Samuel Kling for the publication of the *Volksfreund*. In a few months he became sole proprietor of the paper by the purchase of the interest of Samuel Kling. In 1834 he purchased the *Lancaster Beobachter* from Samuel Wagner, and combined the two papers under the title of *Der Volksfreund und Beobachter* (in English, *The People's Friend and Observer*). He was now firmly established in the confidence of the public, and entered on a prosperous career, which continued until his death. He developed remarkable enterprise in the publication of many books of miscellaneous, moral, and religious character, besides the regular issue of the German newspaper, English and German almanacs, and printing-work in general.

In 1819 he published a large German folio Bible, the first German Bible in folio printed in this country, the prospectus of which appeared in the first number of the paper published by himself. It was an enterprise of considerable risk, and attended with many difficulties, owing to the primitive character of the printing machinery and apparatus then in use. It was printed on an ancient Ramage hand-press, inked by hand-balls, and yet the work was a success and compares favorably with work of more modern facilities.

His ancestry secured for him the favor of the Mennonites of his native country, and by industry and integrity he gained their patronage and support, and became the publisher of many of the religious books used by that denomination. With the people of Lancaster County, especially those of German origin, he exerted an influence through the columns of the *Volksfreund* which he conscientiously used for the best interests of the community. By appointment he was for a number of years treasurer of Lancaster County.

In 1828 he continued the publication of the "Agricultural Almanac," formerly published by William Albright, and in 1833 commenced the publication of the "German Pennsylvania Almanac," which were published until his death, and have been continued by his sons. These almanacs have become household friends in Pennsylvania and the Western States.

In the year 1820 he married Frances Rine, of Lancaster City, a daughter of a Lutheran family of German origin, by whom he had five sons, who grew to the age of manhood. Of his sons, Reuben A. Baer and Christian R. Baer have succeeded him in the business of the house under the firm of John Baer's Sons; another son, Rev. Charles A. Baer, was pastor of the English Lutheran Church at Norristown, Pa., where he died in September, 1863; another, Benjamin F. Baer, was a lawyer of promise, who became a captain in the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the war of the Rebellion, from which position he was obliged to retire by broken health, which led to his death in 1875; another, John A. Baer, is engaged in business in New York City.

As a citizen the subject of this notice was a man of honor and integrity, and was animated by sincere desire to advance the interests of the community. He was a member of the board of common schools of Lancaster City in the early stage of their existence, and evinced a great interest in their success, knowing the value of a good education. Liberal and unassuming, though firm in his convictions, he won the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens. He was a faithful husband and a kind father, leading his children, by education and example, in the path of truth and uprightness. Endowed with a vigorous form and a strong constitution, he drew unsparingly on his energies in the prosecution of his business, which led to failing health and a shortened life. He died Nov. 6, 1858, in the sixty-second year of his age.

Notice appeared Nov. 19, 1816, of the *Lancaster Patriot*, to be soon published by Messrs. W. Harrington and M. B. Roberts, but if the paper ever was issued it did not long continue to be.

Hugh Maxwell established an influential and successful newspaper in 1817, under the name of the *Lancaster Gazette*. He continued the publication for a number of years, and subsequently became owner of the *Journal*. Maxwell was a native of Ireland, but came when quite a youth to Philadelphia, where he was engaged in editing magazines of high repute. He made his advent in Lancaster the same year that he established the *Gazette*. He had some mechanical as well as literary ability, and was the inventor, in 1817, of the "printer's roller" used in conjunction with the old-fashioned hand-press.

Samuel C. Stambaugh, a noted Democratic politician of the time, issued proposals in February, 1819, for the publication of the *Free Press*, the first number of which was brought out as soon as he had received a sufficient number of subscriptions to warrant the enterprise. The paper was merged with the *Political Sentinel*, to which name *Literary Gazette* was subsequently added. Stambaugh advertised, Oct. 2, 1827, that he was going to Harrisburg to establish the *Democratic Herald and Pennsylvania Reporter*, and the publication of the *Sentinel* was continued by Nathan Siegfried and Lewis H. Wiggins.

Die Stimme des Volks was published some time prior to 1822, by Jacob Shrier. On the 7th of September of that year the paper had probably been discon-

tinued, as the subscribers were notified that their accounts had been left at the *Intelligencer* book-store, where they were "earnestly invited to call and make payment."

The prospectus of the *Lancaster Eagle*, a German Democratic paper, was issued by Baab & Ville, Oct. 26, 1826, and about the same time Herman W. Ville published an English paper called the *Standard of Liberty*.

Cyrus S. Jacobs brought out, Oct. 3, 1827, the first number of the *Lancaster Reporter*, which earnestly supported the administration of Adams.

In 1828, Benjamin Grimler again began publishing a German paper, *Der Lancaster Wahre Amerikaner*, which was the name also of his earlier publication heretofore mentioned. Francis Frank was editor of this paper in 1833, and in 1840, after Grimler's death, it was bought by Jacob Myers, who changed the name to *Wahre Demokrat*.

Among the large number of newspapers and miscellaneous prints launched on the sea of public favor (or disfavor) at this period were William Piatt's *Bouquet, or Ladies' Literary Portfolio*, announced in 1829; C. W. Fenton's *Keepsake*, a Christmas and New Year's gift; Cyrus Jacob's *Anti-Masonic Opponent*, commenced in 1829 or 1830.

Theophilus Fenn and Dr. Thomas W. Vesey (son of the Governor of Maryland) had located in New Holland in 1828, and established, under the patronage of the Anti-Masonic leaders, the *Anti-Masonic Herald*, the first number having been issued June 27th. In April, 1828, they removed this paper to Lancaster. In 1831, Mr. Fenn removed to Harrisburg, where he started the well-known *Telegraph*, which he conducted with great vigor until 1854, when he returned to Lancaster to conduct the *Independent Whig and Inland Daily*. The *Anti-Masonic Herald* was carried on after Fenn's departure until 1834, when it was absorbed by the *Examiner*.

The Lancaster Examiner was established by Samuel Wagner, who came to Lancaster from York, and the first number was issued on Thursday, April 15, 1830. In April, 1834, Mr. Wagner sold the *Examiner* to George W. Hammersley and Luther Richards, who united with it the *Anti-Masonic Herald* (owned by Mr. Hammersly), and on Thursday, April 10, 1834, the paper appeared as *The Lancaster Examiner and Herald*. Hammersly & Richards continued the publication of it until Dec. 13, 1838, when they sold it to Robert W. Middleton. On Dec. 2, 1841, Edward C. Darlington purchased an interest in the paper, and it was published by Middleton & Darlington until the 22d of the same month, when Edward C. Darlington became the sole owner. He continued the publication of it until Oct. 20, 1858, when it passed into the hands of John A. Hiestand, John F. Huber, and Francis Heckert, who published the paper under the firm-name of Hiestand, Huber & Heckert. On Nov. 4, 1862, John F. Huber died, and on Feb. 9, 1863, Edmund M. Kline, who had been connected with the editorial department, purchased the interest of Mr. Huber, and the name of the firm was changed to John A. Hiestand & Co.

On Jan. 1, 1864, this firm purchased from Thomas E. and John J. Cochran *The Lancaster Union*. It was published on Saturday, and the *Examiner* on Wednesday, and, for the convenience of subscribers, part of the edition of the *Examiner*, after the consolidation, was printed on Saturday and part on Wednesday. This was continued until January, 1879, and since that date the *Examiner* has been issued on Wednesday. Mr. Heckert sold out his interest in the paper on May 1, 1864, John I. Hartman becoming the purchaser, the firm-name then being Hiestand, Kline & Hartman. On May 1, 1868, Mr. Hartman withdrew from the firm, and Hiestand & Kline continued in its publication until 1874, when, owing to failing health, Mr. Kline withdrew, since which time John A. Hiestand has been the sole proprietor. On July 1, 1872, Mr. Hiestand began the publication of a daily paper, and since that time the *Daily* and *Weekly Examiner* has been regularly issued. In 1876 the printing-office of the *Daily and Weekly Express* was purchased at public sale by Mr. Hiestand and merged in the *Examiner*.

The Lancaster Examiner and the *Anti-Masonic Herald*, both before and after the consolidation, were exponents of the principles of the Anti-Masonic party. After the failure of the Anti-Masonic party the cause of the Whigs, under the leadership of Henry Clay, was advocated, and in 1856 the *Examiner* espoused the cause of the Republican party, advocating the election of John C. Fremont for the Presidency against James Buchanan, a citizen of Lancaster, and it has supported every Republican candidate for President and Governor of this State ever since.

The Daily Examiner is printed on a sheet twenty-six and one-half by forty and one-half inches, contains four pages of eight columns each. *The Weekly Examiner* is double the size of the daily, being printed on two sheets each twenty-six and one-half by forty and one-half inches, making eight pages of eight columns each, or sixty-four columns in all.

In January, 1831, Cyrus S. Jacobs was publishing the *Lancaster Republican*, and then advertised it for sale, as he intended moving West. A year later he published proposals for issuing a paper at Harrisburg.

The initial number of the *Inciter*, an educational paper, was published by Kirk & Gilbert, June 21, 1833. The Lancaster County Temperance Society began to agitate the subject of printing a paper this year, and bought out the *Temperance Register* early in January, 1834. In 1834 or 1835 the *Lancaster Miscellany* was published by Redmond Conyngham.

The *Lancaster Union* was started May 24, 1834, by John L. Boswell, then of the *Columbia Spy*. On the

28th of November of the same year he formed a partnership with Carpenter McCleery. It was published by these gentlemen until 1835, when the latter became sole proprietor. On the 9th of April, 1839, A. H. Hood purchased the office, and he conducted the paper from that time until Oct. 18, 1842, when he sold to Henry Montgomery. The *Union* was merged with *The Independent Whig* in 1831.

The Old Guard, a Whig paper, was published by the friends of Hon. John Strohm in 1839–40. This paper was sold to Lloyd Jones & Co., and eventually swelled the strength of the *Examiner*.

The Buckeye was another campaign paper of 1840, owned by R. W. Middleton. The *Mill-Boy*, edited by E. C. Darlington, was a notable paper of the canvass of 1844, and the *Rough and Ready*, by John J. Jones, and the *Grape-Shot*, by R. W. Middleton, were popular in 1848. *The National Whig* appeared in 1851, and *The Scott Bugle*, from the office of *The Independent Whig*, in 1852.

James H. Bryson, J. H. Pearsoll, and James Wimer issued the initial number of the *Semi-Weekly Gazette*, Aug. 19, 1839, and four months later transformed it into a temperance weekly, under the name of *The Age*. It was a well-conducted paper, but not successful financially, and was discontinued in 1842.

Some time subsequent to 1840, Jacob Meyers started a paper devoted to the interests of the workingmen, called *The Workingmen's Press*. In 1846 it was united with the *American Republican*, which in 1850 lost its identity in the *Inquirer*.

A Whig publication, called *The Tribune and Advertiser*, was started by R. W. Middleton in 1846, and continued in existence about two years, at the expiration of that time being merged with the *Union*, under the name of the *Union and Tribune*.

The Lancaster Weekly Express (from which was ultimately developed the daily) "was started by John H. Pearsoll, Feb. 10, 1843, as a six-column paper. In August, 1849, Mr. Meeser purchased an interest in the office, which he resold, however, to the original proprietor in the following year. Mr. Pearsoll then enlarged the paper, and, assisted by various editorial writers, conducted it until August, 1856, as sole proprietor. Up to this time the *Express* was the recognized organ of the temperance element, and politically neutral. On the 1st of August, J. M. W. Geist, who had been the managing editor since 1852, purchased a half interest in the paper, when the weekly was again enlarged, and arrangements made for issuing the *Daily Express*, which made its appearance Nov. 3, 1856. In the mean time the Kansas troubles having assumed the magnitude of a great national question, the *Express* abandoned its neutrality and advocated the formation of the Republican party, calling the first meeting which convened for that purpose May 31, 1856." The *Express* continued to be published until 1876, when it was purchased by the proprietors of the *Examiner* and merged with that paper.

In May, 1844, the *Lancaster Democrat* was started, with Henry Hays publisher, and Col. John Forsythe Carter editor. Mr. Hays was succeeded as publisher by William B. Wiley, who subsequently sold out to the editor, Col. Carter. In 1845, Patrick Donnelly became publisher, and in his hands the paper remained until its suspension.

In the same year that the *Democrat* was started the *American Republican* had its origin. It was established by David S. Kieffer as an organ of the "Native American" party, and was published by him until 1846, when he sold out to Jacob Myers, who united the paper with the *Press*.

The *Moral Reformer* was another paper of 1844, started by the Rev. Henry Miller. It was a small temperance weekly, and not a pecuniary success. J. M. W. Geist became the proprietor on July 4, 1844, six months after the paper was first issued, and he subsequently enlarged it and changed its title to the *American Reformer*. It was suspended in 1845, but revived for a short time at Harrisburg.

Eli Bowen commenced in 1845 the publication of a large agricultural paper called *The Lancaster County Farmer*, but the paper was soon suspended because of inadequate capital. Jacob B. Garber becoming associated with Mr. Bowen, the paper was revived, and through the expenditure of a large amount of money and exercise of good judgment it was put upon a paying basis. The name was changed to *The Farmer and Literary Gazette*. The establishment was bought by Aaron, Eshleman & Gochnauer in 1849, and they were succeeded by W. H. & A. M. Spangler, who finally merged the paper with the *Examiner*.

The Lancasterian made its appearance on Jan. 1, 1848, as an advocate of Cass Democracy. Its proprietor, Marcus D. Holbrook, sold out Oct. 23, 1852, to Henry S. Myers and William B. Wiley. One year later the junior member of the firm became sole proprietor. *The Lancasterian* was hostile to the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency, and on the 12th of October, 1855, the subscription-list was purchased by his friends, and united with that of the *Intelligencer*.

A monthly magazine called *The Guardian*, devoted to social, religious, and literary matters, and designed especially for the young, was started at Lewisburg, Pa., in 1849, by the Rev. Henry Harbaugh, and removed to Lancaster in 1850. It was bought soon afterwards by Pearsoll & Geist, who in 1863 transferred the property to S. R. Fisher & Co., of Philadelphia. In 1864, Rev. Benjamin Bausman succeeded Dr. Harbaugh as editor.

The Independent Whig was established in November, 1851, by a joint stock company, at the head of which was Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. It was started as an organ of the anti-slavery Whigs, in opposition to the *Examiner*, which was then conservative on that question. The old *Union* was bought, and its subscription-list was made the basis of the new paper. *The*

Independent Whig was at first edited by Edward McPherson, since clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, assisted by E. H. Rauch. The latter retired in the fall of 1853, and Mr. McPherson soon after resigned the management. He was succeeded by Theophilus Fenn as publisher and Harvey L. Goodall as editor of the daily, which was afterwards enlarged and called the *Inland Daily Times*. Mr. Schroyer took charge in 1834 and remained two years. In the summer of 1855 the *Inland Weekly* was started as an organ of the "American" movement, and about the same time the *Whig* was published as a semi-weekly. The various enterprises proving a pecuniary loss to the company, Mr. Fenn became the owner of the concern. He finally sold out to Thomas E. and J. J. Cochran, Sept. 21, 1858, who discontinued the *Daily Times* and changed the name of the weekly to the *Lancaster Union*. On Jan. 1, 1863, the Messrs. Cochran sold to J. A. Hiestand & Co., who consolidated the paper with the *Examiner*.

In January, 1852, Thomas H. Burrowes issued the first number of the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, which was established as the organ of the "Lancaster County Educational Association," and six months later made a State organ of the common school cause. Professor J. P. McCaskey became associated with Mr. Burrowes in May, 1866.

In December, 1853, H. A. Rockafield started the *Public Register* as an independent paper. In June, 1854, under John F. Huber, who succeeded to the ownership, changed the name of the paper to the *Public Register and American Citizen*, and made it an organ of the "American," or "Know-Nothing" party. M. M. Rohrer became a partner a few months afterwards. The firm of Huber & Rohrer was succeeded by Walter G. Evans, and he in turn gave place to Jacob Myers, who consolidated it with the *Press*.

In 1852, E. H. Rauch published the *Mechanics' Counsellor*, devoted to the interests of the Order of American Mechanics.

The Conestoga Chief, a small paper devoted to the interests of the Independent Order of Red Men, was started by Harvey L. Goodall in 1855.

The Temperance Advocate, a weekly, was started by E. S. Speaker in October, 1858, and continued about three years.

The Morning Herald, a daily, was published for about two months subsequent to June 25, 1859, by E. S. Speaker.

The Lancaster Inquirer (weekly) was started on the 1st of January, 1859, by Stuart A. Wylie, Jacob D. Gompf, and J. W. Gaintner, under the firm-name of Stuart A. Wylie & Co. It was a six-column paper, but was enlarged to seven columns on the following 1st of September, when the firm bought out the *American Press and Republican* from Jacob Myers & Son, and united it with the *Inquirer*. In 1860, Mr. Wylie bought out the interests of Messrs. Gompf and Gaintner, and became the sole proprietor. In July, 1862, he began the publication of the daily *Inquirer*, which was continued until Feb. 13, 1864. In the spring of 1868 a half interest in the paper was purchased by Elwood Griest, by whom the paper was subsequently edited. In July, 1871, the *Inquirer* was enlarged to a nine-column paper, and printed on a sheet thirty-one by forty-six inches, its present size.

After the death of Mr. Wylie, which occurred in June, 1872, the *Inquirer*, with the printing establishment, passed into the hands of the Inquirer Printing and Publishing Company, Mr. Griest being retained as editor. In February, 1876, it was sold by the company to Elwood Griest, who has been from that time its sole proprietor. It was printed by the Inquirer Company until the destruction of their office by fire in January, 1882, when it was printed for a short time at the *Examiner* office. On the 1st of July following it was removed to 26 South Queen Street, where it is now printed and published. During the political campaign of 1860 the *Inquirer* supported Mr. Douglas for the Presidency. Since that time it has been Republican.

Stuart Alexander Wylie, founder of the "Inquirer Printing House," Lancaster, was born in the city of Lancaster, Jan. 25, 1840, and died here on June 12, 1872. He was graduated from the high school in 1856, and for a year or more was a teacher. Here, as always, "what his hand found to do, he did with his might," and his school, from being the worst in the district, soon had the reputation of being the best. He established free night-schools for those unable to attend in the daytime, debates, and himself prepared stated lectures upon such topics as he thought would interest the people of the neighborhood, historical characters being his favorite subjects. Unfortunately for school interests, he turned away from the school-room and its work to what he imagined a broader field, one in which more brilliant success was to be won. He learned the printing business in the old *Whig* newspaper office, a weekly, published by Theophilus Fenn. He at the same time studied phonography with Harvey Goodall, editor of the *Inland Daily*, and took a position as local reporter upon that paper. About 1859 he purchased the *Pathfinder*, an advertising sheet, from John F. Huber, changing its name to the *Weekly Inquirer*. He soon after purchased from Jacob Myers the *Press and Republican*, and united it with the *Inquirer*, which at once took a prominent place among Lancaster newspapers. During the war he issued a *Daily Inquirer*, which suspended after two years' publication. He formed a copartnership with Elwood Griest, and in 1868 they erected the large and elegant building in which the *Inquirer* was printed. It was one of the finest establishments in the State, and gave employment to between one and two hundred workmen.

The writer of this sketch can do no better than use the following quotations from the pens of those who knew him and his work:

"He was a man of extraordinary capacities and aptitudes for business, and through his indomitable energy and activity he built up one of the most extensive and completely-furnished printing establishments in the State. Young, active, genial, hopeful, and of tireless energy, he had a rare combination of generous and manly qualities which inspired the sympathy, the confidence, and the strong attachment of his many friends."—*Lutheran Observer.*

"Mr. Wylie's intellect was of a peculiar cast; profound, bright, clear, active, and incisive. He was a ready writer and speaker, and in some departments of literature would have excelled; but his great forte was business. He had a wonderful faculty of gathering up and mastering the details of any particular branch of trade or manufacture, and would in a short time be as familiar with it as many who had made it the study of their lives. To this he was largely indebted for the rapid building up of the establishment with which his name will ever be connected."—*Lancaster Inquirer.*

"We loved him, not for his wonderful business tact, not for his marvelous acuteness of thought, not for his almost superhuman energy and perseverance, not for his inexorable ambition, not for the almost limitless range of his capacities which stamped him as an extraordinary man, but for his second sober thought, his deep and serious insight, his inner life, so separate from his business life, and so prized by those who knew him best. Here he was a companion indeed, a reinforcer of hope and courage, a dispenser of comfort, an inciter to nobler thoughts and deeper feelings, a friend that could not be spared. To know him only in his business life was to know him not at all; to know him in the life he lived for his friends—that higher life which embraces the deeper realities of being and reverently acknowledges a Divine presence—was to love him.

"He was an extraordinary man, and yet but thirty-three years old. In ten years, by his marvelous energy, intellect, and industry, he had created out of nothing one of the largest printing-houses in the country. In ten years he did the labor of a life-time. He died from overwork of body and mind—a victim to his ambition and his will; to that white heat of business competition and business creation which is devastating the country."—*Pennsylvanian.*

At the time of his decease he was a member and officer in several secret organizations of the county and State, and his name loomed up above all others as the next Vice-Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Pennsylvania.

His wife, Mary Amanda, was the only daughter of George Brubaker, a lawyer of Lancaster, who, after the death of her husband, became the wife of Eugene H. Munday, of Philadelphia.

William Wylie, a weaver, and his wife, Agnes, both natives of Ireland, settled at Lancaster from Ireland in 1805. They were of Scotch-Irish extraction. David, son of William, born in Lancaster in 1806, died in 1862, and was a cooper here for thirty years. His wife, Elizabeth (1800–1870), a native of Ireland and of Scotch-Irish extraction, came to Soudersburg, Lancaster Co., from Ireland. After the death of her father, James Hamilton, with her mother and two brothers, William and James; the brothers settling in Pittsburgh, Pa. Their children, who grew to manhood, are Agnes, Mary J., David H., Stuart Alexander (subject of this sketch), and William T. Wylie.

In 1859 the *Church Advocate*, which had been established in 1835, at Harrisburg, as the *Gospel Publisher*, under the auspices of "the Church of God," and subsequently edited under the title first given by Mr. Weinbrenner, was removed to Lancaster. Its first editor here was the Rev. E. H. Thomas.

In 1860, Samuel B. Markley published, as a campaign paper in the interest of the Bell and Everett party, *The Constitution.* Mr. Markley began publishing the same year a monthly *Educational Record*, of which F. L. Saunders was editor.

During the campaign of 1864 the *Father Abraham* was started at Reading as a campaign paper by E. H. Rauch & Son, revived in 1866, and in 1868 transplanted to Lancaster, where it was continued for some time after the campaign as a weekly.

The Keystone Good Templar was started in 1866 as the *Monthly Circular* by the Grand Lodge of Good Templars. The paper was changed to a weekly in 1869.

The Sunday-School Gem was issued from the office of the *Church Advocate* in January, 1867. It was edited by Rev. E. H. Thomas.

The Lancaster Farmer had its origin in 1869. In the spring of 1868 some of the members of the Lancaster County Agricultural and Horticultural Society conceived the idea of publishing a "Year Book," to contain the essays read before the society as well as the important reports on grain and fruit culture, and the standing resolutions that relate to the permanent interests of the same, and made suggestions to that effect at the April meeting of that year; whereupon a committee of five was appointed, consisting of S. S. Rathvon, chairman; Alexander Harris, J. M. Frantz, Dr. W. S. Diffenderfer, and H. M. Engle. This committee reported that the journal ought to be published quarterly. After further consideration, it was decided to publish monthly.

Efforts were made during the summer to obtain subscriptions sufficient to warrant the publication. This was successful, and arrangements were made with Wylie & Griest to publish the journal.

At a stated meeting held Dec. 7, 1868, the society adopted the name of *Lancaster Farmer*, and took definite steps to inaugurate the publication. It named J. B. Garber, H. M. Engel, L. S. Reist, Drs. W. S. Diffenderfer, J. H. Musser, S. S. Rathvon as editors, and Dr. P. W. Hiestand, H. K. Stoner, J. M. Frantz, Alexander Harris, Esq., Casper Hiller, and L. W. Groff as publishing committee, and early in the month of January, 1869, the first number of the journal was issued in royal octavo form, and "under the auspices of the Lancaster County Agricultural and Horticultural Society."

At the end of the first year the editorial and publishing committees were dispensed with, and S. S. Rathvon and Alexander Harris were appointed editors by the society, and they also, in connection with Mr. Wylie, became the responsible publishers. At the end of the second volume S. S. Rathvon discontinued his relation as one of the publishers, but continued as senior editor, and his place in the publishing firm was supplied by John B. Devlin. Subsequently Mr. Wylie also withdrew from the publishing firm, and for a few months the publication was conducted by Harris & Devlin, Mr. Harris also acting as associate editor.

At the commencement of the fourth volume a part-

nership was entered into between Messrs. Harris and Devlin, in which only the name of Devlin appeared as publisher, and Rathvon and Harris as editors, and this relation continued until January, 1873, at the commencement of the fifth volume, when Mr. Devlin became the sole publisher, and Mr. Rathvon the sole editor, Mr. Harris having retired. During the publication of the sixth volume Mr. Devlin acted as associate editor, in addition to his function as publisher; and on the completion of that volume he transferred all his "right, title, and interest" in the *Lancaster Farmer* to the firm of Pearsol & Geist, editors and publishers of the *Daily and Weekly Express*, by whom it was continued until the end of the eighth volume in December, 1876, Mr. Rathvon having been retained as editor. Under the publication of Messrs. Pearsol and Geist, the journal was changed from an octavo to a quarto, and illustrations with various other improvements added thereto, but the increase in its patronage was not in a ratio with the cost of these improvements.

At the commencement of the ninth volume the printing and publishing establishment of Pearsol & Geist had passed, by public sale, into the hands of John A. Hiestand, Esq., and was consolidated with the *Lancaster Examiner*, but Mr. Hiestand declined to continue the *Farmer*. Through the special efforts of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society the subscription-list was increased, and Linnæus Rathvon was induced to become publisher, S. S. Rathvon having the editorial control, and this relation was continued until the end of the tenth volume, when the *Lancaster Farmer*, by purchase, became the sole property of John A. Hiestand, Esq., publisher of the *Daily and Weekly Examiner*, and has been continued by him down to the present period, retaining S. S. Rathvon as sole editor.

The first distinctly agricultural journal published in Lancaster County was commenced by A. M. Spangler, in January, 1851. It was an octavo in form, but at the end of the second year it was removed to West Chester, Chester Co., and subsequently from thence to Philadelphia, where it was afterwards merged in the *Progressive Farmer*. It was entitled the *Pennsylvania Farm Journal*, and under that title completed seven volumes. Subsequently a folio, entitled the *Lancaster County Farmer*, hitherto mentioned, was published in Lancaster City by Jacob B. Garber and others, but it did not continue its existence even as long as the *Farm Journal*. The publication of the *Lancaster Farmer* is, therefore, the third attempt to sustain an agricultural journal within the county.

The Mechanics' Advocate, organ of the order of United American Mechanics, was first issued in April, 1869, with W. T. Wylie as editor.

The Voice of Truth, a temperance paper, published monthly, was started also in 1869.

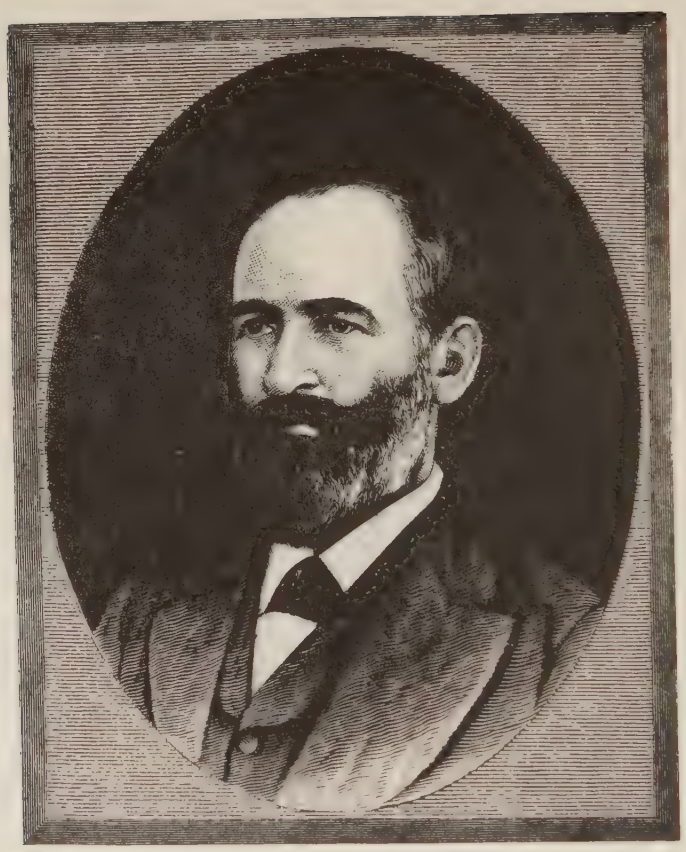
Among the comparatively new newspapers of Lancaster City and County is *Die Laterne*, a German weekly, established in January, 1871, by the Messrs. Joseph and Gottlieb Schmied, the editor at the time of establishing being Herr von Bülow. In 1872, Professor F. W. Haas entered upon his duties as editor, and in 1873 the latter purchased the interest of Joseph Schmied, thereby entering into a copartnership with Gottlieb Schmied. In January of the same year the last-named firm began the publication of a daily edition, the *Daily Laterne*, which, however, suspended after an unsuccessful career of five months. The weekly edition of *Die Laterne* was continued by the firm until 1874, at which time Professor Haas retired, having disposed of his interest to Gottlieb Schmied, the senior partner. From this time until in the fall of 1879, *Die Laterne* was more or less unfortunate. Financial embarrassment compelled Mr. Schmied to sell his newspaper, and in September, 1879, the same was purchased by the Messrs. Seibert & Schneider. From this date on the management of the newspaper, together with the political stand-point taken by the new publishers, assured to the *Laterne* certain success, and with hard struggling increased the circulation doubly in a very short time. Politically (since 1879) *Die Laterne* has advocated independent Democratic principles, never encouraging the ring system or the spoils of office. In December, 1880, Mr. Seibert retired from the firm, and sold his interest to the present publisher, J. H. Schneider, and through his increasing efforts to publish a paper for the people, it was worked with success, and to-day stands in the front ranks of German journalism.

Encouraged by the immense success in the last two years of *Die Laterne*, Mr. Schneider, together with Professor Carl Matz, decided to publish a daily, and on the 23d day of October, 1882, the first edition of the daily *Lancaster Freie Presse* was issued. From the very start it was evident that the German population of Lancaster City and adjoining towns appreciated the efforts of the publishers in giving the German population a daily newspaper, and its success was assured. The daily is a seven-column sheet, twenty-four by thirty-six, and contains all telegraphic as well as local news of the day. It is the only home-printed German daily in Pennsylvania between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. In January, 1883, Professor Matz retired from the firm, and it is now published by the remaining partner, J. H. Schneider.

Der Christliche Kundschafter was removed to Lancaster in 1872 from Auburn, Schuylkill Co., where it was founded in 1869. The editor, J. F. Weishampel, continued the publication under the original name until April, 1882, when it was printed in both English and German under the titles *Weishample's Torch of Truth* and *Fackel der Wahrheit*. The paper is published in the interests of religion, but is independent as regards denominationalism.

The first number of the daily edition of *The New Era* journal was published on the 28th of April, 1877, and of the weekly edition on Saturday, the 5th

S. A. Mylie



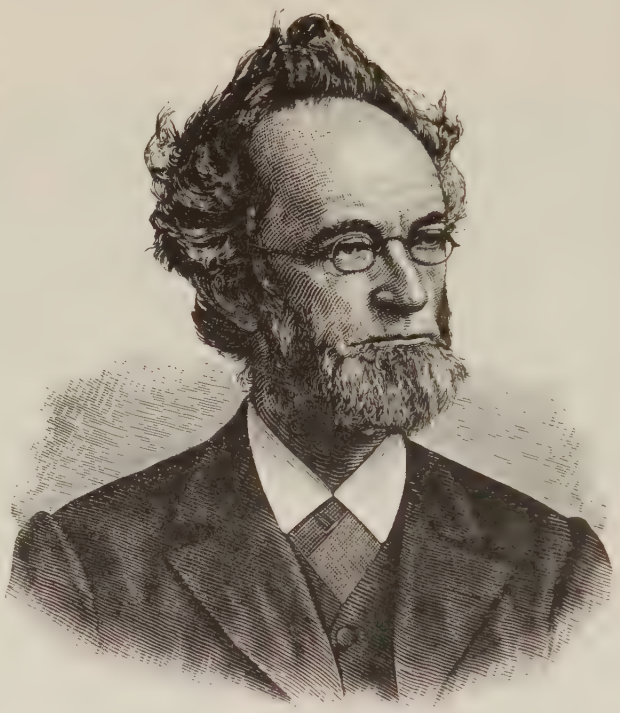
JOHN B. WARFEL.

of May, following. Mr. J. M. W. Geist, who had been the editor of the *Express* since 1852, and one of the proprietors and publishers since 1856, when he projected the daily edition of that journal, accepted the position of co-editor of the *Examiner and Express*, after the purchase of the latter by Mr. John A. Hiestand, and its consolidation with the *Examiner*, in December, 1876. This relation continued only until March 14, 1877, when, owing to difference of opinion between the editor and proprietor, growing out of the election of Hon. J. D. Cameron to the United States Senate, Mr. Geist resigned. As he had represented and given expression to the independent Republican sentiment of the county since the organization of the party, in which he took an active part, a strong desire was manifested to have him establish a journal which should reflect the independent sentiment created and fostered by him through the *Express*. Various propositions were made to raise capital through a stock company, but none of these proving satisfactory, ex-Senator John B. Warfel proposed to advance the necessary means for the purchase of an entirely new plant, and to supply the necessary capital to put the new journal on a paying basis. His offer was promptly accepted.

Although the enterprise was started in a period of great business depression, its success exceeded the most sanguine expectation of its friends. At the end of the first year the circulation of the weekly edition exceeded that of any of its local cotemporaries, and the daily was steadily gaining in public favor and patronage. At the end of the fifth year the official record kept by the Lancaster postmaster showed that *The New Era* circulated as many copies through that channel as all the other local newspapers and periodicals combined. At the end of its sixth year it had paid back all its capital and doubled its plant, its job-printing department being one of the most complete of its class in the State, besides leaving for its editor, who had no capital to put in it, a full half-interest, when the firm was changed to Warfel & Geist. In founding *The New Era* some innovations were made on the old Lancaster style of make-up, which were severely criticised by its local cotemporaries, such as placing the latest news, general and local, on the outside form, and refusing to print cuts or bold type in its advertisements; but experience has proven the wisdom of adopting and adhering to what the name of the paper signified,—a new era in local journalism. During the first eight months the daily edition of *The New Era* was a six-column folio (twenty-two by thirty-two), and the weekly a six-column quarto. It was then enlarged to a seven-column folio for the daily, and a double folio of the same size (twenty-five by thirty-six) for the weekly, the sheets of the latter being folded one within the other. This also was a new departure in rural journalism, but it is now being generally followed. During the pressure from advertisements of real estate the weekly edition is enlarged by adding from two to four extra pages, the usual quantity and variety of reading matter being thus maintained. The original staff of *The New Era* was composed of John B. Warfel, publisher; J. M. W. Geist, editor; Frank R. Diffenderfer, associate editor; John J. Cochran, managing news editor, assisted by James D. Landis, with Walter Kieffer and George W. Mason on the local news department, and B. S. Shindle in charge of the business office. All of these except Mr. Diffenderfer had been associated with Mr. Geist on the *Express*. The only changes since occurring have been made by death, Mr. Landis having been promoted to the position made vacant by the death of Mr. Cochran, and Thomas McElligott taking the place of Mr. Mason, deceased.

John B. Warfel, son of John (1798–1846) and Maria (Eshleman) Warfel, grandson of Jacob and Mary Warfel, great-grandson of Henry (died in 1810) and Margaret Warfel, and great-great-grandson of George Warfel, one of the earliest settlers in Martic township, and from whom it is believed all of the name in Lancaster County have descended, was born in Paradise township, Lancaster Co., Sept. 19, 1830. His father was appointed recorder of deeds for Lancaster County in 1836 by Governor Joseph Ritner. One brother, Jacob E. (1826–1855), attracted favorable attention by eminent artists for his talent in drawing and painting. John B. Warfel received his early education in the public schools, at the Strasburg Academy, and at Lewisburg University, and for several years was a teacher in the village schools of Paradise and Strasburg. In 1854 he commenced farming, and in connection therewith surveying and conveyancing. In 1855 he was elected a justice of the peace for Paradise township, and re-elected in 1860, serving also as school director in that township for several terms, and for some time as the district superintendent. In 1863 he was appointed an examiner in the Pension Department of the government at Washington, and removed thence with his family. In 1864 he registered at Columbia College as a law student, pursued his studies in connection with his official duties, and was graduated in the class of 1867. He was at once admitted to practice in the courts of Washington City, and the same year in the courts of Lancaster County. In 1867, Mr. Warfel was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the Ninth Pennsylvania District (Lancaster County), resigned his position in the Pension Department, and discharged the duties of assessor until 1869. He was elected State senator from Lancaster County in the latter year, re-elected in 1872, and again in 1875, and during his incumbency of that office served as chairman of the standing Committees on Federal Relations, Education, Private Claims and Damages, Railroads, Pensions and Gratuities, and also on the Finance, Judiciary Local, Library, and Constitutional Reform Committees.

In 1876 he was chosen one of the Republican electors for Pennsylvania that cast the vote of the State for President Hayes. Mr. Warfel has served for a number of years as a member and president of the Lancaster City School Board, president of the Lancaster County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals since its organization in 1872, and the public drinking fountains in the city were erected mainly through his influence. He was president of the Howard Association for a number of years, and organized courses of lectures and public entertainments, the proceeds of which mostly sustained the association. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School at Millersville since March, 1872, is a member of the Board of Trustees of Lancaster Cemetery, of Lodge 43, A. Y. M., and of Lancaster Commandery, No. 13, and he is a trustee in charge of several large private estates. In the spring of 1877, in connection with J. M. W. Geist, Mr. Warfel commenced the publication of *The New Era* at Lancaster, a daily and weekly newspaper, in which business he is still engaged. His wife, Mary, is the eldest daughter of Col. Isaac and Susan Girvin, of Strasburg township. Their children are Ila, wife of William F. Beyer, of Lancaster; Jessie F. and John G. Warfel, and Robert, who died young.



J. M. W. Geist

J. M. W. Geist, the oldest journalist connected with the Lancaster press, is a native of Bart township, Lancaster Co., Pa., and was born Dec. 14, 1824. He is of German-Scotch parentage. His parents were unable to afford him opportunities for an education beyond those of the common schools of the neighborhood. These he improved to the utmost, and at the early age of sixteen years began teaching school, and at the same time, through the persuasion of friends, rather than of his own inclination, prosecuted the study of medicine. When eighteen he removed to Philadelphia with the intention of attending medical lectures, but finding the medical profession not in accord with his tastes and aspirations, he turned his attention to printing and journalism. After learning the business of stereotyping and printing, in the mean time contributing to *The Dollar Newspaper* and one or two Lancaster journals, he removed to Lancaster City about the 1st of July, 1844, and entered upon his career in journalism as a profession as editor and publisher of the *American Reformer*. Lack of means compelled the relinquishment of the enterprise, but he subsequently renewed it at Harrisburg in connection with the late U. J. Jones, but the enterprise again failed for want of support. In 1846 he edited an independent Democratic campaign paper called the *Yeoman*, which was largely instrumental in defeating William B. Forster, the Democratic candidate for canal commissioner. In 1847 he was for a short period news editor of the *Pennsylvanian*, then published by Hamilton & Forney, and subsequently the assistant editor of the *Quaker City*, a literary journal, published by Florence & Severns, and edited by George Lippard, and news editor of the *Evening Argus*, published under the same auspices. Upon its suspension he became editor of the *Sunday Globe*, succeeding the late Dr. Thomas Dunn English, and afterwards editor and one of the publishers of the *Sunday Mercury*. The *Globe*, during the editorial management of Mr. Geist, increased its circulation from one thousand to nearly twenty thousand copies per week, a marked tribute to the ability and enterprise of its faithful editor. During a period embracing the years 1852 to 1856, Mr. Geist was the able editor of the *Weekly Express*, at Lancaster, then owned by John H. Pearsol. In 1856 the *Daily Express* was established in connection with the *Weekly Express*, and Mr. Geist entered into partnership with Mr. Pearsol in their publication, a

business relation which continued until the fall of 1876, when the *Express* was sold and consolidated with the Lancaster *Examiner*.

Mr. Geist was retained as editor of the consolidated journal until March, 1877, when he resigned, owing to a difference of views between himself and the publisher as to the political policy of the paper. In April, 1877, in connection with Hon. John B. Warfel, he established *The New Era*, which, as announced in the prospectus, was placed "under his sole and unconditional editorial control." In 1881 he became a joint partner in the firm of Warfel & Geist, and still retains the editorial management of *The New Era*. In addition to the editorial and other office duties devolving upon Mr. Geist, he is interested and takes an active part in all matters of general and local importance. He was for several years a vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association. As chairman of its library committee he fostered and developed the growth of the library and free reading-room. He is still chairman of that committee, his resignation, prompted by a press of other duties, having been declined. Mr. Geist is a zealous member of St. John's (Free) Episcopal Church, and has been a vestryman and secretary of the vestry for over twenty-seven years, and a warden for several years. His interest in the Sunday-school work of the parish has been marked and of great benefit to its success. He has devoted much time and considerable means to the church improvements at various times, notably at the renovation of the property in 1871, and again at the enlargement the present year (1883), of which he was the projector and chairman of the building committee.

Next to the line of his profession, to which he has been enthusiastically devoted with little intermission for forty years, Mr. Geist's ruling passion is for mechanics and machinery, in the judgment and handling of which he is credited with being unusually expert for an amateur. He has always selected and supervised the erection of the machinery used in his business, even to the minutest details, and in 1865 he selected the machinery for a newspaper-mill near Lancaster, in the erection and subsequent improvement of which he took a deep interest as chairman of the building committee. His favorite recreation from the cares of journalism, in which he is a rapid and incessant worker, is superintending or working out the details of some mechanical or architectural improvement. He would rather take down and set up a church organ or a printing-machine than spend a "vacation" in lounging at a summer resort, and always gains in appetite and strength when so doing.

In 1849, Mr. Geist was married to Elizabeth M. Markley, of Lancaster, a daughter of the late Dr. George B. Markley, a gentleman widely known and honored. He is the father of eight children, four of whom (three sons and a daughter) died young. Four daughters survive. The eldest, Mary, is the wife of John M. Newbold, of the firm of Cranston & Newbold, Newport, Del., and Florence, the second, is married to Dr. J. Paul Lukens, of Wilmington, Del. His family circle consists of his wife and two single daughters.

JOHN JEFFERSON COCHRAN.—The Cochranes are described in ancient records as a family of great antiquity, and as having derived their name from the Barony of Cochrane, in Renfrewshire, Scotland. Warden de Cochrane, in the reign of Alexander III., was witness to grants made by Dunegal, or Dongal, the son of Swaine, to Walter Cumming, Earl of Monteith, of sundry lands in the county of Argyle, and his successor swore fealty to King Edward I. of England. The William Cochrane who lived in the reign of Queen Mary obtained from her Majesty charters of the lands and Barony of Cochrane, etc., and erected from its foundations the ancient seat of that family, at the same time that he adorned it with extensive plantations. His only daughter, Elizabeth, married her cousin, Alexander Blair, a younger son of John Blair, "of that ilk," who thereupon, as usual in such cases, assumed the name and arms of Cochrane.

Sir John Cochrane lived in the reign of Charles I., and was a devoted loyalist. His brother, Sir William Cochrane, of Cowden, a man of "great parts and learning," was equally loyal, and in recognition of his services was raised to the peerage, in 1647, as Baron Cochrane, of Dundonald, and in 1667 to the dignity of Earl of Dundonald, being at the same time created Lord Cochrane of Paisley and Ochiltree. He left two sons, William Lord Cochrane and Sir John Cochrane, of Ochiltree, the latter's daughter being the familiarly known Lady Kilsyth, of Scotland. The Cochranes were ranked among those who were friendly to Presbyterianism, and shared the fate of thousands of other families who were driven from their native country and sought homes in the north of Ireland during the persecution of that religious denomination in Scotland.

In 1570, John Cochrane, of the family of the Earl of Dundonald, from whom John Jefferson Cochran, the subject of this sketch, traces his lineage, crossed from Paisley, Scotland, to the north of Ireland. His son James was succeeded by John, who was the father of another James. Then came Robert. His sons were James, Stephen, and David, who emigrated to Pennsylvania in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and first settled in Chester County at what is now known as Cochranville. John, the son of the last-named James, moved from Chester County, Pa., to the State of Delaware, near Middletown, where his son, Dr. Richard E. Cochran, was born Sept. 1, 1785. His wife was Mary Ellis, whom he married about 1775. Dr. Richard E. Cochran inherited the Scotch-Irish qualities characteristic of his race. He was graduated at Pennsylvania University in 1810, took part in the war of 1812, was elected a member of the Delaware Assembly for the session of

1822–23, and came near being elected Governor of the State. He practiced medicine in Middletown and Wilmington, Del., and removed to Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa., in May, 1824, where he actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1832 he was a Henry Clay elector for Lancaster County, and active in Whig politics. He was a member of the Reform Convention which met to amend the Constitution in 1836. In September, 1854, he fell a victim to the cholera, which raged at Columbia, and died in his seventieth year. His wife, Eliza F. (1794–1862), daughter of Nathaniel Evans, whom he married May 5, 1812, was a native of Delaware, near Middletown. Their children were Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, a prominent lawyer, represented Lancaster and York Counties in the State Senate of Pennsylvania in 1840–43, elected in 1859 auditor-general of Pennsylvania, and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1872–73, died at York, Pa., in 1882; John J. Cochran (Dec. 20, 1816–May 12, 1879), subject of this sketch; Lieut. Richard E. Cochran, served in the regular army in Florida and among the Indian tribes in Arkansas and Kansas, and under Gen. Taylor in the Mexican war, falling at the battle of Resaca de la Palma, just after he had entered the intrenchments captured from the Mexicans. Theodore D. Cochran, graduated from the *Columbia Spy* office, and succeeded Preston B. Elder in the editorial management of that paper. In 1840 he came to Lancaster and took charge of *The Old Guard*, then the organ of "Honest John Strohm." Returning to Columbia in a few years, he wrote for the *Spy*, *York Republican*, and other papers, and was elected to represent Lancaster County in the Legislature in the session of 1844–45. He served in the Mexican war as a lieutenant of volunteers, and died in York in 1863. Mary Frances was the wife of E. Reed Myer, of Bradford County, Pa.

John Jefferson Cochran (formerly spelled with a final *e*) was born in Wilmington, Del., Dec. 20, 1816, and was eight years of age when the family moved to Columbia. In 1831 he entered the office of the *Columbia Spy*, then edited by his brother, Thomas E., and in due time became a good, accurate, and practical printer, receiving the benefit that a printing-office gives an apprentice, not only in the mechanical branches, but in mental training. One of his duties was the distribution of papers every week, making a tour covering a circuit of forty miles. It was on one of these excursions on horseback that he first saw an improved hand-press making a complete impression at one "pull," and using rollers instead of balls. In the spring of 1835 he removed to York, and, in partnership with his brother, Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, continued the publication of the *York Republican* in the active support of the Whig party until 1852, when they sold the paper. In the mean time he had been appointed postmaster of York by President Fillmore, and filled that office until 1853, when he removed to Lancaster and engaged in the coal-mining business at Shamokin, Pa., the firm being Cochran, Peale & Co. Unsuccessful in this, on Sept. 21, 1858, in connection with his brother, Thomas E., he purchased the printing establishment of the *Independent Whig and Inland Daily Times* from Theophilus Fenn, discontinued the daily edition, and changed the name of the weekly to the *Lancaster Union*. That journal was the organ of the anti-slavery Whigs led by Thaddeus Stevens, and was intended to counteract the influence of the *Examiner and Herald*, organ of the silver-gray, or pro-slavery Whigs, led by the late Isaac E. Hiester. On Jan. 1, 1863, the Messrs. Cochran sold the *Union* to John A. Hiestand & Co., who consolidated it with the *Examiner and Herald*. In the mean time he had been appointed postmaster by President Lincoln, and officiated in that position at Lancaster until 1868. A determined effort was made to dispossess him under the Johnson administration, in favor of Jay Cadwell, who had received his commission, but the influence and diplomacy of the "old commoner," the fast friend of Mr. Cochran, prevented the change. He was appointed newspaper clerk in the House of Representatives at Washington, and served during the terms of Hon. O. J. Dickey, member from Lancaster, after which the office was abolished. Following this he was one of the office editors of the Republican campaign paper *Father Abraham* for some time, became a stockholder in the Inquirer Printing and Publishing Company, and took the position of proof-reader, where he remained until he resumed his favorite pursuit at the editorial table.

In April, 1874, Mr. Cochran became news editor of the *Lancaster Express*, and discharged the duties of that position until December, 1876, and in the following April accepted the position of news editor on the staff of the *New Era*. Here he efficiently labored until the 11th of November, 1878, when, on account of illness, he severed his connection with all editorial work, and died, surrounded by the members of his family, at his home in Lancaster, Pa., May 12, 1879, in his sixty-third year. Throughout his life Mr. Cochran was highly respected by all who knew him, and he gained the strongest friendship of all those with whom he came in contact. He was an earnest Christian gentleman, and at the time of his death was a prominent member of St. John's Lutheran Church. An indefatigable worker, he was invaluable in a newspaper office, manifested a deep interest in the welfare of the public schools, and served on the school board of Lancaster from 1859 to 1868. He married, in October, 1839, Catherine, sister of Thomas Henry Baumgardner, of Lancaster, and a descendant of Leonard Baumgardner, the progenitor of the family in Pennsylvania from Germany, who died at York in 1821.

He left to survive him a wife and seven children, viz.: Thomas B., who published the paper *Father Abraham* in 1868–71, co-editor of the *Lancaster Bar*

for a number of years, read law with J. B. Livingston, Esq., now president judge, was admitted to practice at the Lancaster bar in 1873, and in 1883 is serving his fifth term as chief clerk of the Pennsylvania State Senate; Richard E., a brass manufacturer in Chicago; Harry B., druggist in Lancaster, and treasurer of the Lancaster County Pharmaceutical Association; Alice E.; John J., manufacturer in Lancaster; Flora May and Elizabeth G. Cochran.

The *Express* was continued by its founders, Pearsol & Geist, until the fall of 1876, when, owing to financial embarrassments, caused by investing its earnings in outside enterprises and lending its credit to parties who failed to meet their obligations, its personalty was sold at sheriff's sale for twenty-seven thousand dollars, Mr. John A. Hiestand, of the *Examiner*, being the purchaser, who consolidated the two journals under the title of the *Examiner and Express*. The real estate, embracing three adjoining South Queen Street properties, in two of which the office and plant were located, a one-third interest in the "Printer's Paper-Mill," and two dwelling-houses, were sold at a great sacrifice from their original cost by the assignees of the estate.

Banks and Banking Interests.—An act of Assembly, passed March 30, 1793, authorized the establishment of the Bank of Pennsylvania, with privilege of locating branch offices at Lancaster, York, Reading, or such other places as might be deemed expedient. Branch offices were located at Lancaster and Pittsburgh, which were the only ones established until a supplement to the charter, March 8, 1809, at which time the State was divided into eight banking districts, each district to be allowed a bank. On the 21st of March, 1814, a general banking act passed the Assembly authorizing the division of the State into twenty-seven banking districts with forty-two banks. Five of these were designated as in Lancaster County. Since that time numerous banks and banking-houses have been organized, some of which have gone out of business, while others are still in operation.

Branch Bank of Pennsylvania.—The desire and agitation on the part of the people for a bank as early as the year 1803 led to the following action by the Borough Council on the 10th day of February in that year:

"WHEREAS, The establishment of a bank in the borough of Lancaster is considered not to be contrary to the interests of the inhabitants, but rather expected to be promotive of the inland trade of this place and its vicinity, it is therefore

"*Resolved*, That the president, directors, and company of the Bank of Pennsylvania be, and they are hereby permitted and invited to establish a branch of the said bank in this borough, in conformity to the act of Assembly incorporating the subscribers to the same, in case the said president and directors should think proper so to do.

"*Ordered*, That a copy of the above resolve be transmitted to the president and directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, with the seal of the borough affixed thereto attested.

"GEORGE WEITZEL, *Clerk*."

This request on the part of the Council was favorably entertained by the president and directors of the bank, and action was taken towards the establishment of a branch in Lancaster. In May of that year the following-named gentlemen were chosen directors: Adam Reigart, Jr., Robert Coleman, John Hubley, William Webb, Michael Gundaker, James Hopkins, George Musser, William Montgomery, William Kirkpatrick, Thomas Boude, Samuel Bethel, and James Whitehill. The directors elected Adam Reigart, Jr., as president and James Houston cashier. An office was fitted up in the building that still stands on the northeast corner of King and Prince Streets, now occupied by Weaver's grocery-store, and business opened May 18, 1803. The office was kept in this place for many years. On the 29th of March, 1824, the Bank of Pennsylvania offered a reward of three thousand dollars for the discovery and prosecution of the perpetrators of forgery committed upon the said bank at its office in Lancaster, by means of two counterfeit checks, one presented Aug. 18, 1823, for $6800, the other on the 2d of October the same year for $1800; also $2500 reward was offered for the recovery of the lost money. No mention is made in the papers of the time whether the perpetrators were discovered or the money restored.

The bank continued in operation till about 1840, when its affairs were wound up and removed to Philadelphia.

Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster County.—The Farmers' Bank was chartered with a capital of $300,000 on the 17th day of January, 1810. The directors named in the act were John F. Steinman, Benjamin Schaum, Conrad Schwartz, Albert Dufresne, Samuel White, Christian Hoover, Robert Patton, John Breneman, Esq., Jacob Charles, Charles Montellus, John Neff, Peter Diller, and Jacob Rohrer. These directors were to remain until Nov. 1, 1810, when an election was to take place. Conrad Schwartz was chosen president, and Samuel Clendennin cashier. The bank opened for discount and receiving deposits on Monday, Feb. 19, 1810. It is not known where the office was opened, but on the 10th of March, 1811, it was announced "that the bank is removed to the house of Mr. M. Gundaker, next door to his store in East King Street." In 1813 the bank purchased the brick house and lot on the corner of Duke and King Streets, the present site, for seventeen thousand dollars. The office was kept here until November, 1874, when it was removed to Diffenderfer's building, on North Queen Street. The old building was demolished, and the present commodious banking-house was erected. Possession was taken of the new rooms the last of May, 1875.

George Graeff was elected president Nov. 21, 1814, and was succeeded by William Jenkins, F. A. Muhlenberg, George L. Mayer, George H. Krug, Christopher C. Hager, and Jacob Bausman, who is still acting. John Eberman succeeded Samuel Clendennin as cashier, and was followed by Gerardus Clark-

son, Henry R. Reed, Edward H. Brown (Oct. 1, 1868), who is the present cashier.

In the year 1814 the authorized capital was allowed to be increased to $600,000, which was subsequently reduced. In December, 1864, the bank was reorganized under the National Act, under the name of the Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster County, with a paid-up capital of $450,000, with the privilege of increasing the capital to $600,000.

JACOB BAUSMAN, banker, was born at "Bausman's Farm," near Lancaster City, Pa., Oct. 20, 1812. His father, John Bausman, a native of the Palatinate, on the west side of the Rhine, Germany, came to America in 1802 upon the invitation of his uncle, Andreas Bausman, who settled in Lancaster from Germany in 1755, where he owned large real estate and had amassed a fortune. John Bausman inherited a part of the estate of his uncle, and a part of the landed property has remained in possession of the family since, the "Bausman Farm" being a part, and in 1882 owned by Henry, brother of Jacob Bausman.

John Bausman married, in 1805, Elizabeth, sister of Hon. Abraham Peters, a wealthy landholder of Lancaster County, who bore him eight sons, viz.: Andrew (died), Abraham, John (died), Jacob, Samuel, Henry, Philip, Rev. Dr. Benjamin Bausman, a Reformed Church clergyman at Reading. Most of these sons were farmers on the original Bausman estate, which was divided among them. Jacob Bausman obtained his early education in the school of his native place, and at the academy at Lititz, where he remained until 1829. Peculiarly characteristic of him while a young man was his inclination and aptitude for business pursuits, to which he turned his attention, and has been eminently successful during a long business career of over half a century. In 1831 he engaged in milling business, and in 1835 added large operations in grain. In 1838 he suspended business and trade, and made a tour through the Western States, and during his three years' travel he became fully conversant with the commercial interests of the country and its prospective development. Returning home he resumed business, and between the years 1841 and 1854 was reputed one of the largest flour, grain, and lumber dealers in Eastern Pennsylvania. About 1854, with others, he built the Lancaster Cotton-Mills, and has remained one of its stockholders since. Mr. Bausman was a director of the Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster for many years, and since 1868 has been its president. His time is largely devoted to the interests of this institution, which, under the management of its board of directors, with Mr. Bausman as its presiding officer, ranks among the most stable and prosperous financial institutions in the State.

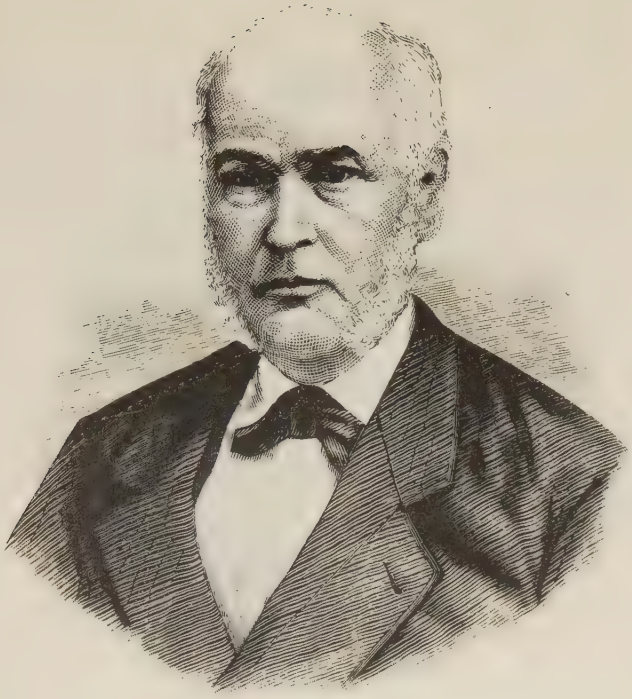
He has been for a long time largely interested in coal operations in the Shamokin region, was one of the originators of the Lancaster Gas Company, of which he is a manager, and he is a director of the Lancaster Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Bausman's influence has always been extended in aid of the worthy local enterprises of Lancaster, and he has contributed liberally of his means in the support of educational interests and religious work. He is a member of the American Reformed Church, treasurer and trustee of Franklin and Marshall College, and a trustee of the State Normal School at Millersville.

In January, 1854, he married Mrs. Mary Baer, who died in February, 1862, aged forty-five years. He has an only son, John W. B. Bausman, who was graduated from Lafayette College in the class of 1874, read law with Samuel H. Reynolds, of Lancaster, was admitted to the bar in December, 1877, and has practiced his profession in Lancaster since. He married, in April, 1880, Annette, daughter of Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, of Lancaster, who died June 18, 1882, leaving an only child, Thomas Franklin Bausman.

Lancaster Bank.—The Lancaster Trading Company was organized under the general act of March 21, 1814. The commissioners appointed to take charge were Caspar Shoffner, Jr., Henry Reigart, Jacob Long, William Hamilton, Joel Lightner, Jr., Abram Witmer, Dr. Abraham Carpenter, Jacob Duchman, Isaac Heney, Jacob Kaufman, Henry Slaymaker, Andrew Boggs, and Matthias Tschudy. Caspar Shoffner was chosen president of the board of directors, and William White cashier. On the 2d of September, 1814, at a meeting of the directors of the banks of Lancaster County, it was resolved to suspend specie payment until a change of circumstances. This action was brought about by similar action on the part of Philadelphia banks, and was thought the best method for security. The following banks were represented: Farmers' Bank, George Graeff, president; Lancaster Trading Company, Caspar Shoffner, president; Marietta and Susquehanna Trading Company, Henry Carroll, president; Columbia and Susquehanna Bridge Company, William Wright, president.

On the 24th of March, 1818, an act was passed changing the name of the "Lancaster Trading Company" to the "Lancaster Bank," and on the 28th of the month, in the same year, the Trading Company advertised that all persons having notes of the bank are required to renew them, payable at the "Lancaster Bank," the name of the institution having been so altered by act of Legislature, signed by William White, cashier.

On the 19th of November, 1827, the directors elected F. A. Muhlenberg president, and James Evans cashier. Mr. Muhlenberg was succeeded by James Evans about 1840. David Longenecker became president about 1847. He was succeeded by John G. Fetter, and later by Benjamin C. Bachman, who was its last president. The cashiers since Mr. Evans were Christian Bachman, Benjamin C. Bachman, and Horace Rathvon. The office of the Trading Company (the "Lancaster Bank") was on the



John C. Calhoun

Yours Truly

property of Mrs. Robert Evans, now owned by William Gumpf, and on the first of April, 1837, the bank was removed "to Dr. Samuel Hume's house, on the southwest corner of Court-House Square," where it remained until business was closed in 1857, an assignment was made Feb. 2, 1857, to Horace Rathvon, who was also appointed cashier.

Union Bank of Lancaster.—A bank of the above name was authorized to be established at Lancaster under the general act of March 21, 1814. Commissioners were appointed to solicit subscriptions to stock. On the 21st of May in that year sufficient stock had been taken to procure a charter, but for some reason the bank did not go into operation, and on the 6th of December following a dividend upon the assets was paid to stockholders, and soon after the business was closed.

Lancaster Saving Institution.—An act of Assembly was passed April 14, 1835, incorporating the above-named institution with thirty-eight incorporators. It was limited to fifteen years. On March 20, 1849, it was still further extended ten years. The office was held first in the building in the southwest corner of the Centre Square, now occupied by Mrs. J. Strine, and was later removed to the northwest corner of the square now occupied by American Rapid Telegraph Company. A year or two after the withdrawal of the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania, the institution purchased the property owned by them on the northeast corner of King and Prince Streets, where they removed and remained till 1857. In May, 1855, irregularities were discovered, and an assignment made to Luther Richards and Amos Henderson; later they reassigned to the institution, and continued for a time, Anthony E. Roberts acting as treasurer. April 25, 1857, another assignment was made to Thomas L. Roberts, by whom it was finally closed about 1858. Its presidents were Samuel Dale and Emanuel Shofer. The treasurers were Samuel Gundaker and Charles Boughter.

Lancaster County National Bank.—In the year 1839 the Lancaster Loan Company was formed by Philip Reitzel and others as a private banking company, having for its president Henry Bushong, and for cashier Robert D. Carson. It was reorganized in 1841, and chartered August 14th, in that year, as the "Lancaster County Bank." The incorporators were Henry Bushong, Dr. John Witmer, Philip Reitzel, John Landis (farmer), Jacob Kreider, Francis Kendig, Jr., George Withers, Jacob Shenk, Benjamin B. Herr, Isaac Brenler, J. Landis, J. Witmer, George Blattenberger, and James Smith. Directors were elected, and by them John Landis was chosen president, and Robert D. Carson cashier. Mr. Landis continued as president till his death, in February, 1867. Christian B. Herr was elected president on the 14th of the same month, and is acting in that capacity. Robert Carson served as cashier till his death, late in March, 1855, and on the 5th of April, in the same year, William L. Peiper was elected to fill the vacancy, and continued as cashier till his death, Dec. 14, 1881. On the 20th of December, T. F. H. Breneman was elected as cashier, and is the present incumbent. The bank was reorganized under the national banking law Jan. 5, 1865, with a paid up capital of three hundred thousand dollars, and has at present (1883) a surplus fund of one hundred and forty thousand dollars. The office of the bank in its early days was in the old stage-office, where Bursk's grocery-store now is. The present property was purchased Dec. 13, 1855, and a banking-office fitted up and occupied until September, 1881, when the bank was moved into temporary quarters in Gable's building on East King Street, while the present elegant and commodious banking-house was being erected.

Banking-House of Reed, McGrann & Co.—In January, 1850, George K. Reed, at present one of the firm of Reed, McGrann & Co., in connection with John F. Shroder, commenced to do a general brokerage and banking business, it being the first institution of the kind in the city of Lancaster. In November, 1856, John F. Shroder retired, and George K. Reed continued the business on his own account up to June, 1857, when he associated himself with Richard McGrann, Patrick Kelly, and Ambrose McConomy, under the firm-name of Reed, McGrann, Kelly & Co. In August, 1861, it was changed to Reed, McGrann & Co., on account of the death of Patrick Kelly. In October, 1867, Richard McGrann died, when his son, Bernard I. McGrann, took his interest. In 1873, Roland H. Brubaker and Peter McConomy were admitted as members of the firm, the title of the firm, Reed, McGrann & Co., remaining unchanged up to the present time. The first location was at the corner of East King and Duke, where the court-house now stands. After a few years the firm erected the building on North Queen Street, now occupied by the *Examiner and Express*. In 1857 they bought the Lancaster Bank building, corner of South Queen and Penn Square, which they still occupy.

Banking-House of A. S. Henderson.—In March, 1855, John K. Reed, A. S. Henderson, David Shultz, and Isaac Heister became associated under the firm-name of John K. Reed & Co., for the purpose of conducting a banking business. Their office was opened at the corner of Duke and East King Street. A change was made in March, 1860, by the retirement of David Shultz, and business was continued under the name of Reed, Henderson & Co. until Feb. 14, 1871, when, Mr. Heister having died, the name was changed to Reed & Henderson. Upon the death of Mr. Reed, May 1, 1882, A. S. Henderson assumed control, and still continues the business. The present property on Duke Street was purchased Dec. 5, 1865, and an office was fitted up and possession taken in March, 1866.

First National Bank.—A banking-house was opened in the latter part of 1857 by John Gyger,

David Bair, and Benjamin Eshelman, under the name of John Gyger & Co. The office was on the present site. Business was conducted by the firm until January, 1864, when the First National Bank of Lancaster was organized, with a paid up capital of $140,000. Directors were elected, and John Gyger was chosen president and Horace Rathvon cashier. Mr. Gyger remained president until his death, in April, 1870. He was succeeded by the present president, Clement B. Grubb. Upon the death of Horace Rathvon, cashier, in the fall of 1875, Henry C. Harmer, November 22d, was elected to fill the vacancy, and is the present cashier. The present banking-house was fitted up by John Gyger & Co. before the organization of the national bank.

PENN SQUARE BUILDING, LANCASTER, PA.

The Banking-House of Evans, McEvoy & Co. was established in February, 1867, with a capital of $50,000, by Robert A. Evans, Patrick McEvoy, Henry Carpenter, and Samuel H. Reynolds. An office was opened where High & Martin's china-store now is. The business continued under this firm until the death of Mr. McEvoy, about 1869. It was continued for a short time by R. Evans & Co., and in 1870 was changed to D. P. Locher & Son. In 1872 the office was removed to the present banking-office on the corner of West King and Centre Square.

DAVID P. LOCHER, banker and leather merchant, of Lancaster City, was born in Washington County, Md., July 27, 1827. His grandfather, Henry Locher, came from Germany at the age of fifteen, in the year 1762, without money and near friends. He settled near Lancaster City, where by economy and industry he in time became a quite large real-estate owner just outside the city, owning and carrying on a hotel, tannery, and farm. He removed to Maryland, where he continued the tanning business for several years, and owned large real estate, but finally returned to Lancaster, where he died in 1839, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. His wife, Elizabeth Hoffman, bore him four sons,—Henry, John, Jacob H., and George,—and five daughters, and died, aged eighty-four, in 1841. Of these, Jacob H. Locher (1789–1859) was father of our subject, born in Lancaster, was a tanner and currier by occupation. He removed from Maryland in 1837 to Mount Joy, Lancaster Co., was in business there for four years, afterwards in Lancaster City until 1850, when he removed to Harrisburg, where he was a leather merchant until his death. His wife, Mary (——1873), daughter of Philip Grove, of Sharpsburg, Md., bore him the following children: Catharine, wife of Jacob Beuhler, of Harrisburg; Joseph, a leather merchant at Harrisburg; David P.; Anna M., wife of John B. Roth, of Lancaster; George W., a leather merchant in Lancaster; and Mary Elizabeth, widow of the late William A. Cathcart, of Harrisburg.

David P., son of Jacob H. Locher, obtained his early education in the public school, and early in life

Robert A. Evans

learned that industry and a right use of means obtained are necessary lessons for a successful business career. He learned the trade of a tanner and currier of his father, and upon reaching his majority started out in life for himself, without pecuniary aid, but with proper resolution and a will to do. For some time he dealt in leather at Pottsville, Pa., but in 1850 returned to Lancaster, where he has been in active business since as a tanner and currier and a manufacturer and dealer in leather. He has built four tanneries in the city in different locations, and has been largely and actively engaged in leather interests during his whole business career. In 1870 the firm of D. P. Locher & Son succeeded Evans, McEvoy & Co., bankers, and continue a private banking-house on Penn Square, in Lancaster, in 1883. Mr. Locher has kept aloof from political place, given his time to active business interests, and has been considerably identified with real estate operations and farming. He is a thoroughgoing, enterprising business man, and interested in every local object that tends to the prosperity of the city and the welfare of its citizens.

He married in 1848, Clementina M., daughter of Robert Evans, a merchant of Lancaster, by whom he has four surviving sons,—Charles H., for many years a clerk in the banking-house of Evans, McEvoy & Co., now the partner with his father as their successors; Robert E., a partner with his father in the leather business; Grove and Clement Locher.

The Locher family have been identified religiously with the Reformed Church, and with the Presbyterian. Politically they were originally members of the old Whig party, but became Republicans upon the organization of that party.

ROBERT A. EVANS was born in Lancaster, Nov. 26, 1824, and was educated in the private schools of the city and at Franklin and Marshall College. Choosing a business life, at the age of nineteen he went to Baltimore, Md., and for one year was clerk in a commission house, where he became conversant with general business. Returning, he carried on a general mercantile business in Lancaster until 1855, when he established a private bank, and continued in business alone for twelve years. In 1867 the banking-house of Evans, McEvoy & Co. succeeded his private bank, and continued business until the death of Mr. McEvoy, two years later, and was afterwards carried on under the banking firm name of R. A. Evans & Co. until 1871, and at that date succeeded by D. P. Locher & Son, who have remained in business since. Mr. Evans has been closely identified with various local interests in and about Lancaster. For twenty years he has carried on farming; was a director of the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster for several years prior to 1867; one of the managers and president of Woodward Hill Cemetery, and a member of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Church. In 1859 he was elected a member of the Select Council of Lancaster, and has served as a member, president of the Council, and upon its important committees since, by re-election, a period of twenty-four years. In 1863 he was elected a school director, and by re-election has served since as a member and chairman of the finance committee, a period of twenty years. He married, Nov. 3, 1858, Catharine C., daughter of Samuel Dale, associate judge of Lancaster County, and alderman of the city for many years. They have no surviving children. John Evans, the progenitor of the family in Lancaster County, a native of Wales, with his brothers, David and James, came here while young men. James settled in Cecil County, Md., David in Drumore township, and John, grandfather of our subject, resided on five hundred acres of land in Little Britain township, Lancaster Co., where he died in July, 1797. He also owned some two hundred acres of land in the same locality, the warrant of which was issued to him by Richard and Thomas Penn, April 23, 1747. His wife, Jane Grubb, whom he married after arriving in this country, and who died Dec. 29, 1826, bore him children as follows: Thomas, born April 1, 1789, a merchant in Lancaster and afterward in Middletown, N. Y., where he died; Robert and James (twins), merchants in Lancaster, the former died Nov. 3, 1831, aged forty, the latter was also cashier and president of the Lancaster Bank for many years, and died Oct. 12, 1864, aged seventy-three years; William, born July 22, 1795, was a farmer in Orange County, N. Y., and died there; Dr. John, born Oct. 8, 1793, a physician of Strasburg, and afterward of Chambersburg, Pa., died at the latter place; Sarah D., born Sept. 15, 1787, wife of Rev. Dr. William Sample, a Presbyterian minister; and Isabella P., born Aug. 5, 1797, wife of Patrick Ewing, of Cecil County, Md. Of these children, Robert was father of our subject and carried on general mercantile business in Lancaster, on the corner of Duke and King Streets, during his active life. He married in 1816, Ann Margaret, daughter of Michael Gundaker, one of the early merchants of Lancaster, who died in 1815, aged sixty-one, and whose parents came from Germany and settled in Lancaster when it contained only a few houses, and there reared their family. One son, Michael Gundaker, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Ann Margaret Evans survives in 1883, aged eighty-nine years, and dictated many of the facts for this sketch. Her mother, Barbara Walter, a native of York County, died in 1829, aged fifty-eight years. Robert and Ann Margaret Evans' children are John J., a farmer near Lancaster City; Jane G., wife of William F. Bryan, a lawyer of Peoria, Ill.; Walter G., a merchant of Lancaster, died Jan. 22, 1879, aged fifty-six years (he was alderman of the city for twenty years, notary public, and served as recorder of the city); Robert A., the subject of this sketch; William W., a farmer on a part of the Evans homestead in Little Britain township; and Clementina, wife of David P. Locher, leather merchant and banker of Lancaster.

Banking-House of Bair & Shenk.—In March, 1866, this house was started by David Bair and Joseph Clarkson. An office was opened in the building of William G. Baker, druggist, Centre Square. Joseph Clarkson retired in the spring of 1869, and on the 20th of March, David Bair and R. W. Shenk formed a partnership. In 1870 commenced the erection of what is known as the Bair & Shenk Banking Building, which was first occupied in March, 1871. Upon the death of David Bair, Oct. 10, 1876, his widow retained the interest of her husband and became a partner. R. W. Shenk died Sept. 26, 1880, and the business has been and is continued under the above name by Mrs. Mary Bair, the surviving partner.

Banking-House of Diffenderffer Brothers.—The banking-house of Diffenderffer Brothers was organized in January, 1872, the members composing the firm being D. R. Diffenderffer, W. L. Diffenderffer, and T. R. Diffenderffer. The paid up capital was $50,000. The house began doing business at Nos. 26 and 28 North Queen Street, and remained there about a year and a half. Meanwhile the premises now known as 67 and 69 North Queen Street were purchased, and on this site a commodious banking-house was erected. The firm took up its quarters in this building in 1873. A change was effected in June, 1873, by the death of W. L. Diffenderffer, the second member, but no change was made in the firm-name. In 1875 the business of the firm was gradually wound up, and it went out of existence.

Fulton National Bank.—Early in February, 1882, an organization was perfected having for its object the establishment of this bank. Subscriptions were obtained, and on the 6th of February the stockholders elected directors, who, on the 8th, elected as president John R. Bitner, and as cashier C. A. Fondersmith. An office was opened temporarily on the corner of East King and Centre Square, and business was opened on the 13th of March, 1882. The site of the present banking-office was purchased, and the demolition of the old buildings upon the lot was commenced in August, 1882, and the new structure was erected upon their site. It was first opened for business March 30, 1883. The present directors are John R. Bitner, president; H. M. Mayer, Samuel Groff, L. S. Hartman, John D. Skiles, Eli J. Kindig, Abraham B. Huber, David Brown, John L. Miller, John R. Bricker, James Shaum, John M. Stehman, and Jacob Wolf.

John R. Bitner, president of the Fulton National Bank of Lancaster City, was born in the same city, Aug. 7, 1826. His father, Abraham Bitner (1791–1874), whose ancestors were of German origin, and among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, was a native of York County, by trade a carpenter, was a chairmaker and flour merchant in Lancaster most of his active business life, and a member of and officially identified with the German Reformed Church of the city. His mother was Elizabeth Porter (1799–1856), also a member of the same church. Their children who reached manhood and womanhood are Anna R., wife of George Dietrich; Jacob died at the age of twenty-six; Sarah W. (deceased); John R., Charles Augustus, Abraham, Benjamin, David P., and Mary Ann Bitner. He obtained his early education in the schools of Lancaster, and at the age of thirteen began learning cabinet-making, at which business he continued until 1846. For one year following he was in the employ of the State Railroad. In 1847, in company with his brother, C. A. Bitner, the firm of John R. Bitner & Brother purchased a few cars, and established the Fast Freight Line between Lancaster and Philadelphia, running their cars on the State Railroad, and subsequently on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks. Gradually, as their business increased, they placed additional cars on the road, and thus continued until they were the owners of some thirty cars, which they ran in transporting and forwarding merchandise over the railroads of this and other States. From 1857 until the dissolution of the partnership in 1874 they were the leading firm in this business in this part of the State. In 1848 they also became engaged, in connection with their freighting business, in grain operations and shipping grain to different points in the East, which afterwards developed into a prosperous trade. In 1854, with others, they were interested in building the Eden Paper-Mills, and large owners therein. In 1855 they built a steam flouring-mill in Lancaster, which had a capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels per day, and which they continued to operate until 1863, when, owing to the pressure attendant upon furnishing supplies to the Union army, they took down the mill to make room for an extensive warehouse, which they built on its site.

John R. Bitner & Brother were large contractors for the government during the war for furnishing supplies for the army, and their work was so satisfactorily done that at the close of the conflict the government applied to them for supplies for the old army stock until it could be disposed of. In 1865 they were members of the company that built the Fulton Cotton-Mill, but sold their interest in it four years later, and they were also members of the company that built, the same year, the Printer's Paper-Mills at Binkley's Bridge, that were burned in November, 1882, in which John R. Bitner has retained a large interest. The firm of John R. Bitner & Brother continued their freighting and forwarding business until 1874, when Mr. Bitner purchased his brother's interest, continued it alone until 1882, and sold out the business to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Bitner was one of the original founders of the noted summer resort, "Ocean Beach," on the New Jersey coast, in which association he retains an interest, a director in the New Egypt, Farmingdale and Long Branch Railroad of New Jersey for some time, and in 1865, in company with others,

founded a forwarding and commission house at 811 Market Street, Philadelphia, where he remained a partner until 1870. He has been a member of both branches of the City Council for several terms, served for three years as prison inspector for Lancaster County, director of Lancaster County National Bank for some seven years, a director of the Quarryville Railroad, and he was one of the organizers of the Fulton National Bank of Lancaster, in February, 1882, of which he was chosen president. He married, April 26, 1852, Fianna, daughter of David Wiedler, a farmer of Lancaster County, by whom he has children: Jacob S.; Lillie W., wife of J. C. Martin, died June 30, 1881; William H., D. Edwin, Anna M., Abraham, Alfred F., and Nellie O. Bitner.

Insurance Companies.—The first movement tending towards the organization of an insurance company in Lancaster was made in 1807. At a meeting held February 2d of that year, at the house of Henry Reigart (the Fountain Inn), of which William Kirkpatrick was chairman, and Adam Reigart, Jr., secretary, it was resolved "that application be made to the Legislature for an act to incorporate an insurance company in this borough, the capital stock of which shall consist of $100,000, to be divided into 4000 shares of $25 each." The petition was presented, the act passed, and the company incorporated April 10, 1807, under the name of the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company. Adam Reigart, Jr., the president, advertised that the company would open an office on the 16th of April "in the house occupied by the bank in the borough of Lancaster, where applications would be received for insurance against fire and other risks." The company had easy office-hours, from 9 o'clock A.M. to 3 o'clock P.M. There is but little more to be said concerning this organization, as records of its subsequent proceedings are not to be found. It maintained an existence for several years. A dividend of seventy-five cents per share was advertised in 1808, and one of five per cent. in 1811, but what profits, if any, were divided between those years is not known. The expediency of increasing the capital was considered in 1808. At that time Jacob Krug was president.

The Widow and Orphan Assurance Society of the City and County of Lancaster came into existence in February, 1822, with the following officers, viz.: President, Rev. Christian Endress; Vice-President, Rev. Joseph Clarkson; Secretary, William White; Treasurer, George L. Mayer; Directors, Ebenezer Wright, Nathaniel Lightner, Robert Evans, Benjamin Ober, George Musser, Dr. Samuel Fahnestock, Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg. The design of the society was to pay a fixed sum per week to the widows or children of those members who died. The society remained active for a number of years, but was finally disbanded.

Lancaster City and County Insurance Company was the name of an organization which had its origin in 1838, being incorporated by act passed April 16th of that year. Forty-eight commissioners were appointed soon after that date to take subscriptions for the stock, the company having an authorized capital of $200,000. Emanuel C. Reigart was chosen president, and John Zimmerman secretary. Mr. Reigart resigned the presidency in 1839, and James Evans was elected to fill the vacancy. Business was opened by the company soon after its organization, and continued with indifferent success until 1852, when the company retired, though still maintaining its charter and privileges.

On Oct. 7, 1867, a meeting of stockholders of the old Lancaster City and County Fire Insurance Company, to consider the propriety of reorganizing the company, was held in the city of Lancaster, Christopher Hager, Esq., in the chair. The opinion of the meeting was that there existed a necessity for an active home company; that it had been demonstrated by actual experience that Lancaster County was one of the most favorable points in the United States for the business of fire insurance, Lancaster City alone paying annually large sums to companies located in Philadelphia, New York, and Hartford; that a home company with a good paid up capital, under the direction of responsible men well known by all in the community, would undoubtedly command a preference from the start, and would be able to retain at home a large portion of the sums hitherto sent abroad by our citizens for insurance; that an effort ought to be made to place this old institution on a sound and permanent basis; and that the present time was favorable for the effort. A meeting to elect directors was therefore called on Monday, November 4th, at which Messrs. Thomas E. Franklin, C. Hager, John L. Atlee, H. Carpenter, Jacob Bausman, A. E. Roberts, George K. Reed, B. F. Shenk, F. Shroder, and B. B. Martin were elected as directors for the ensuing year. The organization of the company was perfected by the election of Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, as president; Edward Brown, secretary; and George K. Reed, treasurer; the finance committee consisting of George K. Reed, B. F. Shenk, and A. E. Roberts.

The State Legislature, Feb. 14, 1868, passed an act supplementary to the charter, legalizing the election of directors, and authorizing them to act in accordance with the privileges of the charter. The company issued its first policy under the new organization March 9, 1868.

Success was met with in procuring business, but by extension to other fields than this county and State the company met with losses, becoming particularly involved through the Chicago fire of 1871. This necessitated the surrender of stock by the holders to the extent of forty per cent. New stock was issued and sold, and business was continued until October, 1878, when the company retired honorably, paying all debts and losses, and stock in full. The company still holds its organization. Thomas E. Franklin

was president from first to last of the reorganized company. Edward Brown, secretary, was succeeded in 1871 by George R. Hendrickson, who, in November, 1872, gave place to B. F. Shenk.

The Inland Insurance and Deposit Company was organized in July, 1854, and opened an office not long thereafter where Kepler's new building now is (the old Black Horse tavern stand), which, however, was soon removed to the Swan Hotel. Dr. H. E. Muhlenberg was president, and Rudolph F. Rauch secretary and treasurer. Isaac E. Heister succeeded Dr. Muhlenberg as president, who, however, again became president, and filled that office until the close of the company's existence. John W. Jackson followed Rauch as secretary and treasurer in 1863, and gave place to J. E. Muhlenberg in 1869. The company closed its affairs and its career in 1874.

The Lancaster Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated May 1, 1861, and, as its name implies, was and is strictly a home company, being limited by its charter to the city and county of Lancaster. The incorporators were John Sheaffer, Christian Gast, John D. Skiles, J. B. Swartzwelder, Charles A. Heinitsh, David G. Swartz, Anthony Lechler, Christian H. Lefevre, Jacob N. Miller, Dr. John McCalla, S. S. Rathvon, David Shultz, Col. D. W. Patterson, Jacob Griel, David Pancoast, Lewis Sprecher, C. Widmyer, John S. Miller, Moses Wenger, Christian Rine, and B. B. Martin. The first officers were: President, Rev. William T. Gerhard; Vice-President, David G. Swartz; Secretary, Christian H. Lefevre; Treasurer, John Sheaffer; Directors, the foregoing officers and Charles A. Heinitsh, John D. Skiles, J. B. Swartzwelder, Christian Gast, Anthony Lechler; Executive Committee, Rev. William T. Gerhard, David G. Swartz, Christian H. Lefevre, John D. Skiles; Surveyors, J. B. Swartzwelder, Jacob N. Miller.

The first policy of the company was issued April 1, 1862, on which date an office was opened in a building owned by the secretary, No. 137 East King Street, where it has ever since remained. The present number of policies is 2152. The losses paid in 1879 were $1998.34; in 1880, $72.84; in 1881, $534.98; and in 1882, $2296.76. The report for 1882 shows the total amount of insurance to have been $1,750,541; the total debits, $7062.32; credits, including fire losses, $7062.32. Following are the officers for 1883: President, Christian Gast; Vice-Presidents, Rev. William T. Gerhard, David Hartman; Secretary and Treasurer, C. H. Lefevre; Board of Directors, the foregoing officers and Joseph Sampson, Thomas Hays, Maj. A. C. Reinoehl, H. C. Harner, Esq., J. B. Swartzwelder; Executive Committee, Christian Gast, Rev. W. T. Gerhard, David Hartman, J. B. Swartzwelder, C. H. Lefevre; Surveyors, J. B. Swartzwelder, H. L. Frailey, David Hartman.

Lancaster City Gas Companies.—A gas company was projected for the city of Lancaster late in the fall of 1841, and on the 17th of December, in that year, the City Council authorized a company to lay pipes through the city for the introduction of gas, under the direction of the Street Committee. The company was organized and a charter granted, under the name of the "Lancaster City Gas Company," on the 31st of March, 1842. By the terms of the charter the work was to be commenced within three years, or the charter was null and void. Nothing was done, and again, April 7, 1849, a charter was obtained for the "Lancaster City Gas Company," with John Steinman and others as commissioners. By this company land was purchased near Hoffman's Run, in the southwestern part of the city, works were erected, pipes laid, at a cost of $28,555.80. Gas was first introduced into the city on the 21st of February, 1850. As the demand increased pipes were laid and improvements made. At first the gas was manufactured from rosin, and in 1852 the works were improved and changed to manufacture gas from coal. The works were so successful that in 1876 another company was organized, by the name of the "Lancaster Gaslight and Fuel Company." This company purchased land near the old works, and commenced manufacture. About the year 1879, the companies finding the demand not equal to the supply, made arrangements with each other, which resulted in the new company purchasing all the rights and franchises of the old company. The office of the company is now on Duke Street, at H. Baumgardner's coal-office.

Cotton-Mills.—About the year 1845, David Longnecker, of this city, conceived the idea of establishing a cotton-mill. The project was received with favor, a number of citizens formed a company, with John F. Steinman as president, and Mr. Longnecker as treasurer and agent, raised a capital of $125,000, purchased ground, and during 1845–46 built what is now known as the F. Schroder Company's Mill, No. 1. About six thousand spindles and two hundred and sixteen looms, with other necessary machinery, were placed in the building, and work commenced in March, 1847.

Gen. Charles T. James, of Rhode Island, who was then prominent in cotton manufacture, came to the city about the time the first mill was put in operation, and in 1848 built what is now known as Conestoga Mill, No. 2, in which work was commenced in August, 1849, with eight thousand spindles and two hundred and eighty-eight looms. After Gen. James had operated the mill about a year he sold it to the Conestoga Mill Company, for which he also built on contract in 1850 Mill No. 3, with ten thousand spindles and two hundred and sixty-four looms. This mill was put in operation in 1851.

These mills were carried on by the company until the spring of 1855, when it was decided to divide the shares. In this division Mill No. 1 was kept by the Conestoga Company, Francis Schroder, president; David Longnecker took Mill No. 2, and a number of

members of the old company formed a new one, with A. W. Russell president, and took Mill No. 3. The financial panic of 1857 affected the welfare of the mills, as it did of all other business establishments and mills. Nos. 1 and 3 were sold by the sheriff, the former being bought by Francis Schroder & Co., who still operate it, and the latter by Shenk, Bausman & Co., who carried it on until 1867, when they sold to John Farnum, of Philadelphia, whose heirs are still in possession. David Longnecker sold Mill No. 2 to John Farnum and Gen. Robert Patterson (the latter also of Philadelphia), who were its joint owners until 1862. Mr. Farnum then became sole owner, and upon his death the mill, going into the hands of his heirs, was operated by them in conjunction with Mill No. 2; as it still continues to be. Mill No. 1 has at this writing (1883) thirteen thousand spindles and two hundred and eighty looms, and manufactures brown shirtings, drills, and flannels. Mill No. 2 has fourteen thousand spindles and four hundred looms, and with No. 3 manufactures almost exclusively bed-tickings, awning stripes, and $\frac{10}{4}$ sheetings. Mill No. 3 has thirteen thousand spindles and two hundred and sixty looms.

In 1864 the old machine-shop on Beaver Street was purchased by Shenk, Bausman, Carpenter & Co., and fitted up as a cotton-mill, with three thousand spindles and eighty-two looms. It was known as No. 5. Work was begun in the spring of 1865, confined to sheetings, and carried on until 1878, since which time the machinery has been idle.

The Fulton Cotton-Mill, No. 5, on the corner of Duke and Lemon Streets, was built in 1865 by the firm of William Wiley & Co. Equipped with two thousand spindles and sixty looms, it was put in operation as soon as completed, and turned out sheetings. In 1870 the original firm expired by limitation, and Wiley & Calder continued the business. After the death of Mr. Wiley, in February, 1879, the business was controlled by George Calder, Jr., by whom the mill is still carried on in connection with the Allendale Mill, No. 6. It now has two thousand spindles and ninety-one looms in motion, and produces awning stripes and fancy-colored ducks.

The Allendale was established by the firm of Wiley & Calder, who in 1872 purchased the old file-factory at the corner of Chestnut and Plum Streets, and put into the building three thousand spindles and one hundred and four looms. It is now devoted to the production of ducks. In connection with the Fulton and Allendale Mills a large dry house was erected in 1874.

The Lancaster Locomotive Works.—The company which established these works (now controlled by the Penn Iron Company (Limited), was organized under the general manufacturing law, May 31, 1853, with a capital of $100,000. The first president was Daniel Cockley, who was, however, superseded by James Black on May 21, 1855, and the directors were John Black, Christopher Hager, Abraham W. Russell, Benjamin Eshleman, Michael Malone, John U. Lane, Henry Musselman, James B. Lane, George F. Lane, and James Black. The treasurer and secretary was M. O. Kline, and the superintendent, John M. Brandt, Sr. The only survivors of this number are John Black, James Black, A. W. Russell, and M. O. Kline.

Five acres of land was purchased of John H. Duchman, lying east of Ann Street and fronting on the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad. Ground was broken and the work of erecting a building commenced early in July, 1853. The first locomotive was built and placed on the track of the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad in December, 1855. The entire number built while the works were in operation was thirty.

The company became embarrassed during the great financial panic of 1857, caused by the inability of three or four railroads to meet their engagements, and allowing their paper to go to protest, thereby throwing upon the Lancaster Locomotive Works a heavy burden of indebtedness which they could not successfully tide over, in consequence of the then existing state of affairs. It then became a necessity to make an assignment for the benefit of its creditors, and on the 5th day of October, 1857, a deed of assignment was executed to M. O. Kline, the treasurer of the company. Some time in 1861 the works were leased to James A. Norris, and on his death, some few months after, were sold to Edward Norris, and were successfully operated by him during the war of the Rebellion.

On the 1st of September, 1879, the works passed into the possession of the present organization, the Penn Iron Company (Limited), by whom they are extensively operated in the production of merchant bar-iron, railway supplies, car-forgings, bolts, nuts, etc.

The Lancaster Watch Company.—This extensive manufacturing company was the outgrowth of the Adams & Perry Watch Company, of Lancaster, which was organized at the Board of Trade rooms, June 10, 1874, with a capital of $75,000, which had nearly all been subscribed at that time. The company was incorporated under the laws of the State, on Sept. 26, 1874. Soon after this men were sent here who began, in a shop near the Best Boiler-Works, the manufacture of machinery to be used in the watch-manufactory. At the meeting of the board of directors, Dec. 2, 1874, it was reported that Mr. C. A. Bitner had made the company a deed of gift of three and a half acres in the western part of the city as a site for the proposed works. Upon this the present building, which is exceedingly well adapted to the purpose for which it is used, was erected under the personal supervision of Mr. Bitner and G. M. Zahm. It was first occupied in the summer of 1875. The company carried on the manufacture with varying success until September, 1877, when a reorganization

was deemed expedient, and the Lancaster Pennsylvania Watch Company was formed. On April 1, 1879, a change in the organization was effected, and this was followed, April 1, 1883, by reorganization as a stock company, with a capital of $250,000. The stockholders in the present company are Messrs. John I. Hartman, C. A. Bitner, A. Bitner, John D. Skiles, J. P. McCaskey, B. F. Breneman, Lewis S. Hartman. The officers of the board are Messrs. John I. Hartman, president; John D. Skiles, treasurer; and J. P. McCaskey, secretary. About four hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been expended in the enterprise thus far, of which three hundred thousand dollars were used for wages alone. Now fourteen grades of watches are manufactured. The factory has a capacity for turning out one hundred and fifty watches daily, and is running at about two-thirds that production. A capital of $250,000 is invested, and two hundred and fifty men employed.

Abraham Bitner, manager of the Lancaster Watch Company, and son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Porter) Bitner, was born in Lancaster City, Jan. 22, 1836. He started out in life for himself at the early age of thirteen years, without pecuniary assistance, but with a determined self-reliance and resolution to carve out a fortune for himself that has characterized his whole very active business career. For several years he was employed by Bitner & Brother in their freighting business in Lancaster, and in running their individual line of cars from Lancaster to Philadelphia. Subsequently he was a clerk in a flouring-mill, and operated a stationary engine. In 1857 he went to Philadelphia and took charge of the freight interests of Bitner & Brother, in that city, and also engaged in the produce commission business until 1861, when he formed the partnership of Acheson & Bitner in the flour and grain business, which continued for about one and a half years. Returning to Lancaster County he purchased a farm in Warwick township, upon which he resided in 1864. In 1865 he opened a coal-yard in Lancaster City, and in 1867 built the first coal-chute erected in the city, on the Reading and Columbia Railroad. He disposed of this business in 1872, and purchased one hundred and thirty-six acres of land on the New Jersey coast, worth then some ten thousand dollars, organized the Ocean Beach Association, comprised of men from that State and neighboring cities. As superintendent of the association from 1873 to 1876, he laid out and founded what is now the famous and favorite summer resort, Ocean Beach. The first year, 1873, he built the Ocean Beach Methodist Episcopal Church, almost wholly at his own expense, the first building completed on the beach, and made other important improvements. The value of an acre of ground at Ocean Beach in a desirable location, in 1883, is fifteen thousand dollars. In 1874 he was elected a director of the New Egypt and Farmingdale Railroad Company, reorganized the board of directors by requesting the resignation of four of its members and causing the election of four others. Subsequently he obtained full control of the road by purchase, built the road, and when completed sold it to the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. From 1877 to 1879, Mr. Bitner was a clothing merchant in Lancaster City.

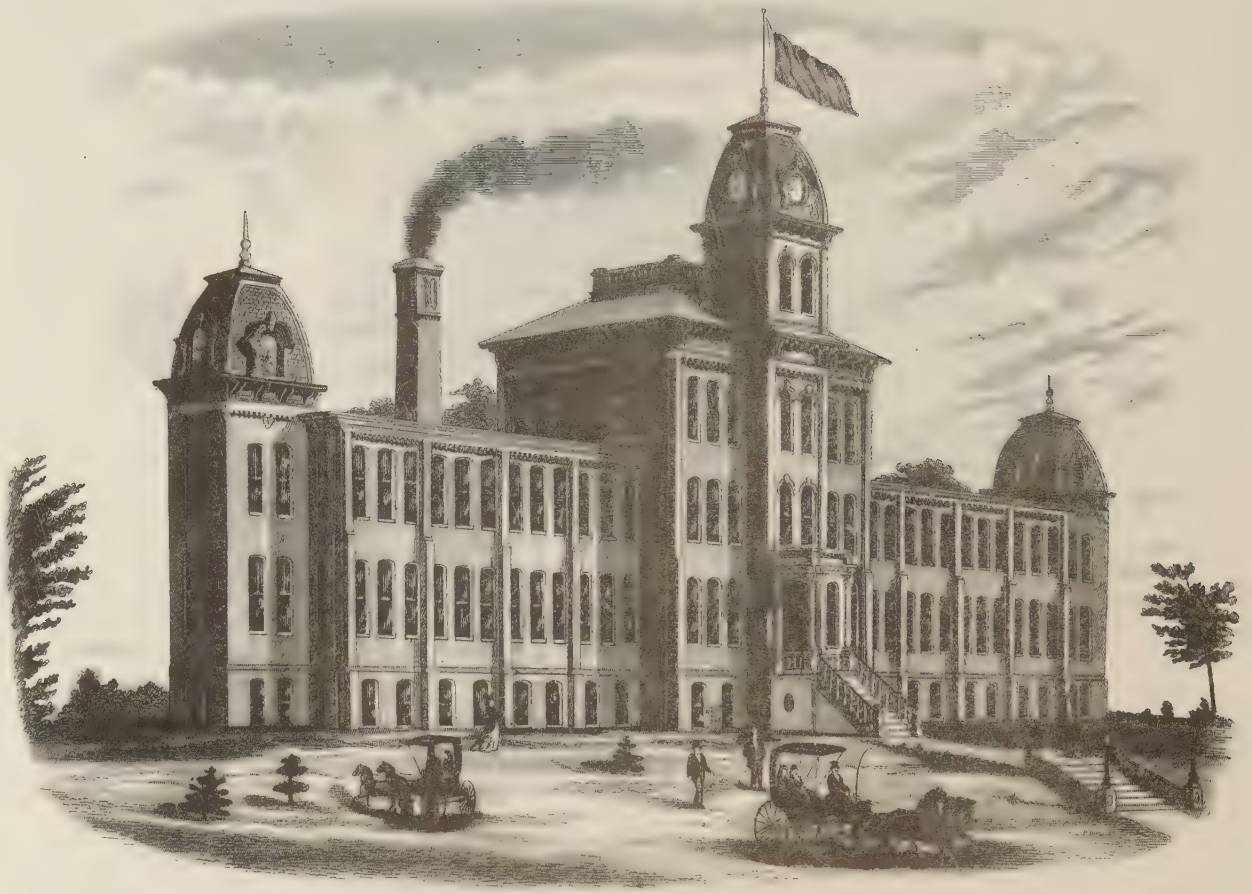
In 1875 he was induced to take an interest in the "Lancaster Watch Company." By close application and personal interest in this, to him, a comparatively new field of operations, he mastered the minutest details of the business, reorganized the company Sept. 1, 1877, and put it upon a systematic working foundation. He is the general manager of this company, and is the joint inventor of an improved safety pinion, which constitutes one of the most important and valuable features of the Lancaster watch, which experts pronounce superior to any other device for a similar purpose. This device is necessary to protect the delicate movement of a watch from injury in case of the breaking and sudden expansion of the mainspring. It was patented Aug. 12, 1879.

Mr. Bitner is also the inventor of other very valuable patents in the construction of a watch. He is the patentee of a watch-dial, April 5, 1881; a hand-setting and stem-winding device, July 25, 1882; a patent compound regulator, Oct. 10, 1882; a dust-proof watch-plate, Nov. 25, 1882; and an improvement on the latter in 1883.

Mr. Bitner has recently engaged also in the purchase of real estate near the watch-factory building, and has erected a fine and substantial home residence, besides several tenant-houses, the whole comprising "Cottage Place." He has given little attention to matters outside of his business interests, never sought office, nor held any, but stands firmly intrenched in the principles of reform laid down by the Republican party.

His first wife, Sarah Ann, daughter of John Retallick, died in 1874. Their children are Elizabeth (deceased), George W. (deceased), John Wesley, Mary Margaret (deceased), and William Yard Bitner. By his present wife, Anna C., a daughter of David B. Hostetter, of Lancaster County, he has children: Grace, Herbert, and Walter Bitner.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Interests.—There are a number of other manufactories concerning which we present brief historical and descriptive notes. Among them is the Conestoga Furnace, conducted by Peacock & Thomas, which is situated in the southern portion of the city, on South Prince Street, the ground occupied covering an area of about eight acres, upon which are erected numerous buildings equipped with all the machinery and appliances requisite for securing the best results, and a steam-engine of one hundred horse-power and eight boilers. The capacity of the furnace is one hundred and forty tons, and the average annual production about six thousand tons of pig-iron of the best description for



The Lancaster Watch Manufactory. Lancaster Pa.

Henry E. Sherman

foundry purposes, which meets with a ready sale, both in the East and West, on account of its acknowledged superiority in quality and uniformity. The ore, which is known as the hematite, is of a neutral nature, and is procured about ten miles south of the furnaces from mines owned by the firm, on the line of the Quarryville Branch Railroad tracks, running direct between the mines and the furnaces. At the mines a force of about seventy-five men is employed, and at the furnaces an average number of about twenty-five. Mr. Peacock commenced operations at the Conestoga Furnace in 1868, since which time numerous additions and improvements have been made, the present firm coming into existence in July, 1879.

The steam-engine and boiler-works of John Best, on East Fulton Street, are the outgrowth of a small shop opened in 1856 by the present proprietor, who then had a capital of only twenty dollars.

Among the industries in iron is an establishment owned and managed by Ezra F. Landis, on North Cherry Street, in which are manufactured Eclipse Fan Blowers, the Eclipse Fan Exhauster for ventilating mines, Scandinavian or jail padlocks, and other articles, which have a wide sale, being shipped to all parts of the United States, Mexico, England, and even Australia.

The only establishment in the State, outside of Philadelphia, devoted to the manufacture of horn combs is located here, and the industry has been carried on for more than half a century. It was originally founded in 1824 by Peter P. Voorhis, and upon his death, in 1839, passed into the hands of Shoffner & Hambright. In 1850, Mr. Hambright having retired, Dana Graham became associated with Mr. Shoffner, and after the latter's death became sole proprietor. The premises occupied by him are on James Street, and the buildings are quite extensive. A ten horse-power engine and fifteen horse-power boiler furnish the motive power for the machinery, and a force of forty men, women, and boys is at present employed, at a weekly expense of about two hundred and fifty dollars. The material employed at these works is of the better grades of horn, which are obtained from South America, Texas, and a few from this State. Only the best portions of the horn are used for combs, the tips being shipped to Philadelphia, where they are used for making buttons, mouth-pieces for pipes, and other small articles.

Cork manufacturing is one of the interesting and important industries of Lancaster. In 1875 the Lancaster Cork Company (limited) established the works which now belong to G. W. Dodge & Son, and which they obtained possession of in August, 1876. The manufactory was originally located in a building on Fulton Street, but this being destroyed by fire, the proprietors recommenced business in the building formerly occupied by the Eureka Bark-Mill Company, where they are at present. The works turn out about twelve or fifteen thousand gross of finished corks per day, and employ about thirty men.

The marble, brownstone, and granite yard carried on by Lewis Haldy was established in 1849. Mr. Haldy produces all kinds of plain and ornamental stone-work for building purposes and a great variety of monuments.

F. O. Sturgis engaged in the planing-mill and manufacturing business in 1870.

J. P. Stormfeltz, who now has a large manufactory of sash, doors, etc., on North Water Street, began business in 1872.

The Lancaster Planing-Mill was established in 1870 by the Lancaster Door and Sash Company in a small frame building on Beaver Street. In 1873 it passed into the hands of Urban & Burger, who erected the present large building on South Prince Street. At this mill was executed much of the ornamental work of the buildings used for the Centennial Exhibition.

D. B. & D. H. Bartholomew are extensively identified with the manufacture of lumber. The senior member of the present firm has for many years been identified with this branch of trade, and in 1870 the firm as it now exists was formed, and the business considerably increased. The premises occupied on South Prince Street cover an area of about one acre, upon which is erected one frame building, twenty-four by sixty feet in dimensions, for manufacturing purposes, and a number of smaller buildings, sheds, etc., for storage of seasoned lumber. The main building is thoroughly equipped with all the requisite appliances for the manufacture of cedar or poplar cigar-box boards, walnut and poplar table tops, ash boards, planks or scantling of any dimension, picture-frame backs, walnut, cedar, white holly, mahogany, mulberry, cherry, apple, or other woods for brackets, and every description of hard wood for carpenters, stair-builders, wheelwrights, wagon-makers, undertakers, or other uses.

Widmyer & Ricksecker, upholsterers and manufacturers of furniture, are the successors of a house established about thirty-five years since by the father of the senior member of the present firm. The firm employs about fifteen men.

Levi K. Landis started in his present business, that of a general machinist, in 1870. He makes a specialty of the manufacture of Hoover's patent Diamond millstone dressing-machine, which is sold throughout the Union.

An extensive cigar manufactory is conducted by H. L. Stehman on North Queen Street. He employs about thirty skilled workmen, and manufactures between thirty and forty thousand high grade cigars per week, which find market in all parts of the United States. This factory was established in 1879, but its proprietor had a long experience in tobacco handling prior to that time.

Jewelry is manufactured by Edward J. Zahn and

H. M. Shreiner. The former began in partnership with H. L. Zahn in 1854, and has carried on business alone since 1870. Mr. Shreiner has carried on business under his own name since 1878, and was engaged as early as 1845 in the house which he succeeded.

The Empire Steam Breweries are carried on by Lawrence Knapp. The annual product of the brewery on Locust Street alone varies from four to seven thousand barrels.

Conrad Gast & Sons' pottery on Prince and James Streets was established by the senior member of the present firm in 1842, and his son, Amos C. Gast, was admitted as a partner in 1877. They turn out some very attractive specimens of ceramic art, and do a large business.

Another pottery is carried on by Henry Ganse. It was started by his father in 1843.

D. A. Altick & Sons carry on the largest carriage manufactory in the city. The business was started in 1848 by Mr. D. A. Altick, who then occupied a small building on the corner of Duke and Orange Streets. In 1850 he removed to the corner of Orange and Prince, and in 1854 erected the large four-story brick building which the company now occupies.

Steigermalt & Boersom began the manufacture of carriages in 1865. Mr. Boersom became the sole proprietor in 1871, and is now carrying on the business on East King Street, and making about one hundred carriages per year.

S. E. Bailey & Co. are another firm of well-known carriage-makers. They have a large manufactory on North Queen Street and Market Street, which was erected in 1879. The number of men employed by this firm ranges from sixty to seventy-five.

The Co-operative Carriage-Factory, conducted by Messrs. G. W. Killian and Andrew McGinnis, gives employment to a large force of men, and produces a fine line of carriages and buggies in all styles. The works of the company are in a two-story building on East Grant Street.

John J. Hoover started in the same line as the above in 1855, and still carries it on, his shop being on West Grant Street.

The Eagle Spoke-Works were established in 1856, on small capital and in a limited way, by Philip Lebzelter, who has increased their size and capacity from time to time, until at the present they form one of the most extensive establishments in the city. The main building on Christian Street is three stories high and one hundred by sixty feet in dimensions.

The Lancaster Coach-Works is an establishment of considerable extent, which has grown out of a small business founded about 1849 by S. B. Cox & Co. It subsequently passed into the hands of McKeon, Miley & Co., and in 1877 the firm-name became as at present, Norbeck & Miley. The location of the factory is the corner of Duke and Vine Streets.

Another firm engaged in carriage-building is that of Edgerly & Co., whose works are on Market Street, occupying a three-story brick building. The company consists of Edward Edgerly and John Schaum. There are many other manufactories in the city, but those which are of sufficient importance to be appropriately mentioned are not yet old enough to demand a place in history.

The immense tobacco warehouses in Lancaster are chiefly owned by New York firms, and are spoken of in the general history contained in this volume.

HENRY E. LEMAN, rifle manufacturer of Lancaster, Pa., was born in this city, March 8, 1812. He obtained a practical business education in the private schools of his native place. At the age of sixteen he began learning gun-making with Melchoir Fordney, who was a gun manufacturer in Lancaster during his active business life, and served for three years. From 1831 to 1834 he was a journeyman with George W. Tryon, rifle manufacturer in Philadelphia, and in the latter year established his present business in Lancaster City, in a part of his father's brewery, afterwards carried on at corner of Walnut Street and Cherry Alley, and which he subsequently removed to its present location on James Street. During the first year he received an order from John N. Lane for fifty rifles, which were shipped to St. Louis for the Indian trade, and his entire manufacture was that year about two hundred and fifty. This business he rapidly increased, caused by the demand for his products, until it has reached thousands annually. His first contract for the government was for one thousand rifles in 1837, during Van Buren's administration, at the time of a treaty with the Indians, and thereafter annually the United States government made a contract with Mr. Leman for his rifles until 1860. In 1861 he was offered a contract by Gen. Cameron, Secretary of War, for two hundred and fifty thousand rifles, which he declined on account of the uncertainty of the continuance of the war, and the extra necessary machinery required for producing them on short time. But he repaired large numbers, changing them from flint to percussion. His trade has extended largely to the Southern States, and his rifle was the first to supply the Pacific coast and the far West. As far back as 1840 he had a contract to repair muskets for the State at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Meadville arsenals. There are few sporting rifles that have a more extended or better reputation than those manufactured at the Leman Rifle-Works at Lancaster, Pa., every one being made of the best wrought iron and steel, with varnished maple stocks, silver sights, double trigger, bullet-moulds, rifle-wipers, charger, and extra nipples, every rifle being warranted before it leaves Mr. Leman's works. He is a man widely known and respected, and one whose goods are of too high a standard to need any recommendation.

Mr. Leman has been a member of both branches of the Common Council of the city, and with George M. Steinman was one of the originators of the sinking

fund of the city. Since 1840 he has been identified with Masonic Lodge No. 43, F. and A. M., and was one of the charter members of Lamberton Lodge, No. 476, and is in 1883 a member of the Lancaster Lodge of Perfection, and also a member of the board of trustees of Lancaster Cemetery.

He married, in 1851, Anna (1828–1873), daughter of Louis (1774–1831) and Anna (Hull) (1787–1865) Dubois, of Newburgh, N. Y. Louis Dubois was the son of Louis Dubois (1728–1802) and Rachel Jansen (1735–1807), who were married in 1770. This last Louis Dubois was a descendant of Louis Dubois, a French Huguenot, who fled the persecution in his native country and settled in Ulster County, N. Y., with eleven other families in 1660. The Lemans came in the same ship. The children of Henry E. Leman and Anna Dubois are Henry E., Jr., Samuel W., Adelia, and James Cameron Leman. The sons, Henry E., Jr., and James Cameron, are in business with their father.

The Leamans (now spelled Leman) were French Huguenots, and came to America about 1660 with the Duboises, Deyos, Ferrees, and Lefevres. The Leamans settled in Lancaster County, as also did members of the Ferree and Lefevre families. Another spelling of the name "La Mont" for the family of Leman was used in their early history. The ancestor of the Lemans settled in Paradise township, and became the founder of the family here. Daniel, grandfather of Henry E. Leman, married a Miss Ferree, and resided on the homestead property in Paradise township. Jacob Leman (1756–1835), father of our subject, was a farmer near the city and a brewer. He served in the company of Pequea Rangers during the Revolutionary war, and his high sense of honor forbade him to accept a pension for his services, because he considered this sum intended for the soldiers and their families who were in pecuniary need, and not for those who were in comfortable circumstances. He succeeded to his father's homestead in Paradise township by will, which was occupied afterwards by his younger brother, and he also dropped the letter "a" from the original name "Leaman." His wife Catherine (1773–1856), whom he married in 1792, was a daughter of Leonard Eichholtz, whose family were among the early settlers of Lancaster. Their children were Catherine (1796–1857); Maria (1798–1872), wife of Thomas I. Barry, of Baltimore, who died in Mexico during the war; George (1800–1830); Rebecca, born in 1802, first the wife of the late Dr. Galbraith, of Bainbridge, and now the widow of Col. James Cameron, killed at first battle of Bull Run, resides in Lancaster City; Joseph (1805–1832); Susan (1807–1836); Ann Caroline (1809–1851); Henry E.; Elizabeth Cecelia (1814–1834); and Margaret Adelia (1817–1842).

Jacob Leman's father is supposed to be the progenitor of the family here, and his initials, "D. L.," are upon his tombstone in East Lampeter township, near Soudersburg.

Cemeteries.—In the year 1746 Lots 212 and 213, situated on the east side of Prince Street, near Chestnut Street, were donated by James Hamilton, Esq., to the Moravian Church for burial purposes. The grounds were used for many years, and until the Lancaster City and Woodland Hill Cemeteries were laid out for public use, since which time but few funerals have been made there.

In the year 1836, Martin Shreiner (whose remains now repose in it) laid out a private cemetery at the corner of Chestnut and Mulberry Streets, which is known as Concord Cemetery. It is tastefully laid out, and well ornamented with shrubbery. A large number of burials have been made in the little inclosure, and there is room for few more. The fame of this burial-place rests chiefly upon the fact that its earth incloses the dust of the "Great Commoner," Thaddeus Stevens. His grave is marked by a massive but simple marble and granite monument, which bears upon the north side the inscription:

"Thaddeus Stevens.
Born at Danville, Caledonia County, Vermont,
April 4, 1792.
Died at Washington, D.C.,
August 11, 1868."

and upon the south side these characteristic words:

"I repose in this quiet and secluded spot, not from any preference for solitude, but finding other cemeteries limited, as to race, by charter rules, I have chosen this that I might illustrate in my death the principles which I advocated through a long life,—Equality of Man before his Creator."

Mr. Stevens owned lots in two or more other cemeteries.

For more than a century the people of the German Reformed congregation had used as a place of sepulture a plot of ground set aside for that purpose adjoining the church. In the year 1846, the members of that church having a difficulty in finding places for burial in the old ground, agitated the question of establishing a cemetery for the city of Lancaster. The enterprise found favor with the people, and on the 14th of December, 1846, the consistory of the German Reformed Church passed the following resolution: "Resolved that the Lot of Ten Acres of Land on the New Holland Turnpike now the property of D. Longnecker be purchased for a Grave Yard provided it will suit the purpose." A committee appointed reported, December 21st, that it could be obtained. A committee was then appointed to purchase the lot and to obtain a charter. The lot was purchased, and a charter was obtained bearing date March 8, 1847. The plot was designated as the "Lancaster Cemetery." The movement met with general approbation, and people from other denominations purchased lots. The grounds were laid out under the direction of the Rev. N. Keyes, who at that time was pastor of the German Reformed Church. The first interments were of two children, June 6, 1848. The next year it was suggested that other denominations have a voice in the management of the

grounds. This suggestion met with favor from the German Reformed Church. Arrangements were made for the change, the new company refunding the money expended for the purchase of the property. The old charter was surrendered, and a new one granted April 26, 1850. Under the new management ten acres of ground additional were purchased and laid out into lots.

In the year 1873 a chapel was erected at the main entrance of the cemetery, at a cost of ten thousand dollars, and dedicated in October of that year with appropriate ceremonies; a historical discourse, from which these facts are obtained, was delivered by the Rev. J. I. Mombert. The presidents, secretaries, and treasurers since the organization are here given: Presidents, David Longnecker, Emanuel Schaeffer, Peter Long, Daniel Heitshu, John I. Hartman; Secretaries, A. G. Helfenstein, Charles M. Erben, Christian Gast, P. K. Breneman, John Zimmerman, Joseph Samson; Treasurer, Benjamin C. Bachman, Adam Wolf, Christian Gast.

On the 3d of October, 1849, a movement was inaugurated in the vestry of the Lutheran Trinity Church for the purchase of a piece of ground for a new cemetery, which resulted in the laying out of the beautiful "Woodward Hill Cemetery." On the 10th of November, 1849, the committee was appointed to select a site for the proposed cemetery, and at a subsequent meeting of the vestry the committee reported that they had purchased of Em. C. Reigart, Esq., a lot of ground for that purpose, containing twelve acres, one quarter, and thirty perches. The committee asked permission to employ a landscape surveyor to lay off the grounds into lots, walks, etc. After the purchase of the property the vestry, on Nov. 4, 1850, elected the following nine persons as trustees of the cemetery: Messrs. Adam Keller, Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, John Ehler, John Hamilton, John F. Long, Frederick Sehner, Judge Lewis, C. Kieffer, and Henry Reed. A very general desire having been expressed by the citizens of Lancaster that the cemetery should be made a public cemetery, under the management of stockholders, the vestry, after due consideration of the subject, acceded to the desire. At the meeting of the vestry, therefore, held Jan. 25, 1851, C. Hager, Esq., made the following statement, viz., "That the cemetery committee have appointed Judge Lewis their chairman, and also moved that a committee be appointed to transfer the cemetery to the stockholders, through their trustees, upon certain conditions, to be hereafter approved by this vestry." Whereupon a committee of three members of the vestry was appointed, viz., C. Hager, George Musser, and F. W. Beates, to confer with the cemetery committee for the purpose of carrying the above into effect. It was resolved, on motion of Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, that the committee have discretionary power either to take a mortgage on the lawn for the amount to be paid for the cemetery, and receive the interest for the first two or three years in lots, or, if willing to purchase and pay the cash, to receive it. On the 2d of February, 1852, the cemetery committee reported that they had executed a deed of conveyance to the proper persons and secured payment for the same by a bond and mortgage. The committee was directed to purchase fifty cemetery lots for the use of the congregation, and also to settle and close up the whole business to the best of their judgment and ability. In this way the cemetery, which was originally undertaken and established by the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, passed into the hands of an independent company.

Says the Rev. Dr. Krotel, to whose memorial volume we are indebted for most of the facts related in this article, "Woodward Hill Cemetery has already received many a silent inhabitant, and among them many of those who were active in its establishment. Its location near the city, and yet in a direction in which it is not likely to be crowded by the growth of the city, with the Conestoga winding along its base, the beautiful and peaceful rural prospect which is presented from almost every part of it, and the number of flourishing trees and evergreens render it one of the most beautiful of cemeteries."

Upon the organization of the Woodward Hill Cemetery Company, Christian Kieffer was chosen president, and John F. Long secretary. In addition to the grounds laid out by the Lutheran Church twelve acres adjoining were purchased, and subsequently, in 1881, seven acres more on the south side was added, making about thirty-two acres. The grounds were laid out uniformly in 1851, and the chapel erected that year. The main entrance to the grounds is through a broad avenue from South Queen Street.

In this cemetery is the tomb of James Buchanan. His monument is a plain but huge block of white marble, with the simple inscription:

"Here Rest the Remains of
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Fifteenth President of the United States.
Born in Franklin County, Pa., April 23, 1791; died at Wheatland, June 1, 1868."

The trustees of Woodward Hill Cemetery, in addition to the ground purchased of the Lutheran Church, purchased twelve and a half acres additional, making twenty-five acres. This was laid out into lots, walks, and drives. A charter was obtained on the 29th of March, 1851.

About the year 1854 Zion's Lutheran Church, through the vestry, purchased a few acres of ground on South Queen Street, adjoining the Woodward Hill Cemetery, and laid it out into lots for the use of members of the church and congregation.

Early burials of the members of St. Mary's (Catholic) Church were made in grounds adjoining the church. About the year 1857, Mr. Michael Malone donated to St. Mary's Church six acres of ground lying on the New Holland Turnpike, adjoining Lan-

caster Cemetery. Improvements were commenced in March, 1858, and the grounds were beautifully laid out and ornamented with evergreens and other trees. Since that time many of those who were buried in the old churchyard have been removed to the new grounds.

Lancaster and Millersville Street Railroad.—This convenient means of local transit was established in 1874, the road being constructed under the charter of the Lancaster and Reading Narrow-Gauge Railroad, at an expense of about $38,000. Rolling stock was placed on the track in the fall of 1874, and began running soon after. In 1877 an extension was made from the Millersville terminus, westerly, to the present stables, a distance of about one-quarter of a mile. After its completion the road was leased to J. C. Cowel, who operated it until the year 1876, when it passed into the control of John G. Brenner, lessee, who carried it on for a period of about ten and a half months. The company, after conducting it a few months, leased it to Dr. P. W. Hiestand for a period of five years. Since April 2, 1882, when his lease expired, the company, of which John C. Hager is president and Charles Dennis secretary, has operated the line very successfully.

Building and Loan Associations.—Several building and loan associations have arisen, flourished, and fallen in the past fifteen years, and there are now in existence the American, Union, and People's.

The American was organized in December, 1868, under the provisions of a general act of Assembly passed April 12, 1859, and met with success from the start. The receipts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1882, were $29,500.71, and the assets were stated as $57,078.81. There were then one thousand and fifty-seven shares, the total value of which was $57,068.49. The officers for 1883 are the following: President, R. Blickenderfer; Vice-Presidents, Daniel G. Baker, E. E. Snyder; Secretary, E. J. Erisman; Treasurer, John D. Skiles; Financial Committee, William T. Jeffries, William F. Humble, B. F. Benedict; Auditors, Daniel G. Baker, John H. Baumgardner, Oliver Poland. The stock is divided into fifteen series, five of which have matured.

The Union Building and Loan Association was organized April 30, 1875, and chartered June 23d of the same year. The report for six months, ending May 28, 1883, shows a cash account of $36,280; profit and loss, $3218.96; assets, $75,177.97. The stock is divided into thirteen hundred and forty-eight shares, which are embraced in sixteen series. Their total value is $73,642.74.

The officers for 1883 are: President, H. S. Gara; Vice President, Charles A. Heinitsh; Secretary, A. H. Ball; Treasurer, Dana Graham; Directors, John A. Arnold, Daniel G. Baker, Joel S. Eby, John Hull, G. Edward Hegener, J. B. Kaufman, John B. Rehm, C. Widmyer, George E. Zellers; Auditors, J. K. Barr, Jacob Gable, D. E. Long.

The People's Building and Loan Association was organized in June, 1875, and a charter obtained on the 22d of that month. It has a capital stock of $500,000, which was divided into 1250 shares of a par value of $400 each. The sixteenth semi-annual report for the half-year ending June 30, 1883, shows that the stock is divided into sixteen series, containing 509½ shares each series, reaching a value of $37,271.56. The cash accounts were $10,886.01; and the assets $37,433.71.

The officers for 1883 are: President, H. R. Breneman; Vice-President, Martin Kreider; Secretary, A. S. Ville; Treasurer, Dr. A. J. Herr; Directors, James H. Marshall, Phares W. Fry, John Dickel, R. A. Smith, H. B. Cochran, Charles F. Miller, D. P. Rosenmiller, R. M. Agnew, P. C. Snyder; Auditors, William E. Kreider, A. A. Herr, J. E. Zecher; Solicitor, A. C. Reinoehl.

These building associations have been very useful and valuable institutions to the community, as they have been the means of securing to hundreds of families, who otherwise could not have procured them, comfortable and permanent homes.

Lighting the City by Electricity.—The propriety of lighting the city by means of some one of the systems of electric lights recently invented was favorably considered in 1881. Several propositions were received from different companies during that year and the early part of 1882, and duly laid by the Lamp Committee before the Councils. The plans and the terms proposed by the Maxim Electric Light and Power Company being considered the best, the committee was authorized to enter into contract with that company, and did so on June 9, 1882.

By the terms of this contract the company agreed to furnish to the city one hundred and twenty electric lamps, to be erected according to the rules laid down by the New York and Philadelphia Fire Underwriters; to place the same in such locations as the Lamp Committee should direct; to light them with electric light every night in the year such length of time as the committee should designate; to keep said lights clean, repaired, and in good working order; and to have each light equal to two thousand candle-lights, French measurement. For the plant and for light furnished for a period of one year the city agreed to pay sixteen thousand eight hundred dollars, and the Maxim Company entered into bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars well and faithfully to comply with the terms of its contract.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL F. DALE.

Samuel F. Dale was born in Chester County, Pa., July 15, 1773, and died in Lancaster City, Sept. 1, 1842. He removed from Northumberland County to Venango

in 1800, and there engaged as deputy surveyor under Gen. Cochran. He represented the district composed of Venango and Mercer Counties in the State Legislature from 1807 to 1813, and was lieutenant-colonel of a regiment in defending the Northern frontier in the war of 1812–14.

In the latter year he removed to Lancaster City, where he resided until his death, having his residence in the central part of the city, fronting on Centre Square. He was an alderman of Lancaster for many years, very much interested in school and church matters, and in 1819 was appointed associate judge of Lancaster County by Governor Snyder, which position he filled with dignity and credit until his death. Judge Dale was well read, conservative in his opinions, a man of sound judgment, and characterized by a high sense of honor in all the relations of life. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Lancaster.

He married his first wife, Eliza Gundecker, in 1812, who bore him children: Ann Mary, Michael Gundecker, Samuel Futhey, William Walter, John James, Elizabeth Gundecker (wife of William Black, of St. Louis), Catherine Clementine Matilda (wife of Robert A. Evans, banker, of Lancaster), and Charles Henry Walter Dale.

His second wife, Leah, whom he married April 29, 1834, was a daughter of John Adam Lightner (1743–1798) and Leah Ferree (1757–1841), of Lampeter township, was born in Leacock township May 18, 1789, and survives in 1883. She is a woman of superior intelligence, furnished most of the facts for this sketch, and a member of the Episcopal Church, to which her mother also belonged. Adam and Maud Lightner came from Holland with two of their sons, Nathaniel and Adam, in 1717, and settled in Leacock township, Lancaster Co., Pa. One son, William A. Lightner, remained in Holland, and subsequently resided in India. Adam settled in York County, Pa. Nathaniel (1709–1782), grandfather of Mrs. Dale, married, in 1731, Margaret La Rue (1713–1794), a native of France, and resided on the old homestead in Leacock township. John Adam Lightner, son of Nathaniel, and father of Mrs. Dale, was born on the homestead in Leacock, where he resided most of his life. He removed to the Philadelphia turnpike, on the Pequea Creek, about eight miles from Lancaster, where, just prior to his death, he erected a brick residence in 1795, the homestead of Mrs. Dale since the death of her husband, and of her nephew, Col. Joel Le Fevre Lightner. The children of John Adam and Leah (Ferree) Lightner are Rachel, born 1777, wife of William Henderson; Joel, born 1779, father of Col. Joel Le Fevre Lightner; Jane, born 1781, wife of David Witmer; Margaret, born 1783, wife of Dr. J. Ankrim; Mary, born 1785, wife of John B. Henderson; Nathaniel F., born 1787; Leah and Isaac Lightner, born 1794. John Adam Lightner served a little time in the Revolutionary war, was a member of the Lutheran Church at New Holland, and was a man much respected. Both himself and father were farmers.

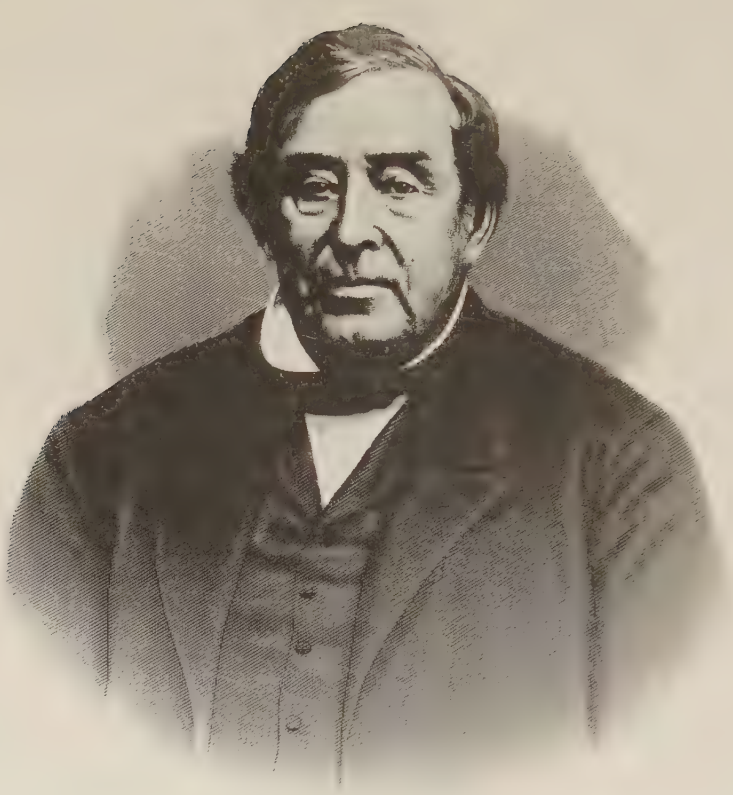
Col. Joel Le Fevre Lightner, mentioned above, is a man of sound judgment, judicious management, and held in high esteem for integrity by his townsmen, and he is trustee, administrator, or executor of a large number of estates.

THE STEINMAN FAMILY.

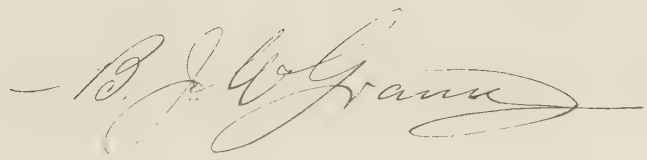
Christian Frederick Steinman (1711–1760), a native of Dresden, Saxony, married Anna Regina Rosin (1717–1783). Their eldest son, George Michael, born at Erfurt, in 1738, sailed with Moravian colonists from Zist for St. Petersburg in 1767, and the next year was one of the zealous band who founded Serepta, in Astrakhan, and there settled and married in 1793. The parents embarked for Pennsylvania as a fruitful field for missionary labor, and settled at Bethlehem, where another son, John Frederick (1752–1823), was born. The Moravian Church records at Lititz, Lancaster Co., Pa., report that Christian Frederick Steinman arrived with his family at that new ecclesiastical establishment in November, 1756, and that he had been appointed to oversee and take care of the workmen who were to build the saw- and grist-mill near the town, on the stream issuing from the great Lititz Spring. After a large part of this work was done the church authorities changed the site of the mill to a spot quite a mile below the village, whither "Brother and Sister Steinman removed in April, 1757, taking up their abode in a house bought by the brethren." They returned to Bethlehem in 1758, but in October of the next year returned to Lititz as permanent residents, where he died, being the first married man who had died in the new settlement, and the fifth person buried in the Moravian cemetery, his grave being numbered "5," and the seventh from the main entrance walk, in the second row from the south end of the graveyard, in its southwestern corner. His widow removed with her son, John Frederick, to Lancaster, there married John Christopher Heyne, and died without issue of her second marriage.

John Christopher Heyne established a tin- and copper-ware business in Lancaster in 1764, on the present site of the George M. Steinman & Co.'s hardware-store, which John Frederick Steinman continued to carry on after the death of John Christopher Heyne, in 1781,—a business which in his hands and in those of his descendants, has expanded into one of the largest and most opulent hardware houses in the country. John Frederick Steinman was burgess of Lancaster in 1800, and elected chief burgess in 1801. He married, in 1777, Sybilla Margaretha Mayer (1753–1831), eldest daughter of George Ludwig and Maria Barbara (Diemer) Mayer, of Lancaster. George Ludwig Mayer (1727–1793), a native of Ulm, came

Geo M Steinman



Richard McGann



Yours Truly

to America in 1752; his wife, a native of the same place, died in Lancaster in 1777, and was buried in Trinity churchyard, her husband being buried there, and noted on the church records as an old member thereof. The children of this union are George Michael Steinman (1779–1799), went to Cape François, San Domingo, with his uncles, Jacob and John Mayer, the former United States consul there, and with the latter largely associated in commercial enterprises and there died of yellow fever; Anna Maria (1780–1844), wife of George Bryan, clerk of the State Senate and auditor-general; Rebecca Regina (1782–1845), wife of Daniel Dinkle, died at Carlisle, Pa.; Susanna Juliana (1785–1817), wife of Joseph Cottrell, hardware merchant of Columbia and Lancaster; Sybilla Amelia (1786–1839), wife of John Christian Ernst, a farmer and merchant of Easton, Pa.; John Frederick, born at Lancaster, Dec. 19, 1789; and Eva Henrietta Steinman (1791–1842), wife of Richard Treat Leech, farmer and merchant of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Of these, the only son, John Frederick Steinman, succeeded, on attaining his majority, to his father's mercantile business in Lancaster City, which he developed into large proportions, and conducted with great success until his retirement from the business, in 1849, when he transferred it to his eldest son, George M. Steinman, who had been his partner since 1836. He was a non-commissioned officer of a volunteer company in the war of 1812, and marched to Elktown. He was first president of the Conestoga Steam Cotton-Mill Company, organized by citizens of Lancaster; active in the City Councils for many years, and a member of the first Select Council of the city, chief organizer of the school system of the city, and a director of the school board for a number of years, over which he was first to preside; took an active part in building the first reservoir, and, while he took a deep interest in the prosperity of his own, the Moravian, church, he was liberal in his opinions of other religious denominations. His public spirit led him to assist in all worthy local enterprises. He survives in 1883, in his ninety-fourth year, the oldest native resident of the city, and represents a generation long since passed away, the founders of many of our institutions and places of business, which have contributed largely to the growth and prosperity of the city of Lancaster. His first wife, Maria Gill, of Lancaster, whom he married Sept. 5, 1811, died Nov. 25, 1818, having borne him one son and three daughters,—Henrietta Dickert, born March 1, 1813, became the wife of George H. Bomberger, of Lancaster; George Michael, born July 11, 1815; Margaretta Rosina (1817–1817); and Mary Gill Steinman, born Oct. 14, 1818, wife of Elam D. Hurst, of Lancaster. By his second marriage, in 1824, to Mary Smith (1794–1851), daughter of Charles Fahnestock, of Chester County, Pa., he had children: Susan Smith, Margaretta Sybilla, Charles Fahnestock, Rebecca, John Frederick, Amelia, and Andrew Jackson Steinman, born Oct. 10, 1836, by profession a lawyer, one of the proprietors and the senior editor of the *Lancaster Daily Intelligencer*, and chairman of the Penn Iron Company.

George Michael Steinman, eldest son of John Frederick and Maria Steinman, obtained an academic education in the private school of the eminent teacher, John Gummare, of Burlington, N. J. At the age of eighteen he went into business with his father in Lancaster, to which he succeeded upon his father's retirement in 1849, as before stated, greatly enlarging the business and extending the patronage of the trade in jobbing and retail. He conducted the business until 1869, when he associated with himself as partners his son, George Steinman, and Capt. George M. Franklin, under the firm-name of George M. Steinman & Co., which firm continues trade at the old stand at 26 and 28 West King Street in 1883. Mr. Steinman is a public-spirited citizen, and has filled many places of trust and honor. He was a member of the Common Council of the city of Lancaster for some eleven years, president of the Council for eight years, and a director of the school board for eleven years, of which he was president from 1846 until 1854. He took an active part in building the second reservoir for the city and the Central Market-House, and was one of the originators of the sinking-fund of the city. A Union Democrat during the late civil war, he was one of the first to raise his voice in defense of the Union, and to assist in raising troops to put down the Rebellion. He was a candidate for Congress from this district, and received a flattering vote, although defeated at the polls by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens by a small majority in one of the most bitter partisan campaigns in Lancaster County.

George Michael Steinman married, April 5, 1838, Elizabeth Frederika, daughter of John Myer, of Lancaster, who was born Dec. 3, 1816. They have one son and two daughters,—Sarah Myer, wife of Capt. George M. Franklin, a member of the firm of George M. Steinman & Co.; Mary Elizabeth; and George Steinman, member of the same mercantile firm before mentioned.

RICHARD McGRANN.

Richard McGrann (1794–1867), a native of Ireland, came to America in 1819, then without means, but a young man of indomitable perseverance and a well-balanced mind. He was a man of warm impulses, unimpeachable integrity, and great public spirit, and at the time of his decease the Philadelphia *Press* said of him, "Richard McGrann was well known in Pennsylvania as one of the most enterprising and courageous contractors in the State. The elegant bridge which spans the Schuylkill at the end of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, is a lasting and most creditable monument of his labor; the Pennsylvania

and Northern Central Railroad, as well as many other lines, testify to his success."

Among the public works constructed by Mr. McGrann were: The State Railroad between Lancaster and Philadelphia, Lehigh Canal, Raritan and Union Canals, the Welland Canal, portions of the Erie Railroad, a large part of the heavy work of the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad; and, in connection with other gentlemen, nearly the whole of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, including the bridge across the Delaware and Lehigh at Easton, Pa., was his last public work, and he died while constructing the railroad bridge at the latter place.

Mr. McGrann settled in the township of Manheim, Lancaster Co., in 1835, where he built a house in 1838, and there kept his residence until his death, the property being owned since by his son, Bernard J. McGrann, an engraving of which appears in this work. He was never solicitous of public place or the emoluments of office, although he was a man of large influence in the county.

His wife, whom he married before leaving Ireland, was Alice, daughter of Bartley Sheridan, who bore him eight children, and died in 1848. The eldest died young; Bridget became the wife of Hugh Fitzpatrick; Richard; Elizabeth became the wife of John McGovern; John; Alice R. is the wife of Hon. John T. MacGonigle, mayor of the city of Lancaster; Patrick F. Bernard; and Bernard J. McGrann, only two of whom, Mrs. MacGonigle and the youngest son, survive in 1882.

Bernard J. McGrann, youngest son of Richard McGrann, was born on the homestead in Manheim township, Lancaster Co., June 24, 1837, and has resided there since. He obtained his education at the public schools of Lancaster and at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md. From 1854, after completing his studies until 1870, he devoted nearly his whole time to agricultural pursuits on the home farm, and upon the death of his father succeeded him in the firm of Reed, McGrann & Co., bankers in Lancaster, whose banking-house was established in 1857. Mr. McGrann has added largely to the homestead real estate in Lancaster County, and is among the extensive growers of leaf tobacco. Seeming to inherit the spirit of enterprise from his father, since 1870 he has been largely engaged in the construction of public works in Pennsylvania.

In company with others he built the Catawissa Extension Railroad to Williamsport, in 1870, ready for the rolling-stock, and subsequently graded a portion of the Bound Brook Railroad, extending from Jenkintown to the New Jersey line, including the bridge across the Delaware. Without partners he located and constructed the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad from Pittsburgh to Youngstown, Ohio, a distance of seventy miles, including a bridge across the Ohio, ninety-five feet above the water, with a channel span one hundred and forty-six feet in length. This, his last public work, he began in 1878. He married in 1872, January 3d, Mrs. Mary, widow of the late William F. Kelly, and daughter of Philip Dougherty, of Harrisburg, Pa., by whom he has two children, Richard Philip and Francis McGrann.

THOMAS BAUMGARDNER.

The progenitor of the Baumgardner family in York, Pa., was Leonard, a native of Germany, who first settled at York on coming to America, where he died in 1821. By his wife, Barbara, he had children, —Thomas (1783–1872), a hatter and farmer, whose wife was Elizabeth (1782–1850), a daughter of Jacob Gartman, of York, married in 1805; Daniel, Mrs. Benjamin Weiser, and Mrs. Jenkins Crothers, of the same place. Of these, Thomas, father of our subject, had children,—Abraham (1806–1841), hatter, of York; Isaac (1808–1837), also a hatter; Ann Mary (1809–1811); Jacob (1811–1857), merchant in York and Lancaster, dying at the latter place: Eliza (1812–1833), wife of Jacob Upp; Joseph (1815–1862), currier at York; Thomas, subject of this sketch; Catharine, born in 1819, widow of the late John J. Cochran, journalist, of York and Lancaster, who died in 1879, aged sixty-three; and Henry Baumgardner, born in 1821.

The latter finished his education in the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, and came to Lancaster in 1839, where he has been closely identified with its business interests since, a period of forty-four years. He was in the mercantile business until 1861, and has been since largely interested with his brother Thomas in the coal business. In 1872 he established the Beverly cordage-works, in New Jersey; was one of the originators of the cotton-mill industry of Lancaster; built five large tobacco houses in Lancaster, in 1870 and 1871, on Lemon Street; was one of the founders of the Gas-Light and Fuel Company; a member of the school board and Common Council for a number of years, and has done efficient service on the Finance Committee. His first wife, Anna Louisa, daughter of Christopher Kurtz, whom he married in 1844, bore him children,—Clara Louisa, wife of Rev. R. W. Hufford, a Lutheran minister; Henry Kurtz, manager of the cordage-works at Beverly; Anna Mary, wife of J. F. Cross, of Philadelphia; and William T. Baumgardner. His present wife is Mary Salina, daughter of James Prosser, and widow of the late J. Cadwell.

Thomas Baumgardner, of Lancaster, was born in York, York Co., Pa., Dec. 20, 1816. He obtained a practical education in boyhood in the school of his native place, but at the early age of thirteen began his business life, which has been constant, active, and worthy of notice in the history of Lancaster City, extending through a period of fifty-four years. For

five years he was a clerk in Thomas C. Lane's store, at Carlisle, Pa., and in March, 1835, came to Lancaster, where he was a clerk in the store of Henry P. Carson for eighteen months, and afterwards, until 1840, his partner in business. In the latter year he purchased a property on the northwest corner of North Queen Street and Centre Square, and opened mercantile business on his own account, which he continued until 1852. In 1842 he began to deal in coal with an annual sale of one thousand tons, which was brought down the Susquehanna to Columbia from Wilkesbarre in arks, and afterwards in canal-boats, and subsequently associated with himself in this business his brother, Henry, and later, his son, John H. Their sales annually in Lancaster reach some twenty-two thousand tons, while the whole amount supplied the city is some eighty thousand tons. The Baumgardners were only preceded in the coal business in Lancaster by one Robert Johnson, who dealt in it in a small way for five years previous. They are also extensive miners and shippers of coal from the Shamokin Valley, and interested in the Enterprise and Franklin Mines, having offices, for the better control of their trade, at No. 311 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, and in the Trinity Building, New York City. Thomas Baumgardner was the first shipper of anthracite coal to Boston from the Shamokin Valley, shipping it by canal and river to Delaware City, and from thence by vessel. He is largely interested with Capt. George M. Franklin in the Sand Mining Industry of Lewistown, Mifflin Co., which furnishes the finest glass sand in the United States, shipping it to other States, and is a large holder of various iron founding interests of Pulaski County, Va.

In 1844, Mr. Baumgardner was one of the originators of the cotton-mill industry of Lancaster, contributing largely in the construction of the several mills, and he is a member of the firm of Shenk, Bausman, Carpenter & Co., owners of Cotton-Mill No. 4, Lancaster. He was formerly a valued director in the Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad, in the Lancaster County Bank, in the Lancaster Bank, in the Lancaster Savings Institution, and in the Northumberland County National Bank, from which he has now retired, and he is a director in the Lancaster Fire Insurance Company, and of the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company. He obtained a charter from the State Legislature, and built the Enterprise Railroad in 1868, which he sold soon after to the Reading Railroad Company. In 1869 he built the Junction and Breakwater Railroad, in Delaware, of which he was the principal owner, and subsequently sold it to the Old Dominion Steamship Company, retaining an influential share in its management. He is president of the Enterprise Coal Company, a director and stockholder in the Green Serpentine Marble Company of Harford County, Md., the only mine of the kind known in the world, with office in Wilmington, Del., and in connection with his brother and son herein mentioned, and five other citizens of Lancaster, in 1876, built the Lancaster City Gas-Works, holding a large interest therein as stockholder and director of the Lancaster Gas-Light and Fuel Company. Outside these interests, Mr. Baumgardner carries on farming near the city and a flour-mill on Pequea Creek in Pequea township, and is a director of the *Lutheran Observer* Company of Philadelphia.

Although unassisted financially in starting out in life, by industry, far-seeing and judicious management, practical ideas, and correct business habits, he ranks among the foremost business men of the county and State, and while he has avoided politics and never sought either political place or the emoluments of office, he has aided with time and means all worthy public and local enterprises.

He married March 5, 1840, Susan Ann, daughter of John and Ann Mary (Boyer) Hoff, of Lancaster. Their children are Mary Elizabeth, wife of Edwin Eberman, a lumber merchant of Lancaster; John H., a graduate of Philadelphia Polytechnic College, in the class of 1863, and in business with his father; Ellen Louisa, widow of the late James Patterson, a lawyer of Lancaster; Margaretta Ann, wife of Wilson H. Jenkins, a lawyer of Camden, N. J.; Susan Ann, wife of F. R. Howell, in the marble business in Lancaster; David L., deceased; Eliza Atlee, wife of Paul Gerhart, a commission merchant of Lancaster.

The progenitor of the Hoff family here was John George Hoff (1733–1816), a native of Westerburg, Germany, married Justina Margaretta Schnertzel (1743–1806) in 1761. He, with his wife and three children, came to America, landing at Philadelphia in August, 1765, and soon after settled in Lancaster, where he followed the business of watch- and clock-maker the remainder of his life, and reared his family of fourteen children.

One son, John (1776–1818), was a watch- and clock-maker in Lancaster, cashier of the Farmers' Bank, and treasurer of the old Lutheran Church. His wife, Ann Mary Boyer (1779–1853), bore him children,—Anna C., born in 1801, wife of Henry R. Reed, banker in Lancaster; Anna Maria (1803–1825), wife of Henry P. Carson, merchant in Lancaster; Margaret Justina, born in 1805; Justina Rebecca, born in 1808; Ann Eliza (1809–1871), was the wife of Dr. Washington L. Atlee, of Philadelphia; George Frederick, born in 1810, watch-maker in Lancaster; John George, born in 1812, merchant in Waterloo, Iowa; Henry A. Hope, born in 1814, engineer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ann Louisa, born in 1817, died young; and Susan Ann, born in 1819, wife of Thomas Baumgardner, of Lancaster, subject of this sketch.

PATRICK McEVOY.

Patrick McEvoy (1805–1870), a native of Mount Mallick, Queen's County, Ireland, came to America in

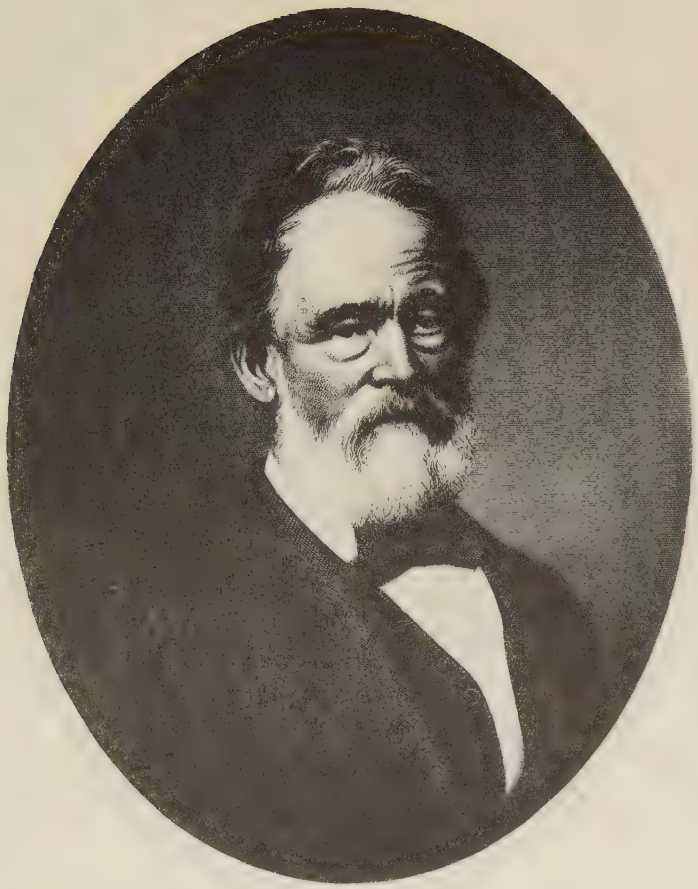
1823, and, like many others who have left kindred and friends to better their condition in a foreign land, so he also, with little but a robust constitution and willing hands, while yet in his minority, met the obstacles incident to a stranger striving for place. Returning to Ireland, he married, in July, 1835, Julia Maher (1813–62), a native of the same place as himself, and a daughter of Timothy and Mary (Gorman) Maher. With his wife he again crossed the ocean, and soon became the business partner of Mr. Malone. His self-reliance and enterprising spirit led him to engage largely in business, and in a few years he became one of the most extensive railroad contractors in this country. He had large contracts in the construction of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, the New York and Erie, on the Susquehanna Tide-Water Canal, and in the neighboring State of New Jersey. He built the section of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad at Kittanning Point, which is regarded by railroad men as one of the finest pieces of work in the United States. At the time of his death he was engaged in completing a very large contract for the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, in constructing Bennett's Branch Railway, eighteen miles in length, at Driftwood. Mr. McEvoy became a member of the banking-house of Evans, McEvoy & Co., Lancaster City, in 1867; was the owner of large real estate, a stockholder of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, a director of the Lancaster, Mount Joy and Middletown, and of the Conestoga and Big Spring Valley Turnpike Companies, and also a director of the old Lancaster Bank. He visited Ireland five years prior to his decease, and spent considerable time among the scenes of his youth. In the fall of 1864 he was chosen a Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, and he was a consistent member of St. Mary's Catholic Church, of Lancaster, and a liberal contributor to all worthy objects brought to his notice. Mr. McEvoy purchased a valuable homestead on the Harrisburg turnpike, in Manheim township, just outside the city, about 1840, upon which he resided afterwards until his death. Mr. McEvoy was one of the founders of the Buchanan, McEvoy, and Reynolds Relief Fund, and he bequeathed various amounts of money to the Boys' Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia, to the Catholic College at Overbrook, to erect a mortuary chapel in the Catholic Cemetery at Lancaster, and was liberal in his contributions to various charitable objects, not forgetting munificent donations for the needy of his native country.

Timothy Maher, before alluded to, landed in New York from Ireland in 1847, where his wife soon afterward died. He died not long afterward in Lancaster. Three of their children died before coming to America, and four sons, all mechanics, and three daughters accompanied their parents here. The sons all became contractors, and were engaged for many years in the construction of public works in this country. Patrick resides in West Philadelphia; John (deceased); Daniel (deceased) was a partner with Patrick McEvoy and James Purcell in building the Indiana Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1854–55; Timothy, resides in West Philadelphia; Julia, wife of Patrick McEvoy, before mentioned; Mary, born Sept. 2, 1815, was married in 1836 to James Dunn (1813–1847), who was born near Mount Mallick, Queen's County, Ireland, and died soon after arriving in this country; and Honora Maher. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Dunn settled in Lancaster, where she has since resided. One son, whose portrait appears in this work, James Timothy Dunn, born Aug. 17, 1837, in Mount Mallick, died in Lancaster April 21, 1872. He obtained his early instruction in the public schools in his native country and at Lancaster City, and completed his education at St. Francis' College, at Loretto. He was engaged in constructing a railroad in New Jersey with his uncle, Patrick Maher; was agent of the Waynesburg Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and subsequently transferred to an important position at Williamsport, Pa. Returning to Lancaster, he was first a clerk in the office of the collector of internal revenue at Lancaster, under Mr. Strickler, and afterward appointed deputy collector, having charge of the office and business. In 1867 he took charge of his uncle's (Mr. McEvoy's) interest in the banking-house of Evans, McEvoy & Co., Lancaster, where he remained for a time, and then was made superintendent by Mr. McEvoy of the construction of the Bennett's Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Driftwood. He was a young man of quick perception, ready business ability, and had the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. The other children are Mrs. Willam E. Lant, of Lancaster; Mrs. John A. Mullen, died Aug. 26, 1878, aged thirty-four years; and Anna H. Dunn, who died July 19, 1872, aged twenty-five years.

JACOB GRIEL.

Jacob Griel, son of John Frederick and Elizabeth (Goll) Griel, was born in Würtemberg, Germany, June 2, 1804. His parents were wine-growers; both died in their native country and left three children,—Rosina, Sophia, and Jacob.

In 1819, Jacob, then a lad of only fifteen years, set out for America, leaving friends and home. He landed in Philadelphia on September 13th, having in money only one dollar, but owing sixty. Thus he found himself in a new country and among strangers. Before leaving home he had worked as an apprentice for one year at shoemaking. He at once after landing set out on foot for Lancaster, his future home, where for four years he applied himself as a journeyman shoemaker, and saved enough of his earnings to start in a small way the shoe business for himself. This he continued successfully on North Queen Street, near the Square, until 1843, when he



Jacob Reed

Patrick H. Coon

James L. Dunn

B. B. Martin

opened a dry-goods store on the same street. He continued mercantile business until 1853, and retired from trade, having, by his honest dealing and judicious management, not only acquired a fair competency, but had during these years retained the confidence of the community. In 1836, Mr. Griel had purchased sixty-four acres of land adjoining the city, which, in 1883, includes the extension of Orange, Chestnut, Walnut, James, and Lemon Streets, and College Avenue, west of Charlotte Street.

The elevated site for the college grounds he sold for that purpose, and what was then common farm lands is now a desirable part of the city of Lancaster for private residences.

Since his retirement from trade his time has been largely taken up in the improvement of this real estate, and through his son, John Frederick, he has erected on this property one hundred and sixty-nine brick houses, sixty-one of which he owns. Besides, he has laid out the extensions of the several streets above named, and Pine, Lancaster Avenue, and Nevin Streets crossing them on this property. Thus, from a penniless boy, Mr. Griel has become the largest real-estate owner in Lancaster, and has contributed more buildings to the city than any other man. He has led a quiet and unostentatious life, free from a desire for political honor or official place. He is a member of the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, of Lancaster, and has always been a liberal contributor to all worthy enterprises and charitable objects in the vicinity.

He married, April 23, 1831, Margaret, daughter of John Fravel, of Philadelphia, who was born in 1813, and died March 25, 1844. His second wife, Sarah Angeline, a daughter of Dr. Aylesberry, of Philadelphia, died Sept. 15, 1880, aged sixty years, leaving no children. His children by his first marriage are John Frederick, born March 11, 1832, learned mercantile business in Philadelphia, and then carried on the hosiery and glove trade from 1851 to 1871, when he returned to Lancaster, and has since had largely the charge of his father's business; Jacob, born Dec. 22, 1833, carried on mercantile business in Philadelphia, returned in 1873, and with his brother is a manufacturer of brick on the property before mentioned; Mary, born Sept. 4, 1840, is the wife of Henry L. Sultzbach, of Marietta; Margaret Louisa, born Jan. 28, 1843, died March 28, 1883, was the wife of H. H. Betts, of Philadelphia.

BARTON B. MARTIN.

Barton B. Martin was born in the township of East Earl, near the eastern confines of Lancaster County, and is a descendant of the old and hardy Swiss Mennonite stock who peopled that section early in the last century. His father, John Martin, was one of the most progressive men of his day, prompt to identify himself with every movement which promised to open up to his locality increased facilities for education or to secure local improvements.

Barton was the eldest of a family of nine children, all of whom to-day are well and widely known and respected as men and women of integrity and worth in the communities in which they live.

He was equipped for the battle of life only by such ordinary common school education as the outlying country districts of his day afforded, but he carried into the struggle what no amount of academic training could supply the want of,—indomitable pluck, tireless energy, and a determination to succeed. These qualities he evinced early in life, and the circumscribed conditions of his farm-home being unsuited to their development, he, at the age of fourteen, started into life on his own responsibility as a clerk in the store of a relative at Rohrerstown, in Lancaster County. His keen business insight led him to look for greater opportunity in a wider field, and before he became of age he had embarked in his career as a country merchant at Millersville, in the same county. Here he did for many years a lucrative and extensive business, and became known far and wide for his principles of fair dealing and strict integrity. It was here that he married his estimable wife, Catharine Rohrer, and after his marriage became a devoted and earnest laborer in the Lutheran Church.

A numerous family springing up around him, and noting anxiously the meagre array of educational privileges the locality afforded, he, together with Rev. L. M. Hobbs, D. S. Bare, and several others of the more liberal and energetic citizens of that vicinity, in the summer of 1854 embarked in an enterprise for erecting at Millersville an institution for academic training. It was regarded as a bold and hazardous enterprise, public sentiment was unfriendly, and at the inception of the enterprise in not a few instances hostile; but with Mr. Martin to conclude was to carry out, and then and there were laid the foundations of what afterwards developed into the celebrated Millersville State Normal School, which from that day to the present (1883) has in one way and another, during its distinguished career, sent forth from its walls over twenty thousand students to bless the disinterested sacrifices of its founders. In laying the foundations deep and wide for the noble edifice which afterwards was to crown their labors, no one contributed more liberally both of time and means than the subject of our sketch; and on one occasion, when the infant institution was threatened with destruction by creditors who were no longer willing to await the tardy subscriptions upon which its credit had depended, Mr. Martin promptly came forward, and with his personal indorsement of the obligations which had been contracted in its erection, secured it a new lease of life. He long remained a trustee and faithful friend of the institution, and after seeing its success firmly established by being taken under the patronage of the Commonwealth, he withdrew from

its direction, which has been so ably and successfully continued by others to the present time.

In 1859, Mr. Martin closed out his business at Millersville, and erected an extensive dry-goods store at the corner of West King and Prince Streets, in Lancaster City. After a few years, his health becoming impaired by the too great confinement incident to mercantile life, he entered upon the lumber and coal trade, in which he has been continuously engaged for the past thirty years. During that period he has been interested in the manufacture of lumber in the counties of Clinton, Centre, and Cambria, where he owns extensive tracts of white-pine lands. He also had wholesale yards at Lock Haven and Columbia, and a retail yard at Lancaster. His career as a lumberman has been a busy one; handling many millions of feet of lumber annually, he has become well and widely known as one of the ablest men in his line in Eastern Pennsylvania.

He is at present the principal member of the extensive coal-mining firm of Martin & Co., whose properties cover several thousands of acres of the best bituminous coal-field of Cambria County, and who have offices at Philadelphia and Lancaster, and shipping wharves at Greenwich Point, South Amboy, and Baltimore. He is likewise interested in some thousands of acres of timber- and coal-lands on the line of the new Vanderbilt railroad, which penetrates the Clearfield region.

During the war he was an earnest supporter of the government, taking an open and active part in every movement to further the cause of the Union, and contributing liberally of his efforts and means to that end. His beautiful home, "West Lawn," at Lancaster, is notably one of the handsomest pieces of architecture in the county, and one of the best specimens of a villa residence in the State.

Mr. Martin is the father of nine children, two sons and seven daughters. The eldest son, E. K. Martin, Esq., an attorney at the Lancaster bar, with an extensive practice, is a graduate of Amherst College, in the class of 1871. He entered the army at the outbreak of the war, when only sixteen years of age, as a member of the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, served through the entire war, participated in the great engagements and campaigns in the Southwest under Sherman, Thomas, Buell, and Rosecrans. After the war he completed his college course, subsequently attended Columbia College Law-School, in New York City, and in 1876, as a student of Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, was admitted to practice at the Lancaster bar.

John C. Martin, the second son, is a member of the firm of Martin & Co.; has for years been associated with his father in the manufacture of lumber and the mining of coal. He, too, entered the army at a very early age, as a lieutenant of Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was for a long time a member of the staff of Gen. Tyler, of the Army of the Potomac. He was an efficient officer and is a successful business man.

HON. ANTHONY E. ROBERTS.

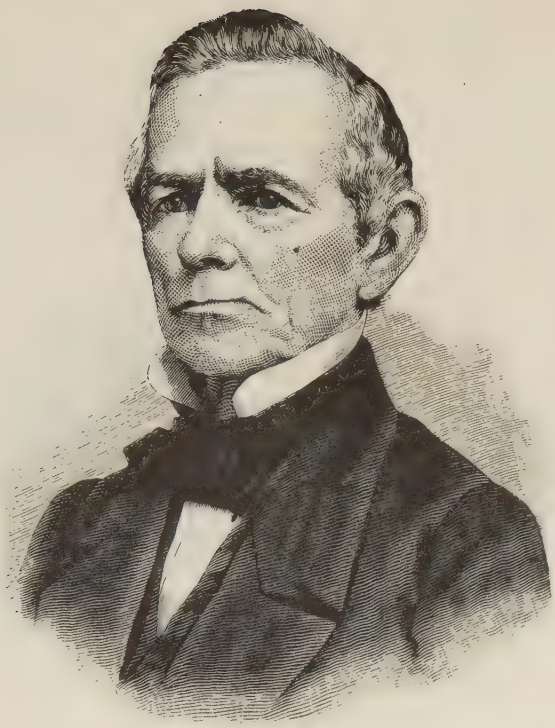
Hon. Anthony E. Roberts, one of the oldest residents of Lancaster, was born in Chester County Oct. 29, 1803, and removed with his parents to Lancaster County in 1804. He received in early life only the limited opportunities for obtaining an education afforded by the common school. He commenced his business life as a clerk in a country store at New Holland, where he remained until 1839, when he was elected sheriff of Lancaster County and served acceptably for one term of three years, returning to New Holland. In 1849 he was appointed marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania by President Taylor, and served in that capacity with ability until the close of President Fillmore's administration. In the fall of 1854, Mr. Roberts was elected on the American ticket to the United States Congress from the Ninth Congressional District, composed of Lancaster County. In 1855 and 1856 he was found among the leaders in organizing the Republican party, strongly advocated its principles, and in the fall of the latter year was re-elected and returned to Congress, where he served upon important committees. He took up his residence in Lancaster City in 1855, where he has since been engaged somewhat in real-estate operations and the improvement of his property on North Prince Street. Mr. Roberts comes from German and Welsh ancestors, and is characterized by firmly-established principles of justice and right to his fellowmen, independent thought and action, and a well-balanced, reading, and reasoning mind. Throughout life he has sought to fulfill the full duties of the citizen, and both in public and private life enjoyed the confidence of those who knew him.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens named Mr. Roberts, with Edward McPherson and Hon. Oliver J. Dickey, as executors of his will.

In 1840 he married Emma, daughter of Andrew Bushong, by whom he has twelve children. Dr. Isaac E. Roberts, his eldest son, is a graduate of Union College and of Pennsylvania University, and a practicing physician in Philadelphia.

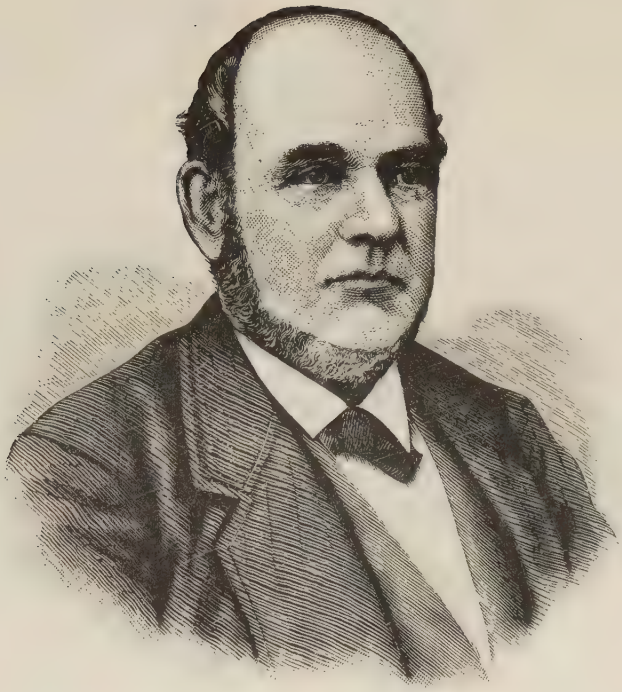
CAPT. EDWARD EDGERLY.

Capt. Edward Edgerly was born in Lancaster City, Sept. 13, 1837, and obtained his early education in the public schools of the city. At the age of eighteen he began learning carriage-making with Cox & Suydam in Lancaster, and after two and a half years here, one year in Philadelphia, and two years more as a journeyman at his trade in Lancaster, he, in 1859, established business for himself, Edgerly & Parvin, manufacturing carriage wood-work in Lancaster. On Sept. 16, 1861, patriotic to his country's call, he en-



A. E. Robeits

Edw. Edgerley.



A. W. Peacock

listed as orderly sergeant, Company K, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. H. A. Hambright commanding, and served for three years and ten months. This regiment was mostly engaged in the Western campaigns, and a part of the Army of the Cumberland, being successively commanded by Gens. Buell, Rosecrans, Thomas, and Sherman. He was promoted to second lieutenant October, 1862, after the battle of Perryville, and to the rank of captain in 1864, being mustered out of service at Alexandria, July 12, 1865. Capt. Edgerly was engaged in the battles of Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Dalton, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach-Tree Creek, around Atlanta, Jonesboro', Sherman's march to the sea, around Savannah, Ivoryboro', and the severe battle of Bentonville. Ill health, resulting from exposure in the army, deterred him from resuming his business upon his return to Lancaster, and for one year he was in the service of the post-office in the city. In 1868 he re-established himself in the carriage manufacturing business on Market Street, Lancaster, Edgerly & Co:, where he has carried on a successful business since, mostly for home trade. Capt. Edgerly has served for five years in the Common Council of the city, and in the fall of 1878 was elected on the Republican ticket register of wills for Lancaster County, and served for one term of three years.

He married, in 1858, Rosanna, daughter of John Stehman, who carried on a foundry in Lancaster. The children of this union are Edward Everett, Bertha, Sherman, Anna S., Mary, Harry Emery, Mabel, and Catherine Edgerly.

Thomas Edgerly, the emigrant ancestor, a native of England, came to America, was received an inhabitant at Oyster River, township of Dover, N. H., 19th 1st mo., 1665, and admitted a freeman "At a Countie Court held at Portsmouth 25th June, 1672," he being at the same time one of the grand jury thereof, and having taken the oath of "fiedelty at a training ye 21st June, 1669." In 1684 he was a magistrate, and he was one of the justices before whom the Rev. Joshua Moody was tried at Portsmouth for non-conformity, through the instigation of Edward Canfield, Governor of the province. At the memorable attack on Oyster River settlement, July 18, 1694, his garrison-house was evacuated, and with five others set on fire. As soon as the Indians were gone Thomas Edgerly succeeded in putting out the fire and saved a part of his house. The old Edgerly garrison-house is still standing in Durham (formerly Dover) township. Zachariah, his son, was mortally wounded while trying to escape, with others, in a boat. Thomas Edgerly was living in 1700. His wife, Rebecca, daughter of John and Remembrance Ault, of Oyster River, whom he married Sept. 28, 1665, bore him children,—Zachariah, killed by the Indians; one daughter, made captive by the Indians; Thomas, Samuel, John, and Joseph. Of these, John resided at Oyster River, and owned large real estate, as deeds dated from 1700 to 1728 testify. He was dead in 1740, as the "Junior" was omitted from his nephew's name at that date. His wife, Elizabeth, bore him six children whose names are known,—Elizabeth, John, Zachariah, Joseph, Alice, and Mrs. Joseph Bickford. Of these, Joseph married and resided in Durham. His son, Capt. Edward Edgerly, was killed at the battle of Eutaw Springs, Sept. 8, 1781, and left a son, Capt. Edward Edgerly, who was probably a native of Maryland, and who married, in 1790, Elizabeth, daughter of John Kirk, of Little Britain township, Lancaster Co., Pa. Their son, Gideon Emery Edgerly (1795–1849), was father of Capt. Edward Edgerly, married Elizabeth Keller (1800–1881). He was a hatter in Lancaster City. His children are Jacob, Ann (wife of William Rahl), Harriet (wife of William P. Leonard) Levi, Mary (wife of Luke Suydam), Sarah (wife of John Barnhart), Charlotte (wife of Samuel Gross), and Capt. Edward Edgerly.

A. H. PEACOCK.

A. H. Peacock, manufacturer of iron at Lancaster, Pa., and one of the proprietors of the Conestoga Furnace, was born at Reading, Pa., June 26, 1821. His early education was limited to a few years in the private schools of his native place. The death of his father in 1828, leaving a widow and eleven children, necessitated self-reliance on the part of the children who could earn their own living, and the subject of this sketch dates the beginning of his business career to the time when he was only eight years of age. For thirteen years he was engaged on the Schuylkill Canal. In 1847 he had lain aside enough of his earnings to engage in business on his own account, and from that date until 1863 carried on general mercantile business in Reading. For two and a half years following he was a member of the firm of Hunter & Peacock, iron manufacturers at Mosalem, Berks Co., Pa., and for a year carried on a forge in Oley township, in the same county, formerly owned by Jacob K. Spang. In 1867, Mr. Peacock purchased the blast-furnace at Lancaster, and the firm of Thomas & Peacock conducted the business until 1878, when, on account of the death of his partner, B. B. Thomas, the firm-name was changed in 1879 to Peacock & Thomas, the father's interest being represented by his son, Robert C. Thomas. Under Mr. Peacock's management the business of the furnace has doubled, and in 1883 yields one hundred and fifty tons of pig-iron per week, giving employment to one hundred and fifty men. The hematite ores used in the Conestoga Furnace are mined in Lancaster County, on the line of the Quarryville Railroad, and the mines are owned by the company.

Mr. Peacock, while a resident of Reading, served for several years as a member of the board of control. He is a director of the Penn Iron Company, is interested in other furnaces in different parts of the State,

and for seven years (1872 to 1879) was one of the owners of the Howard Iron-Works in Centre County, Pa. He was one of the incorporators of the Lancaster and Reading Narrow-Gauge Railroad, built in 1872, of which he has been president since the death of Maj. M. R. Shenk in 1880.

He married, in 1849, Charlotte K., daughter of Jacob Spang, an iron manufacturer in Berks County, by whom he has seven sons and four daughters. His father, Thomas Peacock (1776–1828), resided in Reading, and was a manufacturer of cut-nails as early as 1804. This business he continued until machinery was introduced about 1815, and supplied the northern part of the State with nails. His wife, Margaret Orth (1791–1874), of Harrisburg, bore him eleven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was next to the youngest.

CHARLES A. HEINITSH.

John F. Heinitzsch (now spelled Heinitsh) was receiver of duties for the king of Poland. One of his sons was mayor of Lutzen, consul regens, and a renowned attorney; another son, Carl Heinrich Heinitsh (1738–1803), a native of Lutzen, Saxony, served six years' apprenticeship at Weissenfels, in a mercantile house, beginning in 1753, landed at Philadelphia May 14, 1772, and the same year settled in Lancaster, Pa. For some time he was a clerk for Paul Zantzinger, a merchant, but in 1782 founded the drug business in Lancaster, which has been carried on by him and his descendants over a century. He continued the business until his death in 1803, was succeeded by his son, Charles August, until 1816, then by Charles August and his brother, John Frederick, until 1818, by the latter until 1841, when he associated his son, Charles A., with him until his retirement from business in 1849, since which time it has been conducted by the son, subject of this sketch. Carl Heinrich Heinitsh's wife, Sophia Hartoffel (1762–1802), whom he married in 1782, bore him children, —Charles, Henry E., Charlotte (1783–1852), wife of Leonard Eichholtz; Charles August (1786–1823), John Frederick (1792–1858), and Henrietta Maria (1798–1856), wife of James Smith, druggist, of Lancaster. Of these John Frederick served his apprenticeship of five years with his elder brother, apothecary and druggist, and for one year following 1815 was a partner in the drug business with Dr. Samuel Humes, before joining his brother. He removed the business in 1818 from West King Street, where it had been established in the house of Paul Zantzinger, to East King Street, and it has been continued in the first and second squares of that street since, and at the present stand, No. 16, since 1841.

John Frederick Heinitsh served in a company of Pennsylvania riflemen at Baltimore in 1814, and was honorably discharged. He was a great lover of the sciences, botany, mineralogy, chemistry, etc.; warden, elder, and secretary of the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity for a number of years, and a respected and highly-esteemed citizen of Lancaster. He married, in 1818, Susan (1795–1853), daughter of Christopher Hager, of Lancaster, who bore him children, —Henry Hager, Charles A., Sigmund W., William Edward, merchant, and John Frederick, a druggist in Lancaster, all deceased but the second son, who was born in Lancaster, July 31, 1822. He was educated in the private schools of Lancaster, at Lititz Academy, and at the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. At the age of sixteen he began as a clerk in his father's store, and since 1841, a period of forty-two years, he has been identified as an apothecary and druggist in Lancaster, the successor of his father and grandfather.

He was at the first meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association held at Philadelphia in 1851, became a member of the association in 1856, was once its third vice-president, and was elected its presiding officer at Niagara, N. Y., at its annual meeting in September, 1882. Mr. Heinitsh was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, organized at Harrisburg, Feb. 26, 1878, was chosen its president, presided at the annual meeting at Reading in June of the same year, and by re-election was also its presiding officer at the annual meeting at Pittsburgh in June, 1879. Upon the organization of the Lancaster County Pharmaceutical Association in April, 1882, he was chosen its president; William Maulick, vice-president; A. A. Hubley, secretary; and Henry B. Cochran, treasurer. He is identified with the Lutheran Church of Lancaster, and active in promoting all worthy objects brought to his notice. He married, in 1851, Maria, daughter of Henry R. Reed, of Lancaster, and has no surviving children.

Charles August Heinitsh, before mentioned, had a son, Charles Hambright, who was a druggist in Philadelphia and Portsmouth, Va., dying at the latter place in 1853.

Henry E. Heinitsh also had two sons, Edward H. and Henry E., the former a druggist at Columbia, S. C., and the latter a druggist at Spartanburg, S. C.

PATRICK KELLY.

Patrick Kelly, the largest and most successful cattle dealer that ever lived in Lancaster County, died at his residence on Orange Street, in Lancaster City, Aug. 9, 1861, in his sixty-fourth year. He was a native of Ballinascreen, County Derry, Ireland, and came to this country while a young man in 1824, and settled in Lancaster. On July 4, 1841, he married Mrs. Catherine Murray, a daughter of James and Catherine (Sheridan) Duffy, of Marietta, and sister of James Duffy, of that borough, whose sketch is in this work. She was born Jan. 15, 1805, and survives in 1883, having an only surviving child, Miss Agnes

Kelly. Before the transportation of stock by rail, Mr. Kelly was largely engaged in purchasing cattle in the Western States, principally in Illinois, and for that purpose employed several men. After the herd was collected, it was driven through the country to Lancaster, often taking from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty days, varying according to the size of the herd and the distance to be driven. These cattle, upon reaching here, were disposed of to farmers and others, mostly in Lancaster and Chester Counties and in Eastern markets, for which purpose Mr. Kelly kept several salesmen. In his business relations he became widely known for his integrity and honest dealing in his extensive purchases and sales, and this reputation was not only established here, but wherever he was known. This was his life business, and he was closely devoted to it for a period of about thirty-seven years. In 1857, Messrs. Patrick Kelly and Richard McGrann were the principals in founding the Reed, McGrann, Kelly & Co.'s banking-house, in Lancaster, with which he was identified until his death. Mr. Kelly received a liberal English education in his native country, was well informed upon the current topics of his time, and was social and frank in his manners. He was a judicious business man, and although unassisted pecuniarily in starting out in life, he accumulated a competency. He was kind-hearted, and frequently assisted others to complete their undertakings, giving them plenty of time to reimburse him for his expenditure. He was identified with St. Mary's Catholic Church of Lancaster, a liberal contributor to its support, with other necessary charities of the city.

One brother, older, Michael, preceded him here, who died in Lancaster, leaving children. His parents were Michael and Catherine (Heron) Kelly, of County Derry, Ireland, and his grandparents were James and Mary Kelly, of the same place.

ISAAC DILLER.

Caspar Diller (1675–1775), of French Huguenot descent, as is shown by documents in possession of the family dating back to Michael Dillar, court-preacher of the Electorate in 1543, a native of Alsace, France (now Germany), was the progenitor of the Diller family in Lancaster County, Pa. He and his wife, Barbara, whom he married in England, and two children settled in the locality of Loch Platz, about one mile south of New Holland, on Mill Creek, in Earl township, about 1729. Here they engaged in agricultural pursuits, and their numerous offspring, numbering some two hundred and fifty in 1830, were mostly located between the Conestoga, near Hinkletown, on the north, and Mill Creek on the south.

Members of this large family have been prominently identified with the medical and legal professions and as ministers of the gospel, as well as with agricultural and other business pursuits, and some have served with distinction in the Revolutionary war and in subsequent struggles for the rights of American citizens in the United States. Among these are Rev. John Baker Clemsen, D.D., of Claymont, Del.; the late Rev. Jacob W. Diller, D.D., for the last forty years of his life rector of St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Alonzo P. Diller, S.T.B., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Walter North, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Rev. Simon Diller, of Churchtown, Pa. In the medical profession: Dr. David Diller, York Sulphur Springs; Dr. Joseph Moritz Diller, of Ohio; Dr. Samuel Ringwalt, late of New Holland; Dr. H. M. Diller, of Pequea; Dr. John Diller, Maryland; Dr. Charles H. Diller, also of Maryland; Dr. Washington H. Baker, of Philadelphia; Dr. John R. Diller, of Lehigh County, Pa.; Dr. Winfield Scott Yundt, of New Holland; Dr. Willoughby Walling, of Louisville, Ky.; and Dr. Esaias Kinzer, State senator from Lancaster County. Also of soldiers in the Revolutionary war: Maj. Enos Diller, a distinguished officer at the battle of Brandywine; Capt. Roland A. Luther, of the Mexican war; Col. Cyrus Diller, Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; Maj. William S. Diller; Capt. Luther Yundt Diller, wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor; and Lieut. Simon J. Diller, of the late civil war. Isaac R. Diller was prominent in the politics of Pennsylvania before settling in Chicago, was chairman of the Illinois Democratic State Central Committee in 1856, and consul to Bremen during the Buchanan administration; and Dr. Diller Luther is now agent of the Pennsylvania State Board of Charities. Other members of the family have been able lawyers and judges, among whom are Judge George Washington Baker, of San Francisco; Stewart Leidich, member of the Carlisle bar; Horace Roland, Berks County bar; and Horace and Harry Yundt, of the Lancaster County bar.

Caspar Diller had three sons,—Philip Adam, Han Martin, Caspar, Jr.,—and seven daughters. Of these, Philip Adam (1723–77), a native of Pflatz, near Heidelberg, came here with his parents, married Elizabeth (1727–1807), daughter of Leonard Ellmaker, who came from Germany and settled in Earl township in 1726. Their children were Adam, born in 1746; Anna Maria, 1748; Christina, 1750; Magdalina, 1752, Margaretta, 1755; Leonard (1759–98); Peter (1761–1816); and Isaac (1763–1835). Of the above, Leonard married Mary Magdaline Hinkle, of Hinkletown, who bore him children: George (1785–1858); Jeremiah, went to Kentucky in 1807, was prosperous in business, and owned and commanded several steamboats on the Mississippi; General Adam, captain of a troop of cavalry in the war of 1812, sheriff of Lancaster County in 1827, and adjutant-general of Pennsylvania for six years following 1839; Elizabeth and Mary Diller. Of these, George A., a native of the county, resided most of his business life in Lancaster City, married Lydia Souder (1785–1845), who bore

him children: William; Rev. Jacob W. Diller, D.D., before mentioned; Catharine, wife of John Reilly; George J.; Mary, wife of W. W. Fisher, Chambersburg, Pa.; Samuel; Isaac; and Sarah, first wife of W. W. Fisher, before named. The youngest son, Isaac, is the subject of this sketch, was born in Lancaster City, Feb. 5, 1823. Owing to reverses of his father he had no pecuniary assistance in starting out in life, and after the age of thirteen cared for himself. One year as clerk in a grocery store, from 1836 to 1843 as clerk in the dry-goods store of George Fahnestock, and five years more in the store of John N. Lane, of Lancaster, gave him a reputation for integrity and a knowledge of business enterprises. In 1848 he entered the hardware store of Steinman & Son, Lancaster, as book-keeper, afterwards became a valuable salesman, and from 1860 to 1872 was a partner in the business (George M. Steinman & Co.). Although retiring, he continued business relations with Mr. Steinman in his store until 1877. The same year he succeeded by purchase to the large hardware business on East King Street, established by Christian Mayer in 1790, afterward carried on by George L. Mayer until 1837, and by his son, Henry Mayer, until 1840, but for a time previous to his purchase by Diller & Groff. This business Mr. Diller successfully continues in 1883, assisted by his sons. Mr. Diller has never sought office and never held any political place. He has assisted with his means all worthy enterprises and objects of the city tending to promote the welfare of its citizens. In early life he identified himself with the church as a member, was vestryman of St. James' Episcopal Church for many years, and was one of the founders of St. John's Episcopal Church in 1854, of which he was for many years a chief supporter as well as vestryman and warden. He married, in 1849, Anna, daughter of Jacob Frey and granddaughter of Jacob Frey, one of the early merchants of Lancaster. Their children are Rev. Alonzo P., before mentioned, William F., Charles F., Samuel B., and daughters, Lydia and Anna M. Diller.

COL. JAMES CAMERON.

Col. James Cameron, son of Charles Cameron and brother of Gen. Simon Cameron, was born in Maytown, Lancaster Co., Pa., March 1, 1801. He started out in life without pecuniary assistance, and worked his way by successive steps to distinction. As a young man he was fond of reading and study, and for a time was a partner in the *Lycoming Gazette*, and in the year 1829 obtained control of the *Lancaster Sentinel*. He read law with James Buchanan, afterward President of the United States, and Judge Molton C. Rogers, of Lancaster; was admitted to the bar in 1829, served one term as district attorney, and practiced his profession in Lancaster City until 1846. In 1843 he was appointed deputy attorney-general of the Mayor's Court, in place of S. Humes Porter, resigned, having been appointed in 1839 superintendent of motive-power on the Columbia Railroad in place of Andrew Mehaffey. For one year following 1846 he was sutler at New Orleans, during the Mexican war, and in the fall of the next year went to Gosport, Va., where he remained until 1851 engaged in building the steamship "Powhatan," and repairing other vessels for the government. In the latter year he retired to his farm near Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa., where he lived in comparative quiet until the Southern States began to withdraw from the Union. He was then employed a secret agent by the government to intercept dispatches of the seceding States, and otherwise watch their secret movements throughout the South. Upon the breaking out of hostilities, in 1861, he was urged to accept the rank of colonel as commander of the Seventy-ninth New York Highland Regiment by the then Secretary of War, his brother, Gen. Simon Cameron. Although sixty years of age, he responded to the appeal that summoned the loyal sons of the United States to the defense of her insulted flag and her imperiled institutions. Reluctantly at first, but with his whole heart and soul in the work, he accepted this responsible position, and soon had the confidence and esteem of his regiment, which embraced many of the most intelligent and wealthy citizens of the metropolis, thus accepting the conviction that the path of duty and honor was thus providentially opened up before him. His appearance in full uniform at the head of his men when on parade is said to have been very imposing. The regiment was among the first to feel the shock of battle at Bull Run on the fatal 21st of July, and nobly did they do their duty as soldiers and patriots. In the thickest of the fight Col. Cameron fell at the head of his men, nobly waving them on to conflict. His last command, if not his last words were, "*Scots, follow me!*" He fell, pierced through the heart with a minie-ball, and his body was left in the confusion of the retreat on the field of battle. His name stands beside those early martyrs in the cause of truth and right,—Ellsworth, Baker, and Lyon. Months afterward his body was identified by his devoted wife's miniature being found on it, and brought north for interment. A correspondent speaking of the repulse of the Union army at Bull Run, says,—

"Col. Cameron, who had repeatedly rallied his men, seemed paralyzed at this new reverse; he dropped his sword from his hand and looked a moment at the retreating mass. Some of his men still fired, and when one of his lieutenants came forward for orders about the wounded soldiers, he turned suddenly towards him, faced the battery, and at the same instant a minie-bullet pierced his breast. He fell without a groan. After his fall the rout became complete, and night saw the disheartened army in full retreat toward Fort Corcoran. His widow survives in 1883, and resides in Lancaster City, Pa. She is a daughter of Jacob Leman, and was at the time of her marriage, in 1829, to Col. Cameron the widow of the

Patrick Kelly

Isaac Diller

late Dr. Bertram Galbraith, who practiced medicine at Bainbridge, Lancaster Co.

LEVI SENSENIG.

Levi Sensenig, stock-dealer of Lancaster City, was born in East Earl township, Lancaster Co., Pa., Aug. 27, 1834. His boyhood was spent at home, where he worked in the mill of his father. At the age of twenty he started out in life for himself, unassisted pecuniarily, but possessed of a will to succeed, and an untiring ambition to carve out a competency for himself. Upon the death of his father, in May, 1863, he had accumulated sufficient means in the butcher business and dealing in stock in a general way to enable him to purchase the residence and mill property (Bairs' mill) on the Conestoga formerly occupied by his father, the latter of which he conducted in connection with his other business. He began buying cattle in Ohio, and driving them to Lancaster in droves for sale, prior to the war, and in 1863, as his drove was approaching Gettysburg, a large part of them were slaughtered to supply the Union troops just prior to the memorable battle at that place, for which, however, he received fair compensation. In 1867, Mr. Sensenig was chosen keeper of the Lancaster County prison, took up his residence in the city, and held this position for a term of four years.

At the close of his official term he resumed his business, and made preparations to deal in cattle on a larger scale. At this time the cattle trade was carried on in Lancaster County by some forty dealers, who made their purchases largely in Pittsburgh, the then great cattle mart of Pennsylvania. In 1870, James Steward built a cattle-yard at Lancaster for the reception and shipment of stock, in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad. The accommodations of this being insufficient for Mr. Sensenig's increasing trade, he built a yard of his own, at the northeastern end of the city, sufficient for the reception of a large herd of cattle or other stock, and by his extensive purchases in Chicago, St. Louis, and Buffalo, as well as Pittsburgh, he in a short time made Lancaster the great central market for the Eastern trade instead of Pittsburgh, and since about 1875 the cattle trade at Lancaster has made rapid advances. The well-fattened cattle received from the West are sent on to New York and Philadelphia, and supply the local trade for one hundred and fifty miles around, while the lean cattle are sold to farmers, who feed and prepare them for market.

The location of Lancaster County, with its richness in grass and grain, and its nearness to Eastern markets, places it far in the advance of almost any other territory of many times its size for the propagation and preparation of stock for market, and it is said that during the winter season as many cattle are fed and made fit for market in Lancaster County as in any two Western States, on account of the superior accommodations for stabling and preparing their food, and at a less cost.

The estimated number fattened during the winter season in Lancaster County is thirty thousand head. By well-directed efforts and judicious management Mr. Sensenig has increased his purchases and sales since 1871 from two thousand to forty thousand head of cattle annually, and at the present time is counted by far the largest dealer in the East. His stock is brought by railroad from different points in the West, and after being properly selected at Lancaster, forwarded to the several markets of the East.

He married, in 1855, Catherine, daughter of Samuel Snyder, of Earl township, who died in 1856. He married his present wife, Emma, daughter of Daniel Hull, in 1863. His children are Daniel H., Edwin (died at the age of six years), Christian H., Harry, and Lillie Grace Sensenig. His father, a miller by trade, carried on this business for fifty-one years. He was a native of Earl township, where he spent his life, and died at the age of seventy years. His mother, Susannah, now seventy-five years of age, is a daughter of Christian Root, a wealthy farmer and miller in East Earl township, who died at the age of sixty years. Their children are John (deceased), Isaac, Daniel (deceased), Maria (deceased, was the wife of John K. Snyder), Elizabeth (deceased, was the wife of Samuel S. Martin), Mattie (wife of Martin Sensenig, of East Earl township), and George R. Sensenig.

His paternal grandfather, John Sensenig, was a wealthy farmer in Earl township, and gave each of his sons a farm. Both his father and grandfather Sensenig were in religious faith Mennonites.

GEORGE W. SCHROYER.

George W. Schroyer was born Sept. 9, 1818, near Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa. Although not born in Lancaster County, he came from Lancaster County stock. His grandfather left his farm near the Coleman estate, in the northeastern part of the county, in the year 1795, and moved to the central part of the State while it was yet a wilderness. His father, Col. Schroyer, kept the hotel across from Lewisburg, and took a prominent part in politics. Mr. Schroyer remained home until 1836, when he went to Harrisburg and served four years' apprenticeship at the printing business under Packer, Barret & Park, who published *The Keystone*. In 1845 he was married to Miss Anna E. Thompson, daughter of J. B. Thompson, of Harrisburg, and in the fall of that year he purchased the *Columbia Spy*, which he sold in the latter part of 1847 and returned to Harrisburg, where he remained until 1854, when he came to Lancaster to take charge of the *Inland Daily*, and in 1856 he left the *Inland Daily* to become foreman of the *Evening Express*. His health failing him, he purchased his present home from Dr.

H. E. Muhlenberg in 1863, and after twenty-seven years' labor at the printing business he went to the cultivation of flowers and vegetables. He was the first person in Lancaster County to go into the cultivation of flowers extensively; in fact, he was the pioneer of floriculture in this county. When he purchased his home in 1863 there was only one small green-house; now (1883) he has eight large green-houses, besides a large lot of cold-frames, having over thirty thousand feet of glass. He employs from six to ten men.

His son, Harry A. Schroyer, who was born in Harrisburg, Jan. 29, 1850, and married, Oct. 27, 1875, to Miss Anna V. Myers, daughter of Samuel Myers, of Chambersburg, Pa., assists him in his business, and has charge of the cut-flower department. He has always taken an active part in politics, being a Republican. In 1879 he was elected a member of Common Council from the Ninth Ward by a majority of six, and was the youngest member in Council that year. The following year he was defeated by seven votes. In 1882 he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and was the first person to name Marriott Brosius as the candidate for congressman-at-large.

Mr. George W. Schroyer makes the cultivation of roses a specialty, and was the first person to grow tomatoes, cabbage, egg- and pepper-plants in pots. He has done more than any one to develop the taste for floriculture in Lancaster, and deserves a great deal of credit, more so from the fact that when he began in 1863 he knew nothing about the business except what he had read.

CHAPTER XXX.

BOROUGH OF COLUMBIA.[1]

THE thriving borough of Columbia occupies the site of "Shawanah Indian Town," which consisted of two or three dozen wigwams and huts constructed with logs. They were scattered along Shawanese Run principally, but there were others along the run passing through the northern section of the town. A number of these Indians remained at this place for some years after the white settlers came. They never at any time had a valid claim to the land, and were only squatters, subject to the will of William Penn and the "Susquehannocks," who were in turn subjects of the Five Nations of Indians who had conquered them.

This place, which was the scene of many a conflict between the Susquehannocks and the Indians who lived in New York to obtain the mastery over each other, whose bones were left to enrich the soil, has been succeeded by one of the most flourishing towns in the State.

[1] By Samuel Evans, Esq.

Original Owners of the Town Site and Descent of Title.—The accompanying draft was made by John Taylor for Jeremiah Langhorne soon after he located this land by virtue of an English warrant.

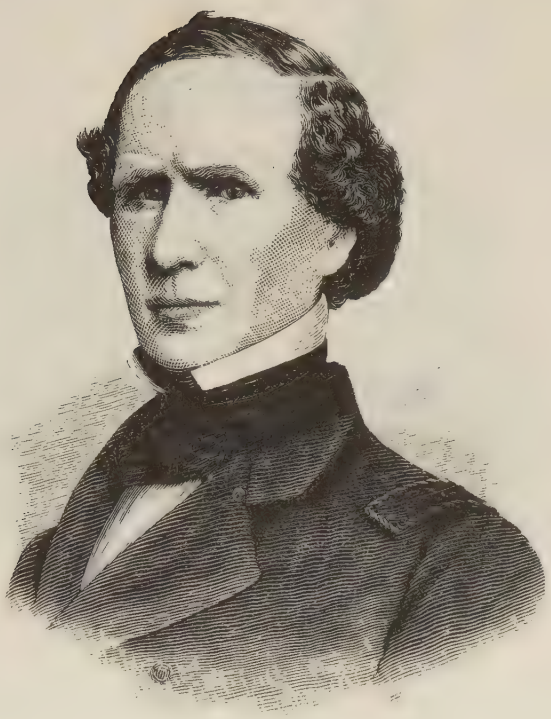
On the "17th and 18th of 11th mo., 1701," William Penn gave a patent to George Beale, of Surrey, in Great Britain, for three thousand acres of land clear of Indian encumbrances. Beale, on the 17th and 18th of October, 1718, sold the same to Jeremiah Langhorne. Richard Hill, Isaac Norris, and James Logan, the loan commissioners, on the 25th day of July, 1717, issued a warrant directed to Isaac Taylor, surveyor of Chester County, to survey to Langhorne five hundred acres along the Susquehanna, a part of the aforesaid three thousand acres. This survey "began at a marked hickory at mouth of a run at River, up river three hundred and twenty-six perches to a post; thence east by James Logan's land five hundred and eighty-nine perches to a post; around by vacant land to an ash at Run seventy-one perches, down run, containing five hundred acres."

Robert Barber purchased this tract Aug. 20, 1726, and was in actual possession of the same for a year or more before Langhorne conveyed the title to him in 1727, for which he paid two hundred pounds. Samuel Blunston and John Wright were witnesses to the execution of the deed. The acknowledgment of Langhorne was taken before John Wright, Sept. 8, 1731, four years after the conveyance was made. The draft hereto annexed explains when and how this tract was divided.

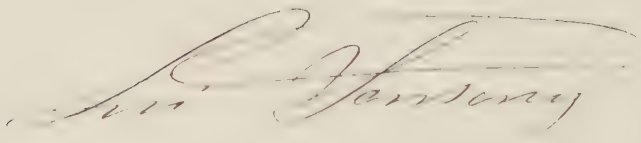
Barber gave a mortgage to the loan commissioners for two hundred pounds for his two hundred and fifty acres. He died before the payments were all made, and by mutual consent between the land commissioners and Barber's children, the former sold the land and conveyed the title to Hannah Barber, the widow of Robert Barber, June 12, 1750. The land was described as bounded by a line extending up the run seventy-one perches, two hundred and forty-five perches to a post, ninety-one perches, by land of John Wright four hundred and thirty-nine perches to a run; thence down run to river, containing two hundred and fifty acres.

Robert Barber directed how this land should be divided. His widow followed these directions, and conveyed on the 14th day of October, 1761, sixty-two acres to her son Robert. (The Third Ward of the borough embraces this tract.) On April 19, 1770, she conveyed to her son James forty acres, which is now owned by the heirs of Jacob Strickler, E. K. Smith, Samuel Truscott, Michael S. Shuman, and J. W. Stacy, and Fred. S. Bletz, and Henry S. Wolfe.

It appears from the draft that the Langhorne tract was divided on the 26th day of April, 1726, Barber getting two hundred and fifty acres of the lower part, John Wright getting one hundred and fifty acres adjoining on the north, and his daughter, Susannah Wright, one hundred acres adjoining her father on



James Buchanan



the north. Robert Barber and his wife, Hannah, on the 31st day of August, 1726, made a conveyance for one hundred acres of land to Susannah Wright. Upon the tract belonging to Miss Wright "Old Columbia" was laid out; and upon her father's tract John Wright's addition was built.

Arrival of the First Settlers.—On the 23d day of August, 1726, Samuel Blunston, then of Darby, Chester Co., Pa., purchased from James Logan three hundred acres of land, adjoining Susannah Wright's land on the north; and on the 10th day of January, 1733, he purchased from Logan three hundred acres, which belonged to Logan, as marked on the draft. On the 2d day of Juue, 1741, he received a patent from John, Thomas, and Richard Penn for two hundred and twenty-five acres more. It is probable that John Wright was the first one of these pioneer settlers who visited the place where they settled. By an examination of the minutes of Chester Monthly Meeting it appears that he preached to the Indians at Conestoga before this land was purchased by them. Mr. Barber was also one of the assessors for Chester County in 1724–25, and Conestoga was assigned to his district. It was the custom then for the township constables to make a return to the assessors of all the taxables. When the day of appeal came the assessors were assigned to various districts, and they sat generally at some tavern in their district, where the inhabitants went to attend the appeal, when they so desired. Mr. Barber in this way may have also visited the spot. He was the first, however, to move to the place in the spring of 1726, and was followed in the fall of that year by the others.

At that time it was the custom with the loan commissioners to make an agreement with a settler permitting him to take up land upon the condition that he settled and remained upon it for one year, free of charge, and at the end of which time, if he so desired, a patent was granted to him upon the payment of the sum agreed upon. This seems to have been the case with Barber.

When these pioneers came they found a Shawanese village scattered along and near the run which bears their name. The lower part, selected by Mr. Barber, was covered with a heavy growth of large trees, consisting of hickory, oak, and walnut, a fine stream of water running along its southern border, upon which he erected a saw-mill in 1727, a short distance above the Kauffman stone-quarries. Along its northern border Shawanese Run bounded it, and in the centre of the tract a small stream flowed from a spring to the river. He erected his dwelling close to a spring and a few yards from the present dwelling of Jacob C. Stoner.

John Wright built upon his own land, about one hundred yards from the river, upon ground now occupied by dwellings belonging to Abram Bruner. The Wright mansion was torn down in 1874.

Blunston did not build upon the land included in his first survey. He found a more eligible site for a residence upon Susannah Wright's land, and he purchased from her several acres, which was cut out of the northern border of her land, which sloped gently to the river, and upon the northern and southern side of this purchase. This is now occupied by Samuel B. Heise. Part of the dwelling erected by Mr. Blunston is still standing, and may be seen on the north side of Mr. Heise's dwelling. Of the three tracts Mr. Barber's seemed to be the most desirable one, on account of the abundance of timber, water, and superior quality of the land. He was given the first choice of the land.

When John Wright came to the Susquehanna he was a member of the General Assembly, Samuel Blunston a land surveyor.

Both were trusted and held in the highest esteem by John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, and from the day they landed upon the shores of the Susquehanna they led an honorable and busy life.

The northern and southern line, as the same appears upon the draft, forms the boundary of the town. The line on the northeast side does not extend as far in that direction as it appears upon the draft. When the county came to be organized John Wright was appointed one of the justices, and was the presiding justice until he resigned. Samuel Blunston was appointed prothonotary, register, and recorder, and Robert Barber, sheriff.

Wright's Ferry.—In the year 1730, John Wright procured a patent for a ferry. He built a ferry-house, which stood on the north side of Locust Street, near Front. In the rear of this house, which faced the south, was a garden which embraced all of the ground between Bank Alley and to a point about sixty feet from Front Street, and extended as far north as the stone dwelling below Walnut Street. In front of the ferry-house the road leading from Lancaster to the ferry ran, and beyond the road the barn belonging to the ferry-house stood, which was struck by lightning and burned down before the town was laid out. There were several acres of land belonging to the ferry, which extended from Locust Street south to the alley which divided the land of the late John Lowden Wright and James Cresson, and between an old public road (now Second Street) and the river. The garden and this last-described tract were not embraced within the limits of Old Columbia, and it was not divided into building lots until after the erection of the brick ferry-house, which stood where the Pennsylvania round-house now is. The travel over this ferry by emigrants moving south and west was very great. They did not have long trains of wagons to transport their goods, but used pack-horses.

During the dry season stock of all kinds were compelled to ford the river, which was very shallow. The ferry-boats were large "dug-outs" that would carry one or more tons. Persons and their household stuff

were placed in them and ferried over. When the water was too high to ford the river with a wagon, two "dug-outs" were lashed together and the wheels placed in each. When horses and cattle in large numbers were to be taken over a canoe was sent in advance, with a person in the stern who led one of the stock with a rope, when all the rest followed. If this was not done, the leader sometimes became confused and swam in a circle or returned to the shore from whence they started. If the leader was not caught and its head turned in the proper direction, they became exhausted and were drowned. After the erection of the new ferry-house and large flat-bottomed boats were introduced, the travel became so great that two days elapsed before some parties could get their "turn." It was no unusual thing to see from one hundred and fifty to two hundred vehicles of various kinds waiting at the ferry-house for their turn, and to serve those who came in regular order the ferryman numbered their vehicles with chalk. The water was often so low at this ferry, by reason of the greater width of the river, that ordinary dug-outs could not be floated across. Hence many travelers sought Anderson's Ferry, three miles farther up the river. Thomas Cresap received a patent for a ferry at "Blue Rock," four miles below Wright's, from Lord Baltimore in 1730, but it was never able to rival the ferry here.

By reason of Mr. Wright's great prominence in public affairs, his ferry became not only a point of local note but well known in Europe, and was spoken of frequently in official papers of the Crown of England. John Wright, Jr., a son of the old pioneer settler, took charge of the western end of the ferry, and built a tavern and ferry-house. He remained upon that side of the river until his death. Although John Wright had been a public speaker at Friends' Meeting, and Barber and Blunston were at one time prominent members of the same society, their intercourse with men of prominence and familiarity with public affairs seem to have swerved them from the routine of habits and discipline adopted by that society, and were not averse to adopting the means most available for the preservation of their homes and the peace of their families and the welfare of the community at large. As the settlement increased around the ferry, the people were put to the inconvenience of traveling to Chikis Creek or Conestoga Creek with their grists. To accommodate the settlers, Samuel Blunston and James Wright (son of John) erected a corn- and grist-mill near the mouth of Shawanese Run, which stood where the road-bed of the Pennsylvania Railroad now is. In the year 1745, Samuel Blunston devised his half of this mill to James Wright. When Gen. Braddock was seeking in vain for supplies from Virginia for his army, he was compelled to appeal to the province of Pennsylvania for help. Among those who responded favorably was our Quaker friend, James Wright, who filled kegs with flour, and sent large quantities upon pack-horses to Raystown (now Bedford) to supply the army. He did not wait until he was paid before he delivered the flour, but acted promptly as a patriot should do, and the emergency required. This little corn-mill was again taxed to supply the Indians to keep them from starving at a time when they were afraid to go out among the farmers to beg or steal from the frontier settlers.

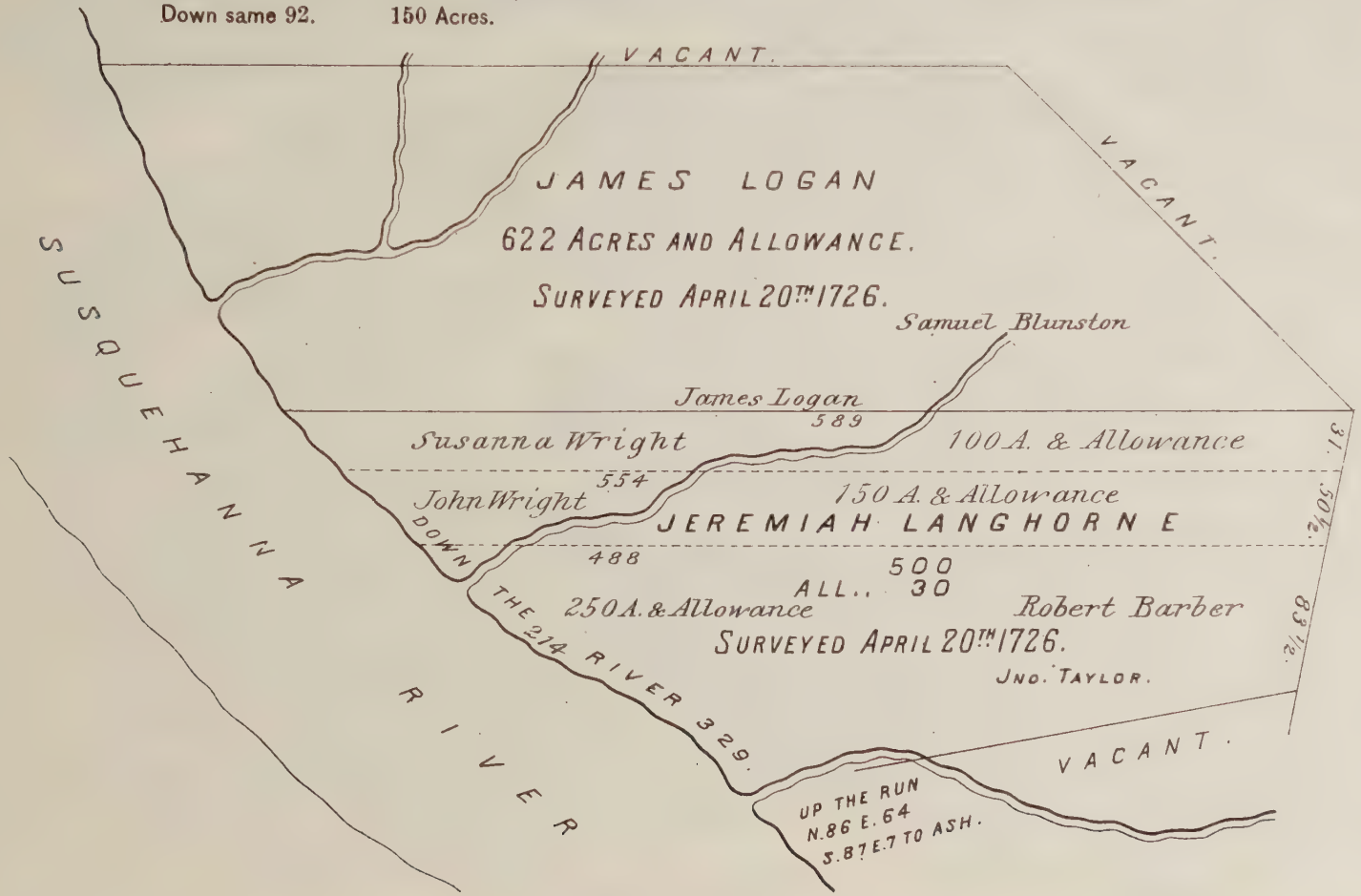
The defeat and disaster which overtook Braddock's army in June, 1755, near Fort Duquesne, was immediately followed by a panic among the frontier settlers, which extended along Cumberland Valley and many miles above Harris' Ferry. The settlers fled for safety to Lancaster County. Many took refuge in Drumore and Little Britain townships, and others sought safety at Wright's Ferry. Rumors of the approach of the savages, who were murdering the frontier settlers, caused great alarm at this place.

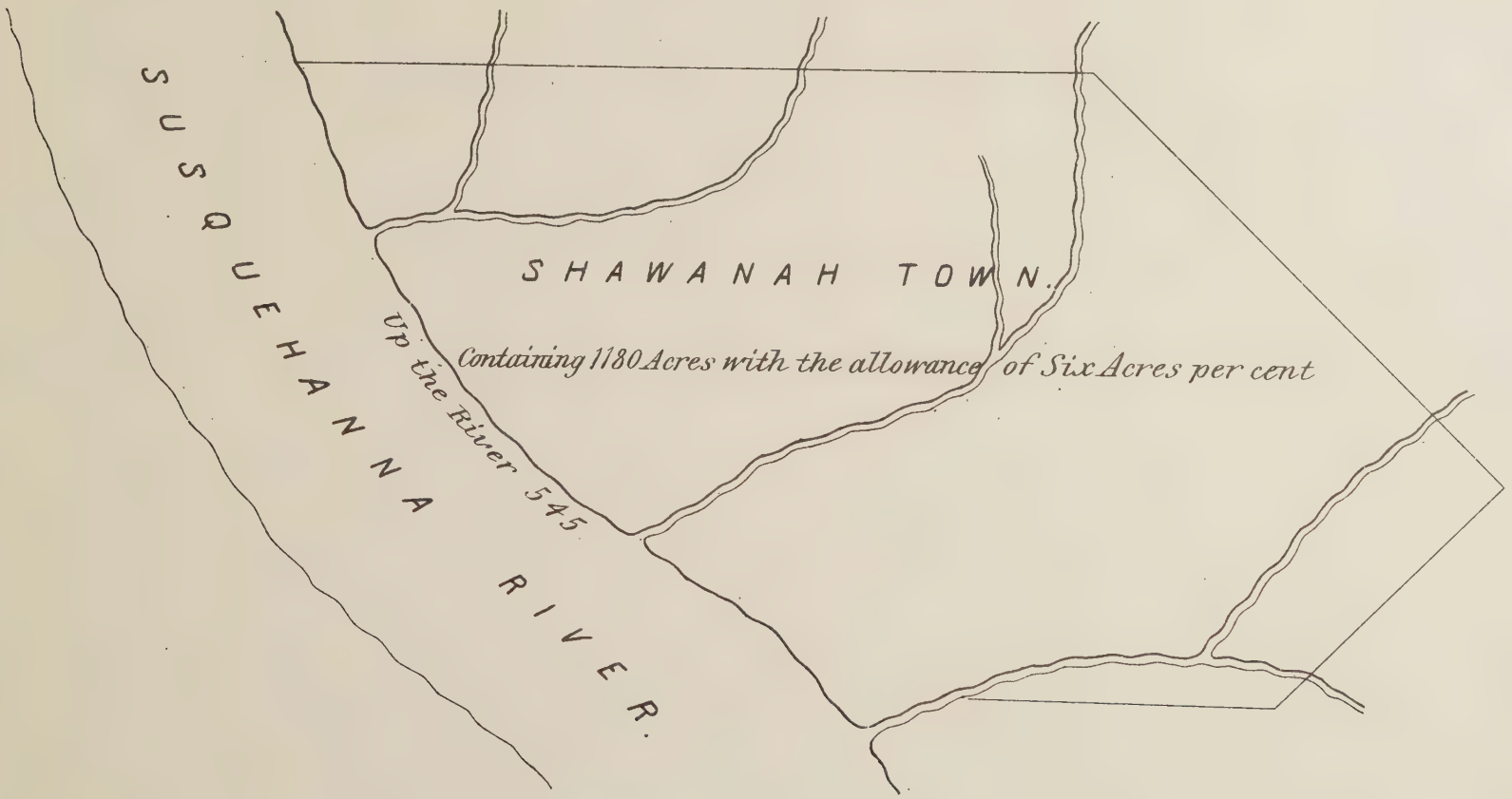
The women and children were sent to Philadelphia, and the able-bodied men went to James Wright's mansion, and fortified it. The venerable stone building is standing yet, along Second Street, and is owned and occupied by the descendants of James Wright. The side fronting on Second Street is the rear side of the building. That one facing the river is the proper front. It was a formidable place of defense, and with the appliances and means of warfare then adopted by the Indians they could have made but little impression upon its stone walls and double doors of oak. There were no wooden buildings near it which the savages could set on fire and burn them out. The windows were very narrow, and could easily be used for port-holes. The men who were inside had fire-arms, and it is presumed that James Wright and his Quaker friends were fully cognizant that these weapons of warfare were there and ready to be used. Neither Blunston, Wright, or Barber cared to sell any of their land, or encourage the settlement of the place. A few persons were allowed to squat upon the land and build small cabins. They were tradesmen or laborers, who worked upon their farms. Neither John Wright, or his son, James, who inherited the land at this place, seemed to think that there ought to be a town, or that there was a necessity for one. And it remained for the latter's enterprising and sagacious son, Samuel, to move in that direction.

Columbia Laid Out and Named. — Susanna Wright, daughter of John Wright, Sr., died in 1785, and left her farm of one hundred acres—which is marked upon the "plan" heretofore inserted—to her nephew, Samuel Wright, son of James. In the spring of 1788 he had that part, extending from Front Street back about half of a mile, surveyed and laid out into building lots. On the 25th day of July, 1788, these lots, to the number of one hundred and sixty, were chanced off by lottery. Each "adventurer" paid "fifteen shillings," Pennsylvania cur-

RESIDENCE AND FLORAL ESTABLISHMENT OF
GEORGE W. SCHROYER,
HARRISBURG AVENUE, LANCASTER CO., PA.

Beg. at mouth of run, up same 18 to maple.
Ditto N. 57 E. 9 maple, up run 40 maple.
N. 88¼ E. 439 vn. 13 E. vacant, 44 to Sus. Wright's.
West 514 v., S. 44, W. 26, to Susquehanna River.
Down same 92. 150 Acres.




SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.
Up the River 545
SHAWANAH TOWN.
Containing 1180 Acres with the allowance of Six Acres per cent

rency, for a ticket, which entitled the holder to one lot. The lots upon the plan of the town were numbered, and the holders of the tickets took lots corresponding to such numbers, without regard to their eligibility. These tickets were purchased and held by persons, many of whom lived in different sections of the county and the eastern part of the State, who never became residents of the place, but sold their lots to others at a large advance. Upon the margin of the town "plan" Samuel Wright made the following memorandum before the lottery drawing was made, and thus every one who desired to purchase a ticket could see the plan and understand his intentions. It read as follows:

"The lots from No. 1 to No. 16, inclusive, are 52 feet in front and from 190 to 290 deep." (These lots extend from the stone dwelling on Front Street below Walnut, which stands on lot No. 16, up Front to the Round-House.) "The range from 17 to 36, inclusive, are from 60 to 150 feet front and from 115 to 250 deep." (These lots extend along the north side of Walnut Street from the rear end of the Pennsylvania Railroad passenger depot lot to a point on the west side of Fourth Street.) "The lots in the regular part of the plan are 60 feet front and 191 feet deep, and in general, where the front is narrower the depth is greater, and where the depth is less the front is increased in proportion, so that the lots generally contain above a quarter and not quite a third of an acre each, exclusive of streets and alleys.

"*The ground between the Front Lots down to the Road is to be for the use of the Inhabitants of the place for to put any kind of Lumber on. But no buildings to be erected.*"

Samuel Wright wisely named the town Columbia. It sprang into importance at once, and attracted the attention of the whole country. On the 3d day of September, 1789, Thomas Scott, a member of Congress from the southwestern part of the State, in pursuance of a "notice given," moved "that a permanent residence for the seat of government be fixed." The House immediately resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to take into consideration the motion of Mr. Scott. Benjamin Goodhue, a member from the State of Massachusetts, was the first one to discuss the subject, and in his speech he made the following statement: "The Eastern members, with the members from New York have agreed to fix a place upon national principles without regard to their own convenience, and have turned their minds to the banks of the Susquehanna." This they considered the centre of the population, and in accordance with this view he offered a resolution, "That the permanent Seat of the General Government ought to be in some convenient place on the *east* bank of the River Susquehanna, in the State of Pennsylvania." Other places were named by members during the discussion. Col. Thomas Hartley, of York, was the first person to mention by name "Wright's Ferry." After the matter had been discussed for some time, he again arose and presented the superior inducements of this place in most eloquent language. He described Wright's Ferry as being on the *east* bank of the Susquehanna River, etc.

On the following day a motion was made to strike out the *east* bank of the Susquehanna, but the motion was defeated by a vote of 28 to 23. Michael Jenifer Stone, a member from Maryland, moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "east bank" and inserting "banks." This motion was carried by a vote of 26 to 25. An amendment was offered authorizing the president to appoint three commissioners to examine and report an eligible situation on the *east* bank of the Susquehanna, and an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars was named in the resolution for the purchase of land for the seat of government. This amendment was carried by a vote of 28 to 21. The bill as amended was passed by the House by a vote of 31 to 17. It was engrossed and sent to the Senate on the 22d day of September, 1789. On the 26th day of September, 1789, the Senate sent a message to the House informing that body that they had passed the bill for establishing the seat of government of the United States, with an amendment, naming a district of ten miles square, on the west side of the river Delaware, which was to include "Germantown." The bill was dropped for the session. At the session of 1790 the subject again came up on July 6th, and was discussed with great warmth and bitterness between the members. There was another measure before Congress, called the "Assumption Bill," in which the members from New England had a great interest. The measure did not have a majority, and in order to carry it its friends formed a combination with the Southern members who were opposed to it, and they resorted to what is known in modern legislative tactics as "log rolling." This measure, which assumed the war debts of the States by the general government, left in its wake great sectional bitterness, which was not allayed until many years had passed.

I have extended the history of the location of the seat of the general government at some length to make clear the fact that "Wright's Ferry" was situated upon the *east* bank of the river, and not upon the west side. Thoughtless persons have fallen into this error by supposing that "Wrightsville," which was named after the family who gave theirs to the ferry, was then in existence, or that it succeeded "Wright's Ferry." John Wright, Jr., owned the land upon that side of the ferry, but the old mansion farm was upon the east side, and the ferry was very properly described as being upon the east side. This is not written to offend our neighbors over the river, nor to rob them of what is their due, but to establish the truth of history.

The tradition among the descendants of the founder of the place is that the scope of country a mile east from the river was the spot designed for the Federal capital.

Geographical Features of the Locality.—The town was located and built along a gentle slope which faced the river, which at this point was a mile and one-eighth wide. Immediately along its bank there was a narrow strip of low, flat, sandy loam, which was overflowed by water during spring freshets. In width

this was from ten to thirty yards. From thence the ground ascended gradually for a distance of two hundred yards; from thence for a thousand yards the ascent was much less. From this slope, which faced the west, one of the grandest and most picturesque landscape scenes in this region was presented to the view. The broad and rapid stream in front was interspersed with islands and rocks, and the waters were often covered with numerous flocks of wild ducks. The western shore presented a succession of abrupt hills of various shapes, and a valley of unsurpassed fertility. Artists have attempted to place upon canvas this picture as it presents itself to the eye, and poets have written in vain to describe it.

The most desirable part of the town in its early days, and that which attracted the attention of settlers, was along Front Street, where they had an unobstructed view of the river and the matchless sunsets. The rapid growth of the town, and the immense business along the river-bank in handling produce and lumber, created a necessity for the erection of warehouses and room to pile lumber. The commerce carried on between the middle and northern section of the State and this place, which became a point of transshipment, was very great. Merchants and adventurers from the eastern part of the State flocked here in great numbers. Those who settled along Front Street did not have an unobstructed view of the river and hills very long, for great quantities of lumber were drawn from rafts and arks and piled upon the shore to dry, and great warehouses were built. Settlers began to build along Locust Street and upon higher ground.

Upon the land of Samuel Blunson two small streams of water ran to the river, both of which had their sources upon or close to the edge of his lands. These streams followed ravines to the river. The elevation along their banks did not assume the dignity of hills, but ran rather abruptly down to the water's edge. Between Walnut and Locust Streets there was also a ravine, which has been filled up since that part of the town has been built. Locust Street, from Bank Alley to Third Street, was laid out along the slope of rolling land, which required several feet digging on the north side and none on the south. There was a ridge between Alley "I" and Perry Street, and the water-flow from the eastern part of what is now known as the Second Ward, found its way along this ridge until it came to a ravine along Perry Street.

Shawanese Run, the largest of these water-courses, has its source three miles northeast of the town. It was fed by a small stream flowing into it from the north, at the borough limits, and by another flowing into it from the east. There was water enough in this stream to run a corn- and grist-mill. A little farther south was another small stream, which had its source on Robert Barber's land. Along the southern border of this tract there was another and larger stream than either of the others. The topography of the land was such that every part of it was easily drained, and there is no town in the State with better-kept and cleaner streets than Columbia, because of its fine drainage. All of this land was covered with a very heavy growth of the best timber to be found in America. Along the bottom-land at the river-shore there was an abundance of walnut- and buttonwood-trees. Thirty years after this settlement was made there was but eighteen per cent. of the land cleared.

Additions to the Town.—After Samuel Wright laid out the town there remained nine acres and fifty-six perches in connection with the old Ferry House. This extended from the stone dwelling-house on Front Street, near Walnut, to Locust, and from the river to Bank Alley; and on the south side of Locust Street, from Second to Front Street, extending south about three hundred feet. This tract belonged to James Wright's sons, Samuel, John, James, and William Wright, who held it as tenants in common. In October, 1795, the last three conveyed their interest to their brother Samuel, in this tract, in which was also included the Ferry House, kept by Joseph Jeffries. In the year 1794, Samuel Wright laid this tract out into nineteen building lots, and named it "Columbia Continued." The purchaser of lots on the east side of Front Street was also entitled to a lot extending from the river to a line sixty feet west from the east side of Front Street. They did not, however, in all cases avail themselves of this privilege. Between the river-lot it was provided that the owners thereof were to keep in repair canals which extended at right angles from the river to a point within a few yards of Front Street, between every pair of lots, which were used to allow "keel-boats" to enter and unship their produce. When the river was in a flood state the stream was very swift, and the safety of these little river crafts was endangered if left along the shore; hence the necessity for these little inlets for their protection.

Samuel Wright, the eldest son of James, in the year 1788 conveyed to his brother John one hundred and twenty acres, part of his father's estate. This land ran to the river, and was bounded on the north by Samuel Wright's land and on the south by "Shawanese Run."

In the year 1790 he laid out part of this land into about one hundred building lots, "No. 1" commencing at the corner of Second and Union Streets, at St. Joseph's Church, and extending up to Fifth Street on the north side, and from Furnace Alley on the south side to Fourth, down that street on both sides to Mill Street, down Union to a point near Third Street. This plan was named "John Wright's Addition." Subsequently the land along Front, above Union Street, was laid out into thirty-one lots.

In the year 1794 or 1795, Samuel Miller, a prominent and influential Quaker, who came from Downingtown and purchased the Ferry House and two and one-half acres of ground which extended from the

Ferry House north to the line of Samuel Bethel's land, and between Front Street and the river, from Frederick Stump. He laid it out into lots, and called it "Miller's Plan."

In the year 1812, Daniel Musser, a lumber merchant, and Amos Buckalew, a school-teacher, purchased several acres of land extending from Union to Perry Streets, and from Second Street to an alley east of Third Street. They held this as tenants in common. They laid it out into building lots, and called it "Musser and Buckalew's Plan." The lots were much smaller than those laid out by Samuel and John Wright. Buckalew was the uncle of the distinguished Democratic ex-Senator, Charles Buckalew.

That part of the town extending from Perry Street south, embracing the old mill-dam, was laid out by Rudy Herr (who came from the manor) and Jacob Rohrer, and was called "Rudy Herr's Addition."

In the year 1813, Robert Magill laid out twenty lots upon Filbert Street, which came to be known as "Sawneytown," after Mr. and Mrs. Sawney, colored people, who were once slaves. Mrs. Sawney was the "queen" of that locality, and ruled her "subjects" most effectually. She did not hesitate to use violent means to enforce submission from those who lived near her. Magill also laid out a number of lots at corner of Third and Union Streets. John Barber and Killian Epley laid out a number of lots along Front Street, below Union Street. This was called "Barber's and Epley's Plan."

The town grew with great rapidity, and many large and substantial brick dwelling-houses along Front and Locust Streets were built.

Samuel Wright reserved a square and a half of ground east of Second Street and in front of his dwelling, expecting that the permanent seat of the State government would eventually be located at Columbia. For more than ten years this question was agitated, and the popular sentiment of the people throughout the eastern section of the State, so far as it could be ascertained, was in favor of this place. But, unfortunately, there was no person from the neighborhood who was a representative in the Legislature who could watch and urge the superior claims of the place. Samuel Wright was a Quaker, and he did not resort to the various means usually adopted to induce the members of the Legislature to enact the law fixing the place where the permanent capital was to be. Mr. Harris was unceasing in his importunities with members while the Legislature was in session at Lancaster, and after several years of hard work succeeded in carrying off the prize.

The limits of the town were not extended beyond the various divisions named until the public improvements which had their terminus here created a necessity for more room and more dwellings. The Pennsylvania Canal terminated in a basin or pool at the southern limits of Bethel's land. Along the Columbia, Marietta, Bainbridge, and Portsmouth turnpike or road, which ran along the eastern side of the canal basin, the State built an office and dwelling, where the collector of tolls and his clerks had their offices. A short distance above it a tavern was built, which was soon succeeded by another one, and in a few years a number of dwellings and store-houses were built. This was upon the land of the Misses Bethel.

The town gradually improved. After the close of the great war of the Rebellion the rapid growth of the place again created a necessity for more room. Amos S. Green and Philip Gossler, who were then in their prime of life, saw their opportunity, and they purchased in 1866 fifty acres of land, which was part of the sixty-two-acre tract which Hannah Barber conveyed to her son Robert. They divided it off into building lots, which they sold rapidly. Large numbers of mechanics and laboring men purchased lots, and commenced the erection of dwellings, beginning by building a back building or kitchen first, to which they afterwards, as they accumulated more means, built an addition in front. This place was named Gossler Green, but it was nicknamed "Kitchen Town," by which term it is more generally known. A new charter was obtained in 1866, and the limits of the borough were extended north and south.

Samuel B. Heise and J. Houston Mifflin, who owned a large portion of the Blunston land, in the northern section of the borough, wisely offered to sell their land for building lots. Streets were extended and lots were bought, upon which their owners commenced the erection of elegant brick mansions. The growth of the place is now almost wholly in that direction.

Public Ground.—When Samuel Wright laid out his land into town lots, he left the plan at the Ferry House, then kept by Joseph Jeffries, where all the adventurers who purchased, or desired to purchase, tickets in the lottery could see where the respective lots were located.

Upon the drawing was the following note or memorandum written by Mr. Wright:

"The grounds between the front lots down to the *road*, is to be for the use of the inhabitants of the place, for to put any kind of lumber on, *but no buildings to be erected.*"

The road mentioned ran parallel with the river-shore, and twenty or thirty yards distant therefrom. It was used and intended to give free access to and from the ferry and the shad fishery, and also for the convenience of those who purchased produce or lumber from the up-river men. Up to the death of Mr. Wright, in July, 1811, the public ground was doubtless used by all the citizens who purchased lumber, and stored it there to dry free of charge. From this time there accrued a revenue derived from the rents paid by those who used the ground to store lumber upon.

By the fourteenth section of the act of Assembly

incorporating the borough, passed Feb. 25, 1814, the corporation was expressly excepted from taking or holding the profits, rents, and emoluments arising from said ground.

Five trustees, who were to be chosen annually by the inhabitants of Old Columbia (by which is meant that part of the town laid out by Samuel Wright), who were to manage and lease or let the public ground.

The sums arising from ground rent were allowed to accumulate until the year 1820, when the same amounted to about two thousand dollars.

The gross sum collected was much larger, but some of it was swallowed up under the head of expenses. The citizens of Old Columbia who had not participated in the enjoyment of these rents became restless and anxious about the matter, and on Tuesday the 14th day of November, 1820, they held a public meeting for the purpose of determining what disposition should be made with this accumulated fund. After a full and free discussion, it was finally decided that it should be applied to the purpose of devising means to carry spring water into said Old Columbia for the use of the inhabitants thereof.

A petition to the Legislature duly setting forth these facts was presented, and on the 31st day of March, 1821, an act was passed which made it lawful for the inhabitants of Old Columbia to elect seven managers annually, who were to be freeholders, and were termed "Managers of the Old Columbia Water Company."

If the revenue arising therefrom exceeded the expenses, a dividend was to be declared, and the money divided among the lot-holders. This was the germ of the Water Company.

This was one of the earliest efforts in the State to supply the inhabitants of an incorporated town with spring water conveyed in pipes under ground.

At an election held in the town hall (then at the southern end of the market-house), April 21, 1821, in pursuance of said act the following-named persons were chosen managers: William P. Beatty, Jacob Forry, Henry Martin, Dr. Thomas Griffith, Jacob Mathiot, Thomas Lloyd, Eli H. Thomas.

At a meeting of the managers held on the 21st day of May following, William P. Beatty was chosen chairman, Thomas Lloyd secretary, and Christian Brenneman treasurer.

On the 5th day of June following, these managers met and directed their treasurer to inform the trustees of the Old Public Ground Company that they were ready to receive, and desired them to pay over all moneys in their hands, in accordance with the act of Assembly.

For the year 1822 the following-named persons rented lots on the public ground. They dealt in lumber, one or two of them also dealt in stone-coal. The public ground took up about one-fifth of the river front of the borough, as then limited. Some idea of the amount of business carried on along the river shore in lumber alone can be had by reference to the following renters:

Thomas Boude, No. 1	$35
Stephen Smith, No. 2	36
William B. Hunt, No. 3	37
Barber & Vaughen, Nos. 4 and 5	77
Peter Epley, No. 6	40
John Gontner, No. 7	40
Abijah Smith, No. 8	51
John McKissick, No. 9	43
	$359

Thus the annual rentals amounted to three hundred and fifty-nine dollars.

John L. Wright, the only son of Samuel Wright, attained his majority in the year 1822. He claimed to own the strip of land between the road above named and low-water mark. This was a serious matter to the Public Ground Company, and if they did not purchase it free access to the river would be cut off.

On the 14th day of February, 1823, a public meeting of the citizens of Old Columbia was held in the town hall to take into consideration the claim of Mr. Wright to the strip of land along the shore. Legal counsel was employed who advised its purchase, as his title to the same was perfect. The trustees made a settlement with and paid him two thousand dollars, he giving deeds for the property.

In the years 1821–23 the trustees of the Old Columbia Public Ground Company made liberal loans to the water company, which was then a separate corporation.

An act of Assembly was passed April 10, 1826, incorporating the Old Columbia Public Ground Company, which was accepted by the company May 15, 1826. By this act the old trustees were required to transfer the deeds, stock, and moneys to the new corporation.

The first managers elected under this act, on the 3d day of June, 1826, were as follows: James Sweeny, Michael Way, Robert M. Houston, Henry Martin, Eli H. Thomas, Richard Derrick, Jacob Forry, treasurer.

On the 2d day of October, 1826, the board gave John L. Wright four shares of water stock for the ground now occupied by the old reservoir at the corner of Locust and Fifth Streets, which cost one hundred dollars. An expensive litigation has grown out of the ownership of this piece of ground formerly occupied by the reservoir. The matter was tried in the lower court, and is now before the Supreme Court of the State on appeal.

Ten years ago a new and larger reservoir was erected along Sixth Street, two squares farther east when the old reservoir was abandoned. The Public Ground Company then claimed the land, as did also the water company, who sold it to the Methodist Episcopal Church, who erected a chapel upon it.

In 1826 the Public Ground Company owned forty shares of water stock, which cost one thousand dol-

lars. They also made loans to that company amounting to two or more thousand dollars.

When the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad was completed, in 1832–34, the tracks passed through this property to the canal basin, which terminated near the northern boundary of this property. This improvement greatly enhanced the rentals. The lots were rented by public "outcry" in 1831,—

No. 1, to Evan Green, for	$68.00
Nos. 2 and 3, to Stephen Smith, for	136.00
Nos. 4 and 5, to Isaac Vaughen, for	140.00
No. 6, to Peter Epley, for	70.00
No. 7, to Jeffries & Epley, for	73.00
No. 8, to Henry H. Strickler, for	70.00
No. 9, to George C. Lloyd, for	88.00
	$645.00

In the year 1832 the company commenced to wharf the shore. The late John Lowrey was the contractor. At this time the managers were George Zeigler, John Swartz, John M. Heller, James Sweeney, Michael Strein, John Lockard. In the same year the board subscribed for one hundred and twenty shares of water stock, amounting to two thousand five hundred dollars. The expense of wharfing cost two thousand five hundred dollars. From this period the company was frequently involved in litigation, which cost them a good deal of their revenues.

In 1835, Ashbel Green, Esq., was appointed their attorney at a salary of *fifteen dollars* per annum. (He came from New Jersey. His office was in the dwelling now occupied by Dr. G. W. Berntheisel, on Locust Street, between Third and Fourth Streets.)

Notwithstanding the litigation and mismanagement of the property, a considerable fund was accumulated, and it became an important question with the citizens of Old Columbia as to its disposition.

In 1837 a committee was appointed to ascertain the number of children between the ages of four and twenty-one years of age in Old Columbia. On the 4th day of March this committee reported the number at three hundred and five.

The board then made an appropriation of twelve hundred dollars to establish and maintain schools for these children. They also appointed directors to supervise the schools.

In the year 1838 some of the lots rented for two hundred and fifty dollars each.

In 1841 the company owned two hundred and fifty-five shares of water stock, valued at six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

In the same year additional wharfing was made, which cost two thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars and fourteen cents. Some litigation grew out of this matter, which cost the company several hundred dollars more.

In 1853 the managers were J. Houston Mifflin, Samuel Truscott, William F. Caruthers, Francis Bradley, John Finger, and J. G. Hess.

In the same year the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company leased a portion of the ground for a passenger and freight depot for twenty-five years for fifteen hundred dollars.

In the year 1854 the company purchased from John L. Wright several acres of land along Lancaster Avenue and east of Locust Street, which surrounded the old reservoir ground.

In the year 1856 they contracted with Michael Clepper for the erection of an academy building, which was to cost eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars. After its erection several acres of land were purchased from J. Houston Mifflin in 1868 for eighteen hundred dollars (which was part of the Bethel estate), and added to the tract purchased from Mr. Wright. The ground now occupies an entire square, extending from Fifth to Sixth Street, and from Locust to Cherry Street, with the exception of a triangular piece fronting on Fifth Street, and known as the Flat-Iron Square. Under the head of Schools a more extended notice will be found of the "institute."

In the year 1849 the Columbia Water Company leased some of the public ground along the river for their use for a long term of years.

The erection of Washington Institute and the purchase of the land adjoining cost over ten thousand dollars, which sum the company borrowed from Joseph Detweiler.

It was supposed that the institute would be a success, but it proved to be a failure financially, and in consequence the company became greatly embarrassed.

In February, 1876, the board leased "Washington Institute" and that part of the grounds purchased from John L. Wright to the board of directors of the public schools of Columbia for a period of twenty years, at an annual rent of four hundred dollars.

On the 14th day of February, 1873, the Public Ground Company rented their ground along the river (excepting the ground below Walnut Street) to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, at an annual rent of six hundred dollars.

The company are in debt a few thousand dollars, which will be paid in three or four years, when they will receive a handsome annual income, which, if wisely expended, will result in doing great good to the citizens of "Old Columbia." Recent efforts have been made to convert the grounds purchased from Mr. Mifflin into a public park, and a number of trees have been planted in the grounds with that view. It seems to be a doubtful policy, however, that would convert a piece of land totally inadequate in its area for that purpose, which, if divided into building lots and sold, would bring a sum large enough to purchase a tract of land many times the size of this one, in the neighborhood of the borough limits, that would be better adapted for a place of recreation.

Public Buildings.—About the year 1814 a market-house was erected upon the lot at the corner of Third

and Locust Streets, and running parallel with Third Street. The southern end of this market-house was divided by a partition from the other part, and it was plastered on the inside and used for a town hall and school-room. This was found to be too small for the wants of the town, which grew rapidly until the close of the war of 1812–15. It was built by Calvin Cooper at a cost of six hundred and fifty dollars.

The present market-house was built under authority of an ordinance offered by Robert Crane April 17th, and adopted by Council June 19, 1868. At the same meeting plans were presented, and the floor plan of Mr. Sloan and the front plan of Mr. Hobbs were approved and accepted. The market committee, consisting of Messrs. S. S. Detwiler, David Mullen, and Robert Crane, together with W. W. Upp, constituted the building committee for 1868. In 1869, Alexander Craig succeeded David Mullen, whose term had expired. The contract for building the market-house was awarded to Michael Liphart, Aug. 1, 1868, for $17,000, and work was commenced at once. Samuel Wright was the borough regulator. There were some changes in the original plans, and these, with the allowances for extra work, increased the total cost to $19,656.77. The building was reported as completed, accepted by Council, the final voucher drawn, and the building committee discharged Sept. 17, 1869. The market-house is one hundred and eighteen feet long and eighty feet wide. It is furnished with one hundred and eighty stalls in the inside and thirty-seven under the projecting roof on the outside.

In the month of May, 1828, ground was broken for the erection of a new town hall at the end of the market-house fronting on Locust Street. It was completed in the month of November, 1829. It measured thirty feet in front on Locust Street, and forty feet deep on Third Street. It was built of brick, two stories high, and surmounted by a cupola or steeple, in which was hung a bell weighing three hundred and fifteen pounds. After the erection of the building the citizens raised a considerable sum of money, with which a town clock was purchased and put in the cupola. It was manufactured by Frederick Heiseley & Son, of Harrisburg, at a cost of seven hundred dollars. The entire cost of the town hall was two thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars. Evan Green advanced the money for its erection. The borough authorities afterwards issued bonds to cover this debt. Mr. Green sold them to William Kirkpatrick, a merchant in Lancaster. By bad management this debt was allowed to increase, and it was not entirely liquidated until the year 1850. If space permitted, an interesting history might be written of this old town hall, where so much eloquence was expended and amusement afforded, and the many interesting scenes witnessed in the school-room.

A "lock-up," constructed of oak plank set upright, was built upon the market-house lot, on the east side, which was used to confine temporarily the violators of law. It was torn down in 1836, and the basement under the northeast corner of the town hall was fitted up for a "lock-up."

The rapid growth of the town created a necessity for a larger and more imposing structure to accommodate the people. A few spirited citizens started a movement for the erection of a large public hall. The citizens generally were opposed to the creation of a new borough debt, and it became a serious question among the friends of the measure to devise ways and means to raise the necessary funds. An act of Assembly was passed giving the borough officers authority to borrow money. Bonds were issued, and a sufficient sum was realized from their sale to warrant the commencement of the work. The contract was given to Michael Liphart. The old hall was torn down, and the new one, measuring seventy-five feet front by one hundred feet in depth, was erected in its place. One of the finest opera-houses in the State was made on the second story, that will seat comfortably more than a thousand persons. Upon the Locust Street side several elegant store-rooms were constructed, and in the rear space was made for a market. Upon Third Street store-rooms and the chief burgess' office was made, and in the front basement a large room was built.

In the second story front the council-room and borough regulator's office is situated. A tower and belfry, with clock and bell, surmount the building in front.

After the construction of the town hall in 1872, measures were taken to erect a new market-house on the east side of the town hall. It was finished in 1874, and measures eighty by one hundred feet. A basement was constructed under the front end, which is used for a lock-up to detain temporary prisoners. These buildings cost one hundred thousand dollars. The annual rentals of both buildings amount to several thousand dollars more than enough to pay the interest on the bonded debt of the borough.

The pound-house was built in December, 1814. It was intended to confine swine caught running at large in the streets. For many years it was the source of much annoyance to the neighboring farmers, and litigation was followed often by bad blood between citizens and neighbors. Thoughtless or bad boys would sometimes open a gate or take down the bars, and permit the farmers' hogs to wander into the town, where they were taken up by the constable, and put in the pound-house, and their owners were compelled to pay a fine, with costs imposed.

Jacob Strickler, William Wright, and others, sometimes came and forced open the pound-house, and took their swine away. Prisoners were also confined temporarily in the pound-house, and it came to be named the hog-house. It was torn down in 1832, and a lock-up was made in a corner of the cellar of the town hall.

Old Taverns.—When John Wright procured a charter for his ferry, he erected a tavern, which stood on the north side of Locust Street, opposite the depot of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, in the year 1730. It was built of logs, two stories high, with a large room at either end, with a passage-way between. John Wright, Jr., was the first person who kept this tavern. He remained there until he married, in 1734, when he removed to the western side of the ferry, where he built a hotel.

Col. John Lowden, of Revolutionary fame, kept the Ferry House prior to the war. He was the son of Richard Lowden, who married John Wright's daughter. He removed to Buffalo Valley, upon the West Branch of the Susquehanna, from which place he raised a company of volunteers and marched to Boston in 1776.

Joseph Jeffries came from Quaker stock in Chester County. He removed from there, about the year 1774, to Hellam township, York Co., where he kept the Ferry House. He was wagon-master for York County during the Revolutionary war, and at its close, in 1783, he removed to the east side of the ferry and took charge of the Ferry House. He remained there until the year 1794–95, when the heirs of James Wright erected a new brick hotel near the northern line of their property, the site of which is now occupied by the round-house of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, when he took charge of the new hotel. He removed to Lancaster, where he also kept hotel.

Frederick Stump first settled at Vinegar's Ferry above Marietta, after he came to this country from Germany. On account of malarial fever, which was then prevailing among the settlers along the river, he removed to Maytown, where he commenced to keep tavern about the close of the Revolutionary war. From thence he removed to Columbia in 1796, and rented the Ferry House and ferry. On the 14th day of February, 1798, he purchased two acres and Lots Nos. 1, 2, and 3, which adjoined the first-named tract on the south, and all the boats belonging to the ferry, from Samuel Wright for the sum of two thousand eight hundred pounds. The hotel, which was new, stood on Lot No. 1. The two acres mentioned Mr. Stump sold to Samuel Miller, who laid the same out into lots. The ferry was the most profitable one on the river. He purchased the extensive brewery on West King Street west of the Stevens House in Lancaster City, which he afterwards sold to C. Barnitz, of York, Pa. He also purchased a large number of lots in Columbia. He died in Columbia in 1804. His widow and Samuel Evans, administrators of his estate, sold the hotel and other property to Samuel Miller, who rented the hotel and ferry to Joshua Ring. He also ran a line of stages from Lancaster to York.

Mr. Miller sold the hotel and ferry-boats to Thomas Brooks Feb. 14, 1814. The latter died before he obtained possession of the property. His administrators, William and Amos Green, offered the property at public sale on the 24th day of December, 1814. While the vendue was in progress, John Reynolds (father of Gen. Reynolds, who was killed at Gettysburg in 1863) and Jasper Slaymaker, a young lawyer of Lancaster, while on their way to Marietta, and when passing called out to the crier, "Six thousand seven hundred dollars!" They thought nothing more of the matter, but received notice that they were the highest bidders. And thus they became the owners of the "Ferry House." They held this property for twenty years. The erection of the bridge over the river destroyed its profits. They sold the property to John Guy, the famous hotel-keeper of Baltimore. He was born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He removed to this county in 1815 and leased the Washington Hotel at Big Chikis, where the Lancaster and Mount Joy turnpike crosses the same. He also established a line of stages, which ran between Lancaster and Harrisburg. From thence he removed to Marietta and kept hotel in the large brick building adjoining Abraham N. Cassell. He purchased a farm a mile farther east, along the Lancaster and Marietta turnpike, from whence he removed to Columbia. His daughter, Ann, married the late Maj. Frederick Haines, of Donegal. The hotel was afterwards purchased by Joseph Black, and was thenceforth called Black's Hotel. After his decease it was purchased by his son, Joseph H. Black, who, by his integrity and good management, built up a very profitable business. He sold the property to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Their "round-house" occupies the spot where this famous hostelry stood.

The "Sorrel-Horse Hotel" was built by Joseph Jeffries, who had been keeping the hotel upon the western side of the river. It stood at the corner of Walnut and Front Streets, the site of which is now occupied by the passenger depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It remained in possession of the Jeffries until 1835, when Frank Boggs, who married Maria Jeffries, purchased the property and enlarged it at the northern side. After the death of Mr. Boggs the property was leased by Chip. Parsons, Mrs. Ann Haines, and that prince of landlords, John Barr.

On the opposite corner, adjoining the store of Houston, Barber & Gossler, the Washington Hotel was built by Jacob Gossler, who removed the old frame building, and erected a three-story brick addition fifty-one years ago. He was followed by Daniel Herr and Joseph H. Black, and it is now owned by the latter. The reputation of the house has always been "No. 1."

For a period of forty years after the town was laid out, the principal street through which wagons passed to the ferry was Walnut Street. Hence there were several hotels along that thoroughfare which did a large business. There has been no hotel on that street for many years. The large brick building now owned by Col. McClure was owned by Charles Odell.

Joshua Ring also kept the tavern. Occasionally a wandering theatrical troupe gave performances at this hotel.

Reuben Mullison kept the hotel on the east side of Commerce Street. He was also largely interested, with the late Thomas Collins and others, in several stage lines and was a railroad contractor. When he first came to Columbia he ran the river in the spring of the year as a pilot. He was a very active citizen. His daughter married Thomas A. Scott, the great railroad magnate.

Charles Odell came from the State of New York and settled in Marietta, where he remained one or two years. He married Miss Lockard, of Hempfield, and removed to Columbia, and took charge of the hotel west of Mullison's.

The "Black Horse Tavern," at the corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, was kept by one Getz originally. He was followed by Henry Knight.

Jacob Compfort kept the brick hotel on Locust Street, on the east side of the Reading and Columbia Railroad depot.

James Sweeny kept tavern in a frame house which stood back from Locust Street fifteen or twenty yards, upon ground which is now occupied by the "Franklin House."

"The Lamb Tavern" was torn down a few years ago to make room for the Columbia National Bank, on Locust Street, between Second and Third Streets. It was a noted tavern in its time. There was a large yard attached to this property into which wagons could be driven, which made it a desirable place for teamsters to stop over night. The Kendricks, Binkley, and Michael Strein (and his son, Jacob, many years after him) kept this tavern.

Ezekiel Cook came from Little Britain township about the year 1812, and first kept tavern in the frame house, of which the Franklin Hotel is the successor, on Locust Street, near Bank Alley. He removed to Marietta, where he kept tavern a few years, when he returned to Columbia again, where he died fifty or more years ago. He was a candidate for sheriff in 1827, but was defeated.

The "Washington Hotel" was built by Jacob Gossler. He was the son of Philip Gossler, who removed from York to Columbia about the year 1798 and established a coal- and lumber-yard. His son, Jacob, married Miss Stump, daughter of Frederick Stump, who owned the ferry and Ferry-House. He dealt largely in real estate. There were fewer changes in the ownership or management of this hotel than in any of the others.

The "Pine Creek Hotel" was kept by Mr. Withers fifty-five years ago, who was succeeded by the late Cornelius Tyson. It is located on Front Street below Union.

Brown's tavern was kept by Jeremiah Brown, who came from Little Britain, seventy years ago.

The "Swan Hotel" was built by Samuel Eberlein eighty years ago. It stood on the north side of Locust Street, near the Columbia National Bank.

Moses Montgomery built a frame tavern on the north side of Locust Street above Third Street eighty years ago. He had been in the Irish Rebellion, and came to America about the year 1799, and settled in Columbia. He raised a company of volunteers in 1812, and was preparing to go into the field when he got into a scuffle with Paul Wolf, who shot through a window at a candle in his house out of pure mischief. He was thrown upon a pile of rails in front of the tavern, and had his collar-bone broken.

In the early history of the place "cherry fairs" and "harvest homes" were quite common. They frequently lasted several days. These were profitable seasons for the landlords.

Old Grist-Mills. — The little corn or grist-mill which stood on the north side of Shawanese Run, a few hundred yards above its mouth, was built of stone, two stories high, and about twenty-five feet square, in the year 1735. It was erected upon land of John Wright, and built by his son, James, and Samuel Blunston, the old pioneer settler. The stream was not large, but there was ample fall to turn an "overshot" wheel of more than twenty feet in diameter, which gave all the power required to drive the machinery long enough to grind the grists of the pioneer settlers.

Samuel Blunston made his will in 1745, and devised to James Wright one-half of the "corn- and grist-mill." This little mill ran day and night in the spring of 1755, grinding flour for Braddock's army, and in 1758 for Gen. Forbes' army. The flour was packed in kegs and carried on pack-horses over the mountains to Fort Bedford. And upon several other occasions the colonial authorities called upon James Wright to supply flour for the use of the associated companies of rangers along the frontiers, and to supply the vagrant Indians at Turkey Hill.

This mill and land belonging to it descended to Samuel Wright, the oldest son of James, and the founder of Columbia, who conveyed it to his brother, John, who laid out that part of Columbia called "John Wright's addition" in the year 1788. On April 1, 1807, James Wright, Jr., son of John, sold the mill, shad-fishery, and fifteen acres of land to John Haldeman, who sold the same, April 14, 1812, to Rudy Herr, of Manor township, for six thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds. Jacob Strickler and his brother-in-law, George Weaver, purchased this mill about the year 1818 from Rudy Herr. They tore down the old stone mill and built one of brick at the corner of Mill and Front Streets. It afterwards came into possession of William Atkins, Jonathan Pusey, George Bogle, and is now owned by McBride and Maulfair, who have introduced new machinery, and manufacture "new process" flour. The mill is almost wholly run by steam power.

The Fairview Grist-Mill is located on the north

bank of Barber's Run near its mouth, at the southern boundary line of the borough. This mill was built by James Barber, son of Robert Barber, the pioneer settler, about 1780. On the 7th day of May, 1791, William Barber, Esq., of York, and oldest son of James, sold the mill and fifty-seven acres of land to Judge William A. Atlee, of Lancaster, who resided in the mansion which stood where E. K. Smith, Esq., resides. This property was sold by order of the Orphans' Court. On the 28th day of August, 1795, Alexander Scott, Esq., and Mary, his wife, sold the one-half to Alexander Anderson, who was sold out by Sheriff Michael Rine May 15, 1801, and purchased by James and William Miller. On the 11th day of August, 1801, James Miller, merchant, of Philadelphia, and William Miller, of Washington County, Pa., and Alexander Anderson, of Lancaster, conveyed the property to John Haldeman, of Donegal, and Jacob Strickler, of Hempfield. Mr. Haldeman sold his interest to Mr. Strickler, from whom it went to his son, Jacob, and the latter's son-in-law, Ephraim Hershey, who sold to Samuel Truscott, Michael Shuman, and J. W. Stacy, who now own it.

The first saw-mill erected at Columbia or neighborhood was built by Robert Barber, the pioneer settler in 1727, in the meadow below his dwelling, which stood near Kauffman's stone-quarries. There is nothing now left of it.

Shad Fisheries.—There were but three shad fisheries along the shore prior to the erection of the dam across the river. The first one established was at or near the ferry, in front of the public ground, and belonged to James Wright and his heirs. After his death, when the property came to be divided, in 1788, his son, John Wright, established a fishery near the mouth of Shawanese Run, which was sold with the Shawanese mill property.

Robert Barber also had a fishery opposite his land below John Wright's. The entire shore in front of the town was well adapted for fishing with a drag seine. The shore sloped gradually, and there was a gravel bottom.

Mifflin's Island, across which the old bridge ran, had a profitable fishery on the west side. It was owned by James Mifflin, Esq.

The erection of a dam across the river in 1838 to form a pool to float boats to the mouth of the Susquehanna and Tide-Water Canal effectually destroyed all of the fisheries above that point.

Post-Office and Postmasters.—Joseph Smith came to Columbia about 1795, and opened a store, in connection with James Wright, in the lower room of the old Ferry House, which stood on the north side of Locust Street, near Front. A post-office was established at Columbia in 1797, and Mr. Smith was appointed the first postmaster. The receipts of the office for the year 1799 were $10.44. He was the eighth child of Col. Robert Smith, of Chester County, and was born Sept. 24, 1770. He removed to Philadelphia in 1802, where he embarked in the iron and shipping business. He died on his farm at "Steamboat Hotel," in Chester County, Dec. 18, 1845. He left several children surviving him, to wit: Persifer Frazer Smith, Esq., late reporter of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and a distinguished member of the Chester County bar; Elizabeth; Rhoda; Vaughan, a daughter, married Rev. Riley, of Montrose; Joseph Smith married Mary, daughter of Col. Persifer Frazer and Mary Worrall Taylor, who was the granddaughter of Isaac Taylor, the surveyor of Chester County. Mr. Smith and Frazer were the progenitors of a number of distinguished military and civil officers.

William P. Beatty was appointed postmaster by President John Adams in 1802. He was the son of Rev. Charles Beatty (of Log College memory) and Ann Reading, daughter of Governor Reading, of New Jersey. He was born in Neshaminy, in Bucks County, March 31, 1766, and died in Philadelphia, July 28, 1848. When Jefferson was elected President another postmaster was appointed. In 1825 he was appointed postmaster under President John Quincy Adams, which office he held for twelve years.

John Mathiot was appointed postmaster in 1807, and retained the position until he was elected sheriff of the county in 1818. His father, John, was a Huguenot, and came from France to Lancaster about the beginning of the Revolution. He removed to Columbia in 1798, and opened a dry-goods and grocery-store in connection with Michael Gundecker, of Lancaster, in the brick building he erected on Walnut Street, adjoining Bank Alley. While hunting upon Mifflin Island, above the bridge, he was accidentally shot by a friend and killed about the year 1804. His son John, as stated, was elected sheriff in 1818, although a Democrat, whose party was then in a minority in the county. The Wrights, who were Federalists, all united in his support. He was elected mayor of Lancaster in 1831, and re-elected eleven times. He died Jan. 22, 1843, aged fifty-eight years. In the year 1807 the quarterly receipts of the office were fifteen dollars, and for the year 1815 they were from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty dollars. Although he was not subject to military duty, he procured a horse and marched with Capt. Jacob Strickler's company to Kennet Square, in 1812, expecting to be mustered into the service of the United States. Owing to some informality they were not mustered, and the company returned to Columbia.

Philip Eberman, a brother-in-law of John Mathiot, was appointed postmaster in the fall of 1818, and retained the position until he was succeeded by William P. Beatty, in 1825.

In 1837, Dr. F. A. Thomas was appointed postmaster under the administration of Martin Van Buren.

Guilford G. Claiborne was appointed postmaster

under Gen. Harrison's administration in the spring of 1841. But for an accident he probably would not have received the appointment.

After it was known in Columbia that Gen. William H. Harrison was elected President, in November, 1840, the Anti-Masons and Whigs of that place concluded that they would celebrate the event by firing a salute with a cannon in honor of the event, in the orchard of John L. Wright, between Second and Third Streets and Alleys "J" and "K." During the night before this was to take place some person spiked the cannon with a rat-tail file. When the time came to fire the salute there was great disappointment among the friends of Gen. Harrison. Col. Amos S. Green, Mr. Claiborne, and others, after working for more than an hour, succeeded in getting out the file, and proceeded to announce the fact by firing the cannon in rapid succession. After firing it three times, and Mr. Claiborne and William Dickey were forcing a wadding of sod down upon the powder, a boy attempted to jump or run across in front of the cannon, when he fell. Abraham Myers, who had his thumb upon the touch-hole, raised it, when the charge went off prematurely when Claiborne and Dickey had hold of the ramrod. The former had his arm shattered, which had to be amputated above the elbow. Dickey was knocked insensible, but recovered. There was a great deal of sympathy for Mr. Claiborne. He was appointed postmaster, a position he retained for twelve years. He was succeeded by A. P. Modernell in 1853, who died while in commission, and his widow succeeded him, and held the position until 1861, when Henry H. Fry was appointed under President Lincoln's administration. He also died while in commission, and his widow was appointed to succeed him, and retained the position for twelve years, when Henry Mullen was appointed, and is now the postmaster. He enlisted in the "Cookman Rangers" in April, 1861, and marched to Camp Curtin, mustered into the United States service in Co. K, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, on the 21st of June, 1861; was appointed quartermaster-sergeant of that regiment in November, 1861; served three years, and was in all of the battles with the Army of the Potomac. After the expiration of his term of service, on the 6th of June, 1864, he re-enlisted as a veteran, and was appointed first lieutenant of Co. A, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was taken prisoner at Weldon Railroad, below Petersburg, Va., on the 19th day of August, 1864, and was imprisoned at Libby, Va., Salisbury, N. C., and Danville, Va., where he remained till March 22, 1865. He was mustered out with the company June 28, 1645. The business of the office for the year ending in July, 1883, amounted to $7822.88.

Taxable Inhabitants in 1814-15.—The size of the town during the war of 1812 is approximately shown by the following list of taxable inhabitants, most of whom were heads of families:

Freeholders.

Robert Barber.
Hester Broomfield.
William P. Beatty.
Amos Buckaloe.
Ezra Breece.
Thomas Bartlett.
Christ. Bear.
John Brown.
John Barber.
John Brumfield.
Peter Burns, Sr.
Christian Brenneman.
Christian Brenneman, Sr.
Joseph Boyd, gunsmith.
Thomas Birch.
Thomas Boude.
Samuel Bethel.
Bernard Brown.
Henry Brubaker.
James Bogle.
Jesse Burrell.
Robert Boyd.
William Cox.
James Clyde.
Calvin Cooper.
Widow Crossman.
Patrick Carney.
James Collins.
Abraham Correll.
John Dicks.
Martin Durrell.
Christian Dittwiler.
Joseph Dittwiler.
Thomas Dominick.
John Davy.
John Evans.
John Eberlein.
Joseph Evans, Esq.
Charles Evans.
Michael Elder.
Widow Elwes.
Anthony Ellmaker.
Daniel Flory.
Jacob Forry.
Robert Fullerton.
Samuel Fipps.
John Forry, Jr.
Jonathan Findley.
Jacob Gossler.
Philip Gossler.
William Green.
John Gonter, Jr.
Dr. Thomas Griffith.
William Gillasby.
Evan Green.
Michael Gundecker.
Michael Gundecker, Jr.
John Gonter, Sr.
John Greenleaf.
Christian Houser.
Susanna Houston.
Robert W. Houston.
Rudolph Herr.
Dominick Haughey.
Jacob Hoon.
John Hippy.
Christian Hertzler.
Christian Habecker.
Daniel Herr.
John Haldeman.
Christian Haldeman.
William F. Houston.
Amos Harmer.
James Hopkins.
Widow Heller.
Emanuel Heller.
Mary Jeffries.
Martha Jones.
Elizabeth Jones.
Emor Jeffries' estate.
William Kirkwood.
Isaac Kendrick.
John Karne.
Peter Livergood.
Israel Lloyd.
William Liston.
Charles Lockard.
John Livergood.
John Lockard.
James Little.
William Ladley.
Lewis Lowman's estate.
Jacob Lightheiser.
Jacob Long.
Thomas Lloyd.
Samuel Miller.
Samuel McNeil.
Henry Martin.
Moses Montgomery.
Anthony McElwain.
John Mellon.
Jonathan Mifflin.
Joseph Mifflin.
James E. Mifflin.
William McManamy.
John Mathiot.
John Mathiot's estate.
Robert Magill.
Daniel Musser.
Hugh McCorkle.
John McKissick.
James McClean.
George Nicholas.
Robert Patton.
Casper Peters.
George Peters.
Martin Rohrer's estate.
Joel Richardson.
John Roth's estate.
Widow Rhinehart.
Joseph Richardson.
John Snyder.
Henry Summy.
James Sweeny.
David Sherrick.
Philip Snyder.
William Smallwood.
Daniel Spring.
William Vickory.
Thomas L. Wilson.
Edward Williams.
Samuel Wright.
Thomas Wright.
Henry Withers.
James Wright.
William Wright.
James Wright, Jr.
James Wilson.
Jacob Williams.
Michael Wisler.
George Wyke.
Benjamin Worrell.
John Wilson, Esq.
Thomas Watters.
James Warden.
Lewis Wisler.
William Welsh.
Samuel Wright's estate.
George Zeigler.
Widow Zeigler.
George Zeigler, cooper.

Inmates.

George Alright, mason.
Abraham Brenneman, innkeeper.
Curtis Bollock, lumber merchant.
Amos Bennet.
Stephen Boyer, minister.
John Bennet.
Ezekiel Cook, innkeeper.
Jonathan Chalfant.
Robert Chalfant, blacksmith.
Benjamin Cummings.
Jonathan Deen, innkeeper.
Hugh Dougherty, hatter.
Ephraim Eby, miller.
John Eclan, carpenter.
Henry Fisher.
James Given.
Wm. B. Hunt, lumber merchant.
Joseph Hunt, store-keeper.
William Hassen, innkeeper.
Michael Heisely, gate-keeper at bridge.
James Jordon.
Jacob Johnson, shoemaker.
Robert Johnson, carpenter.
Dr. Vincent King.
John Keim, butcher.
William Kruchman.
Jacob Leitheiser, innkeeper.
James Long, carpenter.
John Maxton, saddler.
Jacob Marley.
Joseph Mosher, innkeeper.
Philip Moor.
Samuel C. McKean, lumber merchant.
William Martin.
John McGlaughlin, painter.
William Quarrell, merchant.
George Rock, innkeeper.
Joshua Ring, innkeeper.
Christ. Sensnich, innkeeper.
Andrew Seitz, lockmaker.
Jacob Sillhart, shoemaker.
Stephen Smith.
John Trump.
Isaac Vaughan, innkeeper.
John Watt, cooper.
John Way, blacksmith.
Joseph Wade.
Henry Welsh, shoemaker.
Jacob Witmer, lumber merchant.
Michael May.
Samuel Watt, shoemaker.
Paul Wolf, carpenter.
Henry Quest, cabinet-maker.
Benjamin Barrey, barber.
John Briggs, tailor.
Martin Currie.
Israel Cooper.

Freemen.

John Atlee, cabinet-maker.
Daniel Brown.
Alexander Bradley.
Eli B. Bennet.
Robert Boyd, carpenter.
William Brown.
Samuel Brown.
Alexander Cowen, book-keeper.
Christopher Cortpman, cooper.
David Dunlap, teacher.
Joseph Enes.
Peter Epley, store-keeper.
Killian Epley, store-keeper.
Dr. Samuel Fahnestock.
Dr. Samuel Houston.
Samuel Houston.
John Hudders.
John Hemes.
William Hickman, coachmaker.
George Mathiot, bricklayer.
Jacob Mathiot, cooper.
John Maxwell, saddler.
William McClure, gunsmith.
John Mans, Jr., watchman.
William Roxberry, barber.
John L. Stake.
Henry Steel.
Amos H. Slaymaker, store-keeper.
William Todd.
James Todd, shoemaker.
Samuel Standsbury, schoolmaster.
Christopher Taylor
Thomas Wright, turner.
James Wilson, cabinet-maker.
Samuel Whitehill, store-keeper.
John Zeigler, cooper.

Civil List.—The borough was incorporated in 1814. The principal officers from that time to the present were as follows:

1814.—Chief Burgess, Christian Brenneman; Assistant Burgess, John Dicks.

1815.—Chief Burgess, John Dicks; Assistant Burgess, Michael Elder.

1816.—Chief Burgess, William Vickry; Assistant Burgess, Thomas A. Wilson.

1817.—Chief Burgess, William P. Beatty; Assistant Burgess, Thomas A. Wilson.

1818.—Chief Burgess, James Clyde; Assistant Burgess, John Snyder.

1819.—Chief Burgess, James Clyde; Assistant Burgess, Robert Richardson.

1820.—Chief Burgess, William Grier; Assistant Burgess, James Sweeny.

1821.—Chief Burgess, Henry F. Slaymaker; Assistant Burgess, Robert Fullerton.

1822.—Chief Burgess, Robert Spear; Assistant Burgess, Isaac Vaughen.

1823.—Chief Burgess, Robert Spear; Assistant Burgess, Eli H. Thomas.

1824.—Chief Burgess, John Barber; Assistant Burgess, William Lewis.

1825–26.—Chief Burgess, Robert Spear; Assistant Burgess, William Todd.

1827.—Chief Burgess, Robert Spear; Assistant Burgess, Jacob Mathiot.

1828.—Chief Burgess, Robert Spear; Assistant Burgess, George Zeigler.

1829.—Chief Burgess, John Barber; Assistant Burgess, Jacob Mathiot.

1830.—Chief Burgess, Joseph Cottrell; Assistant Burgess, John Gonter, Jr.

1831.—Chief Burgess, Joseph Cottrell; Assistant Burgess, John Barber.

1832.—Chief Burgess, Robert Spear; Assistant Burgess, Michael Way.

1833.—Chief Burgess, John Arms; Assistant Burgess, John Swartz.

1834.—Chief Burgess, Robert Spear; Assistant Burgess, Jonas Rumple.

1835–36.—Chief Burgess, Robert W. Houston; Assistant Burgess, John Swartz.

1837–38.—Chief Burgess, John Arms; Assistant Burgess, John Swartz.

1839.—Chief Burgess, John Arms; Assistant Burgess, Francis Boggs.

1840.—Chief Burgess, John Arms; Assistant Burgess, Samuel Mathiot.

1841.—Chief Burgess, John Arms; Assistant Burgess, Francis Boggs.

1842.—Chief Burgess, Samuel Mathiot; Assistant Burgess, Francis Bradley.

1843.—Chief Burgess, Richard Derrick; Assistant Burgess, Francis Bradley.

1844–45.—Chief Burgess, Thomas Floyd; Assistant Burgess, Francis Bradley.

1846.—Chief Burgess, Samuel Grove; Assistant Burgess, George Weaver.

1847.—Chief Burgess, William Patton; Assistant Burgess, George Weaver.

1848.—Chief Burgess, James Jordon; Assistant Burgess, Daniel Chalfant.

1849.—Chief Burgess, John D. Wright; Assistant Burgess, Nelson Sutton.

1850.—Chief Burgess, George Wolf; Assistant Burgess, Gerhart Brandt.

1851.—Chief Burgess, Amos S. Green; Assistant Burgess, John B. Edwards.

1852.—Chief Burgess, John Stewart; Assistant Burgess, John B. Edwards.

1853.—Chief Burgess, Joseph M. Watts; Assistant Burgess, Charles M. Strine.

1854.—Chief Burgess, Joseph M. Watts; Assistant Burgess, Abraham Myers.

1855.—Chief Burgess, John Finger; Assistant Burgess, Amos S. Green.

1856.—Chief Burgess, Abraham Myers; Assistant Burgess, Michael Clepper.

1857.—Chief Burgess, Rudolph Williams; Assistant Burgess, Samuel Read.

1858.—Chief Burgess, Harford Fraley; Assistant Burgess, John Kippy.

1859.—Chief Burgess, Thomas J. Bishop; Assistant Burgess, Joseph J. List.

1860.—Chief Burgess, Samuel Grove; Assistant Burgess, Jonas Myers.

1861.—Chief Burgess, Peter Fraley; Assistant Burgess, Joseph Tyson.

1862.—Chief Burgess, Peter Fraley; Assistant Burgess, John Schroeder.

1863.—Chief Burgess, Jacob C. Pfahler; Assistant Burgess, John Schroeder.

1864.—Chief Burgess, Rudolph Williams; Assistant Burgess, S. H. De Negre.

1865.—Chief Burgess, Rudolph Williams; Assistant Burgess, George W. Fry.

1866.—Chief Burgess, Rudolph Williams; Assistant Burgess, John Shenberger.

In 1866 a new charter was granted, which abolished the office of assistant burgess. The burgesses since then have been as follows:

1867. Jacob Annester.
1868. William McDivitt.
1869. Jacob Annester.
1870. James Schroeder.
1871. Jacob S. Streine.
1872. Christian Brenneman.
1873. John Shenberger.
1874. William B. Faesig.
1875–76. Joseph Hinkle.
1877. John A. Jordan.
1878. S. P. Moderwell.
1879. John Shenberger.
1880. Charles Mellinger.
1881–83. Jacob Sneath.

High Constable, Market Master, Superintendent of Opera-House, Christian Strawbridge.

Treasurer, First National Bank.

Borough Regulator, Samuel Wright.
Supervisor, —— Thomas.
Council.—A. G. Guiles, president; John C. Clark, secretary; William Patton, Michael S. Shuman, William H. Pfahler, Samuel Filbert, George Tille, William H. Hardman.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1726. John Wright.
1729. Samuel Blunston.
1744. James Wright.
1791. John Houston.
1807. Robert Spear.
1811. James Clyde.
Israel Floyd.
1816. Thomas Floyd.
1825. William P. Beatty.
1835. Michael Streine.
1832. Jacob F. Markly.
April 14, 1840. Thomas Lloyd.
Henry Brimmer.
April 15, 1845. Dr. George Moore.
Robert Spear.
April 9, 1850. Samuel Brooks.
J. W. Fisher.
April 13, 1853. James H. Hunter.
Samuel Evans.
April 10, 1855. David E. Bruner.
May 12, 1857. Thomas Welch.
April 13, 1858. Francis H. Ebur.
James K. Hunter.
April 10, 1860. John Eddy.
David E. Brinner.
May 3, 1861. Samuel Evans.
April 15, 1862. John R. Eberlein.
April 14, 1863. James H. Hunter.
April, 1865. John W. Houston.
April, 1866. Morris Clark.
Samuel Evans.
April, 1867. John Eddy.
April, 1871. Morris Clark.
Samuel Evans.
April, 1872. Frank Conroy.
April, 1873. S. S. Clair.
April, 1875. B. R. Mayer.
Samuel Evans.
John P. Frank.
April, 1881. George Young, Jr.
W. Haynes Grier.
April, 1882. John P. Frank.

Meeting-Houses—The Friends, or Quakers.—The pioneer settlers were members of the Society of Friends, and held their meetings for some time after they came in private houses. Their number increasing, they built a log meeting-house upon the south side of Union Street, near Lancaster Avenue.

Their first and only speaker was John Wright, Esq. This settlement, composed entirely of Quakers, was the only one that ventured to locate upon the extreme frontier of the province. The heads of these families all entered public life, and mingled a great deal with all classes of people, and hence we find that they were not very strict in discipline, but conducted their meetings in their own way, and for thirty years they persistently refused to ask to come under the jurisdiction of Sadsbury or Lampeter Quarterly or Monthly Meetings. The records of these meetings occasionally make mention of a Wright or a Barber being "read out" for "marrying out," or for being married by a "priest," a term by which they designated a minister regularly ordained, without regard to any particular denomination to which he may have belonged. To their credit be it said that no greater offense was ever charged to them. It often required a great deal of patience and persistence on the part of Friends to induce them to send to these meetings a testimony against themselves for these departures from the discipline of the society. If we follow closely the history of a number of the descendants of these pioneer Quakers, we will find that they wandered much farther away from the time-honored customs of the society. Some of them entered the military service of their country, and others strayed off into the civil service, and some were not averse to the chase and field sports. There are very few, if any, of the many hundred descendants of John Wright and Robert Barber who are now members of the Society of Friends.

Sadsbury and Tampeter Quarterly Meetings frequently selected two or more of their leading men to go to the Susquehanna and talk to the Hempfield Friends, and occasionally a public speaker stopped there and preached. But little impression was made upon them until Jan. 1, 1790, when Job Scott, a celebrated Quaker, who came from England, and after an extended tour through the Southern States, along the sea-coast, where he aroused the followers of George Fox to renewed action. On his return he preached at Pipe Creek, Manallen, Huntingdon, Warrington, Newberry, and York, thence to Wright's Ferry, where he remained at the Widow Wright's for several days. He preached a number of times at her house, and awakened a strong feeling among the descendants of the pioneer settlers.

In 1799 the Quakers at Columbia made application to Lampeter Monthly Meeting to hold an "indulged meeting" on first and week days.

Samuel Wright, the founder of Columbia, gave the society a lot on Cherry Street, near Third Street, in trust, to build a meeting-house on.

It was not, however, until the year 1810 that the meeting at Columbia was established by "Caln Quarter," and in 1812 they were allowed a "preparative meeting."

The present brick meeting-house was erected about the year 1800. (Under the head of schools further notice is made of it.)

There are now living in Columbia but two persons who claim to belong to the Society of Friends. Occasionally Friends from a distance come and hold meetings, but when they are gone the building is closed up, sometimes for a year or more.

The Methodist Church.—On the 13th day of July, 1803, Samuel Wright gave Lot No. 160, as laid down on the plan of "Old Columbia," which was the last number on the "plan," and was situated at the south corner of Alley "K" and Fifth Street, measuring forty-seven feet on Fifth Street, and extending along said alley two hundred and thirty feet. This lot was conveyed to the following-named persons: Samuel Goff, Benjamin Wright, John Wright, Christian Herr, Christian Herr, Jr., Abraham Herr, David Musselman, William Todd, Robert Magill, Thomas Lloyd, Abraham Groff, Owen Bruner, William Torbert, John Boehm, James W. Newcomb, and Isaac Swartzwalter, trustees. This lot of ground on the west side of Cherry Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, measuring sixty feet front and one hundred feet deep, upon which they desired to erect a Methodist Church. was purchased when every species of property was inflated. A part of the purchase money was paid, and a mortgage was given for the payment of the balance. No building was erected upon this lot, and the congregation continued to worship in the little frame church in the alley.

The trustees of the Ebenezer meeting-house, for the Methodist Episcopal Church, erected a frame meeting-house upon the rear end of this lot, measuring about twenty-five feet front and forty feet long. The pulpit stood at the north end. For thirty years this congregation had no regular pastor. The pulpit was filled occasionally by an itinerant minister, who traveled around the circuit. The trustees named above resided principally in Manor township. They belonged to the circuit. When a four weeks' and six weeks' circuit was established, there were ministers enough to assign a pastor once a week to each congregation. Sometimes several weeks would intervene before the same pastor came to the same congregation a second time. (This little frame church building in the alley was purchased by Stephen Smith, who razed it to the ground, and erected another one for the colored Baptists. It was burned down, and a brick one erected in its place, which has been converted into dwellings.)

The membership of this church increased very fast. Their meetings were largely attended, and this little church building in the alley was found entirely inadequate to accommodate them. They were generally poor people or in moderate circumstances, and they were not able to buy a lot in a more desirable part of the town, and erect a larger house, and they found it up-hill work to collect from the public at large.

In the year 1829 Columbia is first mentioned in the minutes of the Methodist Church records. John Goforth and J. Ledmem were appointed to go to the place.

In 1830 it was a large circuit, and reported two hundred and eighty-two members. Afterwards it was called Strasburg and Columbia Circuit until the year 1835, when it was organized as a station, and Francis Hodson was its first stationed preacher. On the 10th day of August, 1832, Michael Elder and his wife, Charlotte, conveyed to William Todd, James Little, Joseph Cottrell, Abram Bruner, Jacob Mathiot, James Giren, Thomas Lloyd, Abraham Sherrick, and Henry Martin, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, forty-eight feet of ground fronting on Cherry Street, and extending north along the east side of Third Street one hundred feet to a twelve-feet wide alley. They erected upon this lot a brick building forty feet fronting on Cherry Street, and extending along Third Street sixty feet, with a basement-room under the entire building. A gallery ran around three sides. The pulpit was at the northern end. The building was remodeled and enlarged in 1846 by adding fifteen feet to the northern end. The ceiling of the basement-room was also raised about one foot. In 1851 this church was partially destroyed by fire, and the congregation worshiped for a time in Odd-Fellows' Hall. The congregation purchased a lot on the corner of Second and Cherry Streets, upon which they erected a church building in 1852, measuring fifty feet front on Second Street and seventy-five feet along Cherry Street. Upon the rear end of the lot they built a two-story brick dwelling-house for the sexton.

The following-named members remain of those who belonged to the church when it was first organized as a station in 1833: Abigail Dean, widow of Benjamin Dean; Samuel Grove, who has been a very active member of this church for fifty years, and has built up a fine circulating library of choice books (he married (second time) Maria, daughter of the late Ephraim Eby ("miller") who is also a member of the church. His first wife was a Miss Stacy, of Strasburg, in this county); Catharine Lightheiser; Prudence Suydam, widow of the late Henry Suydam (who was a director of the Columbia National Bank), and daughter of the late James Given, lumber merchant.

The present trustees of the church are Abram Bruner, Robert Beecham, Daniel Stape, Jr., J. R. Witmer, John Paine, Henry F. Bruner, Samuel S. Klair, Ephraim Hershey, S. H. Hoffman.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.—President, Mrs. Richard W. Humphreys; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. M. Bletz, Mrs. S. S. Nowlen; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ella Meiser; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Julia Kauffman; Treasurer, Miss Emma Patton.

Ladies' Church Aid Society.—President, Mrs. Richard W. Humphreys; Secretary, Miss Mary Paine; Treasurer, Mrs. S. J. Bruner. The present membership is something over four hundred and fifty.

Sunday-Schools.—Superintendent, —— ——; Assistant Superintendent, A. G. Guiles; Secretary, S. W. Guiles; Assistant Secretary, F. G. Paine; Treasurer, A. C. Bruner; Chorister, A. Bruner; Librarians, J. S. Maxton, James Schraeder, I. Annerter.

Cookman Chapel Sunday-School.—This chapel was erected by the Methodist Episcopal Church a few years ago, at the corner of Fifth and Locust Streets, and is sustained and owned by the mother-church, at the corner of Second and Cherry Streets. The officers are as follows: Superintendent, Simon Cameron May; First Assistant, J. W. F. Nowlen; Second Assistant, G. W. Paules; Secretary, H. B. Dean; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, William K. Nowlen; Librarians, Thomas J. Wright, J. S. Snyder, C. W. Stevenson, I. E. Graybill, Harry Bonson; Chorister, C. W. Stevenson; Organist, Mrs. Thomas J. Wright.

The Methodist Church is in a prosperous condition, and the church buildings are free from debt. There have been periods of dissension in the congregation, caused generally by trouble between the pastor and the congregation. The term of service of the former, when this took place, was shortened, and a change of pastors brought harmony again. But for this arrangement in the policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church it would have been split in two, and two or more churches would have been erected in the place, and both doubtless would have gone into decay for want of support.

Since 1835 the church has had the following pastors: Francis Hodson, 1835; William Roberts, 1836–37; Elijah Miller, 1838–39; James Cunningham, 1840; James H. McFarland, 1841; Joshua Humphries, 1842–43; David Gardner, 1844; William H. Elliot, 1845; Stephen Townsend, 1846; William Barnes, 1847–48; William Urie, 1849–50; William Bishop, 1851–52; Joseph Mason, 1853; William Cooper, 1854; J. W. McCaskey, 1855–56; William Barnes, 1857–58; J. Y. Ashton, 1859; J. Aspril, 1860; J. B. Maddox, 1861–62; H. R. Calloway, 1863–64; William Major, 1865–67; S. H. C. Smith, 1868–70; Robert J. Carson, 1871–73; J. Dickerson, 1874–75; Theodore Stevens, 1876–78; Henry Wheeler, 1879–81; Richard W. Humphries, son of former pastor, 1882–84.

Presbyterian Church.—In the summer of 1803, Revs. Collin McFarquahr and Robert Cathcart preached in Columbia occasionally in the Methodist meeting-house. In September of that year an unsuccessful effort was made to organize a society and erect a house of worship.

In February, 1806, Rev. Nathaniel Snowden, who had settled in Lancaster, began to preach here statedly every third Sabbath, sometimes in the Methodist Church and sometimes in a storehouse or in private houses.

On the 29th of August, 1807, he ordained William P. Beatty, Esq., Moses Montgomery, and James Graham ruling elders, and on the following day administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to about twenty-two communicants. Mr. Snowden received from eighty to one hundred dollars per annum for his services, which continued till 1808.

In the spring of 1809 Rev. William Kerr engaged for one-fourth of his time, and received about one hundred dollars per year for his services. At his suggestion the following application was, on the 26th of March, 1810, made to the Presbytery of New Castle:

"We, the subscribers, beg leave to state that a few families of this place, say twelve or fourteen, associated together about four years ago for public worship. This society was organized in due form by Rev. Mr. Snowden. Elders were ordained, and the ordinances have since been occasionally administered.

"We wish to be connected with the Presbyterian Church, and desire, as a congregation, to be taken under your care. That you may grant our request and that our infant society may prosper under your direction is our earnest prayer.

"WM. P. BEATTY,
"MOSES MONTGOMERY,
"*Elders.*"

Samuel Wright donated to the congregation for a building-site a lot adjoining the German Church, but this not being deemed suitable, was in October, 1810, sold for three hundred and fifty dollars, and another on the corner of Locust and Fourth Streets purchased for six hundred dollars, and conveyed to the trustees Feb. 9, 1811. The foundation of the church was laid on the 15th of July, 1811, and on the 19th of July, 1812, the house was opened for public worship.

Mr. Kerr became stated supply, and on the 13th of September, 1812, ordained John Hudders, Dr. Hugh McCorkle, and John McRessick ruling elders. He ceased to supply the church in January, 1814.

In May, 1814, Rev. Stephen Boyer became supply, and continued to minister to the congregation till 1830, although there does not appear any record of his installation as pastor. It is believed that he preached here on alternate Sabbaths. During a large portion of his term of service he resided at York during the latter part of his term, where he was engaged in teaching in addition to his other duties.

The church building when first erected stood back from Locust Street about twenty feet. The pulpit, which was at the Locust Street end, was several feet higher than the present one, and a gallery crossed the rear end. Thirty-six years ago the building was remodeled and extended to Locust Street; John Fred. Houston was the architect and Michael Clepper the builder. A few years later a Sunday-school and session-house were erected in the rear of the church, and both that and the church building were enlarged and remodeled a few years since.

The names of the following members appear on the record in the sessions-book from 1808 to 1822, inclusive: William P. Beatty and wife, Mrs. Michael Elder, Mrs. Hugh Menough, Daniel McLane and wife, John Menough and wife, William Green, Mrs. Simpson, John Hudders, John McKissick, Mrs. Sarah Strickler, Mrs. Letitia Ralston, Miss Sallie Roseburg, William Wilson, James Wilson and wife, Archibald Hudders and wife, Dr. Hugh McCorkle, Benjamin Worrall and wife, Mary McKissick, Mrs. Bogle, James Bogle, O'Rey Henderson, Samuel C. McKean and wife, John McKissick, Jr., Mrs. Susan McCullough, James Clyde, Elizabeth Patton, Eleanor Lowry, Mrs. Sarah McCorkle, Mrs. Amy H. Houston, Catherine McKissick, Mary McKissick, Robert Spear, Mrs. Mary Wilson, Mrs. Mary Hendrickson, Henry Martin, Dr. William F. Houston, John Fletcher, Mrs. Susannah Fletcher (his wife), Ann Greenleaf, Hannah Merkle, Sarah Peters, Mrs. Mary Jeffries, Catherine, Rachel, and Joseph Copeland, Joseph Irwin, Mrs. Mary Whitehill, Lydia Exley, Sarah McKissick, John Jacoby, Mrs. Nancy Slack, Mrs. Mary Gravinger, Eliza Ann McKissick, Mrs. Rebecca Slaymaker, Henry F. Slaymaker, Elizabeth Morgan, Maria McLaughlin, John Briggs, Jacob Cling, Mrs. Mussailew Briggs, Elizabeth Keesey, Mrs. Mary Boyd, Cornelius Dysart, Margaret Guy, Mary Harris, Mary Smith, Mary Wycke, Joseph Wallace, Susannah Dysart, Jane Rody, Jacob Purkopile and wife, Mrs. Jane Vaughan, Mrs. Maria Shipps, Mrs. Margaret Worrell, Eleanor W. Houston, Mrs. Amelia B. Heise, Mary Stump, Elizabeth Wright, John Sibbits, Samuel B. Heise, Jane Sibbits, Elizabeth Sibbits, Elisha Hallowell.

From 1813 to 1827 the following deaths and removals of members are recorded: Robert Gamble,

Martin Rohrer, Mary Ann Bogle, Robert Wilson, Ann Elder, Thomas Brooks, Jacob Anthony, James Warden, Warwick Miller, Frances Worrell, Mary Mans, Dolly Montgomery, Henry Mans, Esther Green, John Slaymaker, John Ralston, Martha Atlee, Amos Buckalew, John Eberlein, Jr., Mary Amelia McCorkle, Mrs. Catherine Green, Nancy Spear, John Mathiot, Andrew Johnson, Amy H. Houston, Hannah Merkle, Moses Montgomery, Mrs. Emily Wright, Mrs. Jane McKean, James Bogle, Henry Martin, Lydia Exley, George Gonter, S. E. McKean, Mrs. Sarah Boyer, Mrs. Mary Smith, Samuel Hassan, Sarah Strickler.

The ministers of the Presbyterian Church since its organization have been as follows: Nathaniel R. Snowden, stated supply, 1804; Colin McFarquahr, stated supply, 1805; William Kerr, stated supply, 1808–14; Stephen Bowyer, 1814–33; John H. Symmes, 1833–39; Robert W. Dunlap, 1841–44; Roger Owen, 1844–50; Ebenezer Erskine, 1851–57; Joseph S. Grimes, 1858–61; Robert A. Brown, 1864; J. Witherow, John McCoy, George Wells Ely.

In connection with the Presbyterian Church a Sunday-school was established soon after Rev. Stephen Boyer became permanently located in this charge, and John McKissick was chosen its superintendent. In the year 1825 there were five male teachers and seven female teachers; sixty-four male scholars and fifty female scholars.

For the year 1825 the teachers were Samuel B. Heise (living), Henry Connelly, Guilford Claiborne, Thomas Cochran, Mary Stump, C. McKissick, Mary McKissick, Catharine Stump, Eleanor Houston, William Mathiot, John Houston, Elizabeth Sterret, Elizabeth A. McKissick, Henrietta Claiborne, Samuel Greenleaf, Christiana Houston, Benjamin Worrall, Daniel McLane, Daniel J. Snow, John McKissick, Jr., John R. Beatty, John Stewart, Preston B. Elder, Mary Cochran, Ann Elizabeth Beatty (living), Sarah S. McCorkle, C. G. T. Waggoner, Adam Campbell.

The German Evangelical Lutheran (Salem) Church was organized in the year 1806, and was made up of Germans who resided in Columbia and vicinity. Not being strong enough to build a church alone, they informally agreed to unite with the German Reformed Congregation, which was organized about the same time, and by their united efforts raised funds for the erection of a church in which both congregations were to worship on alternate Sabbaths. In 1807 a brick church was erected on Walnut Street between Third and Fourth Streets. This was the second church erected in Columbia (the first one being the Friends' meeting-house). The pulpit was supplied by the pastor of the Lutheran congregation in Lancaster, Maytown, and Manheim. Thus the two congregations worshiped in the same church harmoniously. In 1819 they made a mutual agreement in writing to hold the property jointly and worship on alternate Sundays. The Rev. J. Strein had been their regular pastor four years prior to this date, and he continued to preach there for more than forty years, until he was compelled from age to relinquish the charge.

The congregation grew so large that it became necessary to erect a larger church building. In 1860, under the pastorate of Rev. —— Darmstaetter, a new church building was erected upon the site of the old one, which was torn down. The congregation was divided some years ago, and another church was built. For a few years after the division the old church was weak and few in numbers. The congregation has gradually increased until it now numbers one hundred and twenty-five persons.

Since Mr. Darmstaetter's pastoral duties ceased the succession of pastors has been as follows: Revs. Heischmann, Reidenbach, Schwartz, Czar Nedden, Baner, Charles Ernst, Burghardt, A. Eisenhauer, H. Rella, the present pastor.

The trustees are William Harm, John Ehrnan, Fran. Thumm; and the elders, F. Abendschein, Jacob Nickalaus, Stephen Kneal, J. Wigand, Christian Kunly, Lewis Messer, John Weber, John Kranz, Ludwig Schiler, Nicholas Wolf, Aug. Witt, John Hans. There is a flourishing Sunday-school connected with the church.

St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Unaltered Augsburg Confession.—The congregation and pastor belonging to this church withdrew from Salem Church, on Walnut Street, in the year 1862, on account of certain proceedings therein and against which this portion of the congregation in vain protested.

In the following year they were recognized by the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania as the regular congregation which worshiped in, and known as, the Salem Church. Not being strong enough to elect the proper number of officers as provided for in their charter, they only elected provisory officers. For a short time the services were held in the parsonage on Fourth Street. Subsequently, for a period of about two years, services were held in the German Reformed Church, at the corner of Cherry and Third Streets, and for the following four years services were held in Washington Institute. On Sept. 13, 1868, the congregation reorganized under the title given at the head of this article. Up to this period and to the present time the Rev. J. A. Darmstaetter has presided over this congregation with great acceptability. The officers elected were Peter Rodenhauser, Sr., elder; Christian Kraft, George Gundel, deacons; Nicholas Beinhauer, Adam Brommer, John Neuer, trustees.

In the same year they commenced the erection of a new church building, on the north side of Locust Street, about midway between Fifth and Sixth Streets. It was finished and dedicated June 21, 1869. The building is a one-story brick, thirty-two by sixty feet, which has a seating capacity of four hundred.

At the time of the withdrawal of this congregation from Salem Church they numbered fifty communicants. They now number two hundred. The church is free from debt and has a surplus fund.

There is a Sunday-school connected with the congregation which is in a flourishing condition. There are sixteen teachers and eighty scholars in regular attendance.

Trinity Reformed Church.—A number of German families organized a congregation about the year 1805, but had no stated place to hold their religious meetings.

Samuel Wright, the founder of Old Columbia, gave them and the Lutherans a lot of ground on the south side of Walnut Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, on the 13th day of March, 1806, and these two denominations by their joint efforts collected enough funds to erect a brick church building about the year 1807–8. This was the second church building erected in the place, the Friends' being the first.

For some years neither congregation had a regular pastor, nor did they have preaching at stated intervals.

On the 2d day of December, 1821, the German Reformed congregation and the Evangelical Lutheran congregation of Columbia entered into an amicable agreement, wherein it was stated that they built a church jointly under the name of Salem Church. Each was to worship on alternate weeks, the Lutherans to commence the first Sunday in January. If one congregation did not worship on the Sunday assigned to it, then the other one was not prohibited from doing so.

The Rev. Henry Shaffner, who resided at Marietta, but preached at Maytown, Marietta, and Columbia, was the pastor of the German Reformed Church. The names of the trustees were Isaac Hougendobler, Philip Mumma, Peter Livergood, and Adam Otstot; Joseph Hougendobler, George Peters, Peter Mumma, Jr., John Hougendobler, wardens.

This church was incorporated in 1820. Mr. Shaffner remained pastor of the charge to which Columbia then belonged, consisting also of Marietta, Elizabethtown, Maytown, and Manheim, until the year 1840. He was succeeded by the Rev. Herman Bokum, whose ministry lasted only a few years. From 1845 to 1850 the congregation was served by Rev. D. Y. Heisler, who resigned in April, and was succeeded by the Rev. Alfred Helfenstein, who continued to preach during the remainder of the year 1850. In 1851, Rev. W. Goodrieb took charge of the congregation, and resigned Dec. 12, 1852. He was succeeded by Rev. Joel T. Reber, in April, 1853, who resigned in the summer of 1854. About this time the Reformed and Lutheran congregations dissolved their agreement, the latter purchasing from the former their interest in Salem Church. Services were then held by the Reformed congregation in the old town hall.

In the same year they erected a new Reformed Church at the corner of Cherry and Third Streets, of brick, two stories high, which is the building still occupied by the Trinity congregation. The licentiate, Christian C. Russell, commenced preaching in this church on the 19th of October, 1856. He was ordained and installed on the 7th of December, 1856, and resigned in the spring of 1858. About this time the church was sold by the sheriff and purchased by Nicholas Hougendobler. On the 1st of December, 1858, Rev. John Hoffmeier took charge of the congregation, which was at this time very small, and the few members who adhered to the congregation were very much discouraged. Mr. Hoffmeier's pastorate soon terminated, after which the congregation was supplied by different ministers of Lancaster Classis until Oct. 29, 1864, when the Rev. James A. Shultz became pastor, but after a few months' labor was obliged to retire on account of sickness. After his withdrawal Dr. Theodore Appel and Rev. John G. Wolf were appointed a committee of supply. Under their efficient management the congregation was increased, and funds amounting to three thousand two hundred dollars were collected to liquidate the church debt and redeem the church property.

In 1868 the Rev. F. Pilgram's pastorate commenced, which lasted until the fall of 1872. The audience-chamber was handsomely frescoed, and the entire building, both in the interior and exterior, painted. An organ was purchased for the congregation, and also a reed-organ for the Sunday-school, and a two-story brick parsonage was erected upon their property adjoining the church on Cherry Street.

In the summer of 1873, Rev. C. Clever became pastor, and under his energetic and efficient ministry the membership was largely increased. He resigned in February, 1879, and the present able pastor, Rev. C. S. Gerhard, entered upon his duties on July 1, 1879. The entire debt against the church and parsonage has been removed. This church up to January 1, 1883, received missionary aid, but now is self-supporting. The present membership is one hundred and eighty-four, and the Sunday-school scholars number two hundred.

The German Lutheran Church was organized contemporaneously with the German Reformed Church, and through their combined efforts a church building was erected upon a lot given them by Samuel Wright, which is located on the south side of Walnut Street, midway between Third and Fourth Streets. The congregation was supplied occasionally by the ministers located at Maytown and Lancaster for several years, these two congregations holding service on alternate Sundays.

St. Paul's Church.—Services of the Protestant Episcopal Church were held occasionally in this place by the Rev. Joseph Clarkson, of Lancaster, as early as 1820, in the Presbyterian Church at the corner of Fourth and Locust Streets. Services ceased alto-

gether about the year 1835. About the year 1840 an effort was made to organize a church and erect a building, and six hundred dollars was subscribed for that purpose. Nothing was done, however, until a regular organization was perfected, in 1848, when its first rector, Rev. Dwight E. Lyman, was called to preside over them on the 13th day of August, 1848. To the efforts of Mr. Lyman the parish owes the erection of its very pretty church building. The corner-stone was laid Oct. 10, 1849, and completed in 1850, the consecration taking place on the 28th day of May of that year. Mr. Lyman remained in charge until July, 1853. He was a beautiful reader and an elegant performer on the organ or piano-forte, and was one of the finest singers of sacred music within the range of the Episcopal Church. He connected himself with the Roman Catholic Church in 1854, and is now a regular ordained priest. The history of the church has been quiet, and its growth moderate.

The following is a list of the rectors succeeding Mr. Lyman: the Rev. Henry W. Woods, from December, 1853, to Oct. 1, 1854; Rev. Alexander McLeod, D.D., from May, 1855, to January, 1856; the Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, from July, 1857, to the early part of 1860; Rev. Theodore A. Hopkins, of Lancaster, provided services temporarily in the spring and summer of 1860; Rev. John Cromlish, from January, 1861, to September, 1867. He is now a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. (In the summer of 1865 the members who had been accustomed to attend this church from Marietta concluded to build a church in that place, which they did, and this parish was deprived of their presence and offerings.) Rev. Benjamin I. Douglass, from January, 1868, to July, 1870. The Rev. George H. Kirkland, from Sept. 11, 1870, to Dec. 28, 1873. The Rev. Percival Becket, from Feb. 1, 1874, to July 11, 1875. He also conducted a parochial classical school. The Rev. George H. Kirkland (second time), from Sept. 5, 1875, to Aug. 5, 1879. The Rev. Richard C. Searing, Dec. 5, 1879, and is the present pastor.

There is a Sunday-school attached to the church.

United Brethren in Christ.—In the year 1846 the first families belonging to this denomination moved to Columbia. Their names were Christian Hershey and Solomon Von Neida. The first preaching was held at their dwellings by itinerant preachers who happened to be passing through the place. From this small beginning their numbers gradually increased, when preaching was held in the brick school-house on Third Street, near Perry Street, in the year 1858–59. A great many persons connected themselves with the church at that time. In the year 1860 they erected a church building of brick at the corner of Third and Perry Streets. The trustees at that time were Christian Hershey, Jonas Garber, and David Wayne.

A Sabbath-school was also organized, which now numbers two hundred and seventy-five scholars; Jacob Sneath, superintendent. There are now two hundred members of the congregation in good standing. The ministers in regular succession were Rev. Joseph Young, —— Gilbert, J. Scott, J. Young, T. Peters, G. W. M. Riger, J. Doughter, W. S. H. Keys, A. Kauffman, G. Wagner, H. V. Mahn, J. C. Mumma, J. W. Geiger, J. D. Mouer, C. S. Meily, S. G. Merrick, J. C. Smith, and J. B. Funk.

The present trustees are John C. Klingbill, A. Dyer, Thomas S. White, D. Welsh, and Uriah Sourbeer.

The congregation and Sunday-school are in a flourishing condition, and in the near future they contemplate the erection of a larger church building in a more central part of the town.

Evangelical English Lutheran Church.—During the year 1849, Rev. J. H. Menjes, of Mount Joy, preached at stated times in the English language in the German Lutheran Church on Walnut Street. About this time he took up his residence in Columbia, and devoted his time to the work of preparing the way for the organization of an exclusively English Lutheran Church. J. C. Pfahler, H. Pfahler, Andrew Gohn, John Hiffer, and others were active in this work, and to their efforts is owing the fact that the church is in existence to-day.

The formal organization of the church did not take place at once, but the work of building a place of worship was first completed. The land for the site of the church was purchased April 2, 1850, and the building finished during the next two years, at an expense of $6390.50, more than half of which remained as a debt against the new congregation.

The congregation was incorporated by special act of the Legislature, March 8, 1853, under the title of the English Lutheran Congregation of Columbia. During the subsequent years the congregation gradually increased, and after discharging all debts and liabilities, and paying for numerous improvements, in 1875, under the ministry of Rev. J. C. Burke, the church was enlarged, remodeled, and furnished with all the modern church conveniences, at an expense of ten thousand dollars.

In the spring of 1881 certain tendencies culminated in the withdrawal of a number of members, who organized a new congregation which located farther up-town.

The church was without a pastor at the time, but soon afterwards obtained one in the person of Rev. William P. Evans, who assumed charge July 1, 1881. Since that time there has been steady growth and a systematic and regular reduction of the church debt. The church has now nearly two hundred communicant members. A flourishing Sunday-school, with a well-selected library of twelve hundred volumes, and a most convenient, well-appointed, and valuable church property, situated on Second Street, between Locust and Walnut.

The present board of officers consist of: Elders, John Steetin, L. C. Oberlin, J. H. Oberlin, and Samuel

Filbert; Deacons, F. A. Bennett, J. G. Beemer, H. F. Yergey, L. W. May, J. G. Peirce, Ed. Newcomer, S. P. Graver, and Dr. C. F. Markel; Sunday-school Superintendent, L. W. May.

The list of pastors from the beginning comprises the following: Rev. J. H. Menges, 1849–60; Rev. P. E. Dorsey, M.D., 1860–63; Rev. C. Reemensnyder, 1863–65; Rev. W. H. Steck, 1866–70; Rev. G. M. Rhodes, 1870–74; Rev. J. C. Burke, 1875–77; Rev. F. W. Staley, 1877–81; Rev. William P. Evans, 1881 to the present time.

St. Peter's Catholic Church and its Auxiliary Institutions.—By way of introduction to the history of this church the following preamble is taken from the subscription-book issued by the Rev. Bernard Keenan, in which he authorizes the gentlemen named therein to collect money for the erection of a church in the borough of Columbia:

"The Roman Catholics of the borough of Columbia (by the grace of God), having unanimously resolved to build a Roman Catholic Church in said place, and in order to enable them to proceed in so necessary and laudable an undertaking, are induced to solicit subscriptions from a generous and charitable public.

"As Roman Catholic pastor of Lancaster County, I sanction and highly approve of the resolution adopted by the congregation of the borough of Columbia, under my care, and likewise state that Messrs. George Ziegler, John Arms, John McMullen, and Dominick Eagle, who compose the committee for collecting subscriptions, are persons worthy of the highest confidence and trust, and capable of performing the duties reposed in them.

"Rev. Bernard Keenan.

"Lancaster City, 2d March, 1828."

In pursuance of the resolution to erect a church, approved by the Rev. Father Keenan, measures were taken to secure a site. Two lots on Lancaster Avenue, lately used as a cemetery, were bought. It was afterwards, however, thought best to select a spot in a more central part of the town, and the ground upon which the church now stands was purchased. The funds necessary for commencing the building were not without a hard struggle raised, and in 1828 a contract for the erection of the church was given to Israel Cooper. The corner-stone was laid in 1828, and in 1830 the church was dedicated by the Right Rev. F. Patrick Kenrick. Before the erection of the church the few Catholics living in Columbia were obliged, in order to hear mass, to go either to Lancaster, York, or Elizabethtown. Sometimes, however, during this period mass was said in private houses, that a better opportunity might be afforded the people of Columbia and vicinity of fulfilling their religious duties. Prior to the building of the church missionary priests from Conewago and other places occasionally visited the town. From 1828, the date of the laying of the corner-stone, until 1842, Father Keenan came once a month from Lancaster to say mass and attend to the spiritual wants of the congregation. In February, 1842, came Rev. Daniel Kelly to reside in Columbia as the pastor of St. Peter's congregation. His successors in order of their appointment were Revs. John Mackin, B. A. Shorb, M. F. Martin, Dr. Balfe, Dr. Leitner, Rev. P. Toner, and Rev. A. McGinnis.

The church was enlarged by Dr. Balfe, and the parochial house built by the Rev. Father Shorb, and the ground in front of the church was terraced and otherwise beautified by the Rev. Dr. Leitner, who also had a neat iron railing erected about the church premises.

This short history of the Roman Catholic Church in Columbia would not be complete without recording the fact "that the Right Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, Bishop of Philadelphia, trustee for the Catholic congregation of the borough of Columbia," procured an act of the Legislature, per McSherry, authorizing him to convey by deed unto Robert B. Wright, Esq., his heirs, etc., a part of the lot on which the church was built in exchange for all that part of his lot adjoining the Catholic Church lot aforesaid, lying and being southeast of a line drawn from the west corner of the Catholic parsonage at right angles to Second Street." For this kind and generous act on the part of Mr. Wright in exchanging lots without any money consideration the members of St. Peter's congregation felt very grateful to him, and justly, for it enabled them to have an entrance to their church from Second Street instead of from Union Street, as formerly, and it also prevented the erection of objectionable buildings right in front of the church door, and his memory is still held in grateful respect by the members of St. Peter's Church.

On the 30th of September, 1866, Rev. J. J. Russell was appointed pastor by the Right Rev. James F. Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia. The congregation at that time was not large, numbering about one hundred families. It possessed what is now called the old church property, corner of Second and Union Streets, which extended on Second Street one hundred feet and on Union one hundred and forty-five feet, and on which were erected the church and parochial house. In the same year the church and house underwent a complete renovation. In 1872 two brick houses on Union above Second were purchased for the congregation, one of which was used as a dwelling-house by the Sisters who had charge of the parochial schools, and the other as a school-house.

The parochial schools which the reverend pastor opened have been marked by exceptional success, especially since the advent of the Sisters of Charity. A notable feature of these schools is the annual public examinations, which many of the educated citizens of the town are accustomed to attend. The searching questioning to which the pupils are subjected at these examinations shows most clearly the proficiency which children, with close application to study, may be able to attain under the careful training of efficient teachers.

For the better convenience of that part of the flock living in Wrightsville, a piece of land was purchased in that borough in the year 1874 by Rev. J. J. Russell for a cemetery, which was consecrated by Right Rev. J. F. Shanahan, Bishop of Harrisburg, June 7th

of this year. Prior to the buying of the ground for the cemetery, a house for school purposes in that town was secured, in which school has continued to be held. In March of the same year the St. Patrick's Temperance and Beneficial Society was established in the parish, as well as another society called St. Peter's Church Society. The following extract from the latter society's minute-book will explain the object of its organization:

"At a meeting of the parishioners of St. Peter's Church, Aug. 2, 1874, called by Rev. J. J. Russell, pastor of the above church, for the purpose of adopting some means by which to raise money to pay for the new church property lately purchased by him for the congregation,

"*Resolved*, That the parishioners form themselves into an association under the title of St. Peter's Church Society, for the liquidation of the debt incurred by the above-mentioned purchase, and that each member pay monthly a certain sum of money into the treasury of said society."

This property adjoins the old church property on the northwest side, and extends on Second Street one hundred and sixteen feet, giving the entire church property a frontage of two hundred and sixteen feet. The building erected by the former owners of the property is now the pastoral residence.

A noteworthy occurrence in this church's history was the ordination to the priesthood of Rev. A. J. O'Brien, nephew of Rev. Father Russell, by the Right Rev. J. F. Shanahan, on the morning of the 21st of November, 1874. So solemn a ceremony as the conferring of the sacrament of Holy Orders naturally drew to the church almost the entire Catholic population of Columbia, Marietta, and Wrightsville. On May 30, 1878, the corner-stone of the convent building was laid by the Right Rev. Bishop of Harrisburg, assisted by a large number of clergy of the diocese, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. The work upon the building was pushed vigorously, and in a very short time a substantial, magnificent, and commodious structure stood complete in every detail.

As an educational institution for young ladies it is meeting with merited popularity and success. The same Right Rev. prelate consecrated the convent and the convent chapel on the 8th day of the following December. The convent was built according to the plans and specifications of E. F. Durang, the renowned Philadelphia architect, and under the immediate supervision of the Rev. J. J. Russell. The building, including the Mansard roof, is four stories high, surmounted by a cupola, from which a commanding view is had of the picturesque scenery along the Susquehanna River, and of the undulating country on either side, and it has eight bow-windows of semicircular form in front.

On the same day after the consecration of the convent the Right Rev. Bishop blessed St. Peter's new cemetery, which is situated in West Hempfield township, on the farm purchased by the Rev. Pastor for the people of the parish with the express purpose, principally, of securing for them a suitable spot wherein the sacred remains of their departed friends might decently lie until the day of final resurrection. In the convent are a high school and an academy, under the control of the Sisters of Charity of Mount St. Vincent's, on the Hudson, N. Y. The former is designed for the more advanced children of the parish, the latter as a boarding-school solely for young ladies who are not of the congregation or who live without its boundaries. Besides the societies already mentioned there are in connection with the church three sodalities, whose end is solely a religious one. Writing on the subject of societies it will not be out of place here to speak of the "St. Peter's Building and Loan Association," instituted in June, 1876, which holds its meetings in a school-room in the convent. The present officers are: President, C. F. Young; Vice-President, J. C. Atwood; Treasurer, Rev. J. J. Russell; Secretary, John B. Wisler; Directors, James Mack, Daniel McCarty, William Foley, Martin Ford, Cormick McCall, Bryan Cavanaugh, Bart Foley, P. Moriarity, John McCall, F. McCarty, L. Hendrick, James Gegan.

This association has thus far prospered, as the value of the shares (one hundred and forty-seven dollars) at the end of its seventh year shows. The Columbia Workingmen's Saving Fund and Building Association, when in existence, held its meetings in the basement of the church, and was, in a sense, a parochial society, since so many parishioners have obtained homes through it. At the end of nine years it terminated a successful career, the value of two hundred dollars per share having been attained.

St. Peter's Sunday-school of Columbia has an average attendance of one hundred and thirty children. The superintendent of this Sunday-school was for a number of years Mr. Francis Ziegler. Since October, 1872, the Sisters of Charity have the conduct of it. The number of pupils who attend Sunday-school in Wrightsville is about twenty, and at present Mr. Charles Dougherty superintends it, and of late years the day school has been under the charge of lay teachers.

Holy Trinity (German Roman Catholic) Church.—This church edifice is of brick, located on Cherry, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, and was built in 1860, under the supervision of Rev. Father Schaffrot, then pastor in charge of this parish. For the first two years services were held in the basement of the building, as the edifice was not completed and dedicated until 1862.

In 1863, Mr. Schaffrot was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. Father William Pieper, the present pastor. During Mr. Pieper's pastorate the church edifice was enlarged (1873) to nearly double its original seating capacity, marble altars placed in the chancel, memorial windows inserted in place of the old ones, statuary and paintings placed in proper position, adding grandeur to the beautifully-frescoed walls and ceiling, making it one of the pleasantest and most attractive audience-rooms in Columbia.

In 1865 the present parsonage was built, and in 1869 the Sisters' house, in rear of and adjoining the church, was erected. They have charge of the school, which was established in the basement of the church in 1867, and at present numbers two and forty pupils.

The present membership of Holy Trinity Church is about two hundred and fifty.

Church of God.—The followers of Rev. John Winebrenner held religious meetings for a few years at private dwellings. In the latter part of the year 1878 and beginning of 1879, through the personal exertions of Rev. J. W. Deshong, money enough was raised by subscription to erect a brick meeting-house at the corner of Seventh and Walnut Streets. Mr. Deshong was followed by the Revs. C. W. Winbigler, J. H. Esterline, and S. C. D. Jackson, the present pastor. The present membership numbers thirty. The church was not regularly organized until March 30, 1879. There is also a Sunday-school attached to the church, numbering ten teachers and ninety-five scholars.

St. John's Lutheran Church.—On Sunday, March 27, 1881, a number of the members of the Lutheran Church on Second Street severed their connection with that organization. On the 8th day of April, 1881, these members met at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, on Locust Street above Fifth, for the purpose of organizing a new church, which was done, under the title which heads this sketch; but no immediate measures were taken to erect a church building or securing the services of a pastor. Their first object was to take care of the children and build up a Sabbath-school. Schuler's Hall, opposite the opera-house, on Locust Street, was secured for that purpose. They were supplied from April to September by the Revs. Samuel Yingling, Hering, Anstadt, Barnitz, Frazier, Fritz, Miller, Stine, Brown, and Fensler, Lutheran ministers, who came to Schuler's and Armory Halls and preached for them. They were much pleased with Samuel Yingling, and in September, 1881, they gave him a regular call, when he became their pastor. From this period new life was given to this weak congregation, and they took measures to procure a lot of ground whereon they desired to erect their church. A lot was purchased on the south-east side of Locust Street above Sixth. The ladies of the congregation worked unceasingly, and continued to provide means to meet the daily expenses while the new church building was being erected. They were assisted very much by their pastor and the male members of the congregation. The building, which is in its internal arrangement the most complete of all the Protestant churches in the place, cost ten thousand dollars, one-half of which sum was raised by the "workers" in the congregation before its completion. The building was completed on the 1st day of October, 1882. This congregation up to June, 1882, held no synodical relations with either branch of the Lutheran Church government. In that month they were received into the Synod of Pennsylvania at its meeting in Philadelphia.

The Sabbath-school received the first anxious care of those who separated from the Lutheran Church on Second Street. The school was first held at the private residence of Charles P. Schreiner, on Locust Street, where there was an attendance of seventy children. On the following Sabbath, which was on April 11, 1881, the school convened in Schuler's Hall, where one hundred and forty-seven children were in attendance. From that place they removed to Armory Hall, on Walnut Street, above Second Street, where the number increased to one hundred and seventy-four. The officers of the school were Henry Leaman, assistant superintendent; C. C. Hogentogler, secretary; W. H. Herr, treasurer; Mrs. C. P. Shreiner and Miss Hallie Clepper, assistants in the infant school; and Mrs. Benjamin Herr, treasurer; George Tille, librarian; Isaac T. Gitt, assistant; and Messrs. Harry Bennett, John Williams, Jacob Lutz, and Tyson Simpson, directors.

Colored Churches.—In the year 1822, John Staman gave a lot of ground at the corner of Concord and Fifth Streets to the Rev. Joseph Henderson, who conveyed the same to Joseph Henderson, Walter Green, John Winston, and Nicholas Pleasants, trustees of the Colored Baptist Church. These trustees and a large majority of the congregation were manumitted slaves from Virginia, who came to the place in 1817–19.

In 1823 a little frame church was built, and in the same year with the assistance of John McKissick and William P. Beatty a Sunday-school was started. This church was largely attended for many years, and on special occasions many white persons attended also. As the pioneer members began to die, the church gradually declined until there were not enough left to hold service. The last of these manumitted slaves, Benjamin Randolph, died two years ago, when the old church building was torn down and another small church building across the street, which belonged to Zion's colored congregation, was removed to it.

Contemporaneous with the erection of this church, and by manumitted slaves also, was built a small frame church in the alley between Union and Perry Streets and Third and Second Streets, called the Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The congregation worshiped there until the Rev. Stephen Smith purchased the frame church from the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the alley between Cherry and Union and Fourth and Fifth Streets, about the year 1832. The building was destroyed by fire, and another one of brick was built. Twenty years ago they sold the church, and built another one on Fifth Street, below Union Street, which they sold to the public school board for a colored school. A few years ago they erected a new, much larger, and more substantial brick church on the same street, a little west of the old one.

Another church, called the Union Church, was erected on the south side of Union Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, about the same time the first two were built. Preaching is only occasionally held in the building.

The religious feeling among the present generation of colored people in Columbia may be said to be on the decline.

Educational.—Prior to the Revolutionary period there were no school-houses or regular schools kept at Wright's Ferry.

Occasionally an Irish peripatetic school-teacher came to the neighborhood, and taught school during the winter months, and boarded around with the parents of the children. The Wrights, Barbers, and Bethels were intermarried with each other, and were the only English-speaking families who resided permanently at the ferry.

Those of them who desired a better and more thorough education for their children than could be obtained at home, sent them to Lancaster or Philadelphia, and to the select schools conducted by Friends in Chester County and Cecil County, Md. The pioneer settlers were well educated before they came to the river, and it is probable that many of the children were taught the rudiments of an education at home. That remarkable woman, Susanna Wright, took care of the children of her brother James and Samuel Bethel. She not only taught them to read and write and the rudiments of arithmetic, but how to paint and use the needle also. She was implicitly obeyed in everything. She was abundantly able to teach them the higher branches, and to her her brother James was indebted for much he knew, and his success in life.

The first attempt to establish a school where the higher branches were taught was in the summer of 1800, when Robert Patton opened a boarding-school for boys only. The school was held in the little brick meeting-house belonging to Friends, situated on the south side of Cherry Street, a short distance above Third Street. In addition to the common branches, that of surveying was also added. The price of boarding was twenty, and tuition five dollars per quarter. The scholars were boarded at private houses. The school was not self-sustaining, and Mr. Patton gave up teaching, and entered into mercantile pursuits, for which he was well fitted.

Edward Postlethwait Page, an Englishman, who had been an officer under Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar, in 1805, followed Patton. He was a very eccentric person, but occasionally displayed great talent. He had the gift of oratory, and when he attended a town-meeting or the lyceum he often astonished his audience by bursts of eloquence surpassed by no trained speaker in the country. He had an English soldier with him, who was dressed up in military uniform and acted as usher.

Page also taught the first Sunday-school in Columbia, in the Quaker meeting-house. The late Samuel Nelson Houston was the last of his scholars. He removed to Marietta, Ohio, where he died many years ago. He was followed by Welden Brinton, who taught in the same place. He was succeeded by Dr. Edwin A. Atlee, who also taught in the same place. He had a Revolutionary soldier, who wore a "cocked hat," for usher. He was a great musician, and rose to distinction in the medical profession. He owned and lived in the brick building occupied by Dr. Rodgers, on Locust Street. Samuel N. Houston, who was also one of his pupils, lived and died in the adjoining house.

A number of prominent citizens, whose names are appended to the following, made the first organized effort to establish a better school in Columbia:

"*Whereas*, a Number of the inhabitants of this Place (Columbia) are solicitous for the education of their Children and those under their care, which, under the present Regulation of Schools, they cannot have done satisfactorily to themselves, they therefore propose to erect a School-house and establish a School therein for the purpose above mentioned under their own immediate direction, and submit the following Plan for that Purpose, viz.:

"1. That William Wright, Saml. Bethel, and Amos Harmer be Commissioners, who shall open a Subscription for Fifty Shares of Stock and enter therein as follows: We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do promise to pay to the President and Trustees of the Columbia School the sum of Ten Dollars for every share of Stock in said School set opposite to our names respectively, in such manner and proportions, and at such times as may be determined on by said President and Trustees.

"2. No Person shall subscribe for more than two Shares, provided a sufficient Number offer at that rate.

"3. Each Subscriber shall be entitled to send one Scholar for every Share subscribed, and Subscribers shall have the preference to Non-subscribers in filling up Vacancies.

"4. Each Subscriber shall pay Five Dollars to the Commissioners on each Share at the time of subscribing, and the said Commissioners shall pay the same into the hands of the Treasurer as soon as he shall be appointed.

"5. When two-thirds of the shares are subscribed for, the subscribers shall meet and choose by Ballot thirteen of their Number who shall be styled Trustees, which Trustees shall again elect out of their number a President, Treasurer, and Secretary, to act as such for one year.

"6. The Treasurer shall give bond with security, if required, for the performance of the duties intrusted to him.

"7. When all the shares are paid in full, the Trustees by their President shall issue a Certificate to each Stockholder for the number of Shares by him held, bearing an Interest of six per cent. per Annum, transferrable in the Presence of the Treasurer.

"8. At all Elections each Stockholder, for one share shall have one Vote; for two or more shares, two Votes.

"9. Every vacancy in the Board of Trustees by Death, Resignation, or otherwise, shall be forthwith supplied by an election held for that purpose.

"10. The Trustees shall have power to purchase or receive, by Donation or otherwise, a suitable Lot on which to erect a School-house and to receive a Deed for the same in Trust for the Stockholders generally, and to contract with Workmen, purchase Materials, &c., and to have the sole management of the same, and whenever they shall see cause, lay a statement of the Expenditures before a Meeting of the Stockholders to be convened for that purpose. And provided the Expense of erecting and preparing the said School-house shall exceed the amount of the Original Subscription, then, and in that case, the said Trustees shall open a new Subscription for as many more shares as shall be necessary to make up the deficiency, which new shares shall be at the Rate of the original Subscription, with Interest from that date.

"11. The President and Trustees shall have the sole direction, order, and management of the School.

"12. The Trustees shall annually, on the first Monday in January, lay before the Stockholders a general Statement of the Funds and situation of the School.

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do promise to pay to the President and Trustees of the Columbia School the sum of Ten Dollars for every share of stock in said school set opposite to our names, respectively, in such manner and proportions and at such times as may be determined on by said President and Trustees.

Names.	Stock.	Names.	Stock.
Wm. F. Beatty	2	Patience Wright	1
Jno. Evans	2	Edwin A. Atlee	1
Saml. Miller	2	Amos Harmer	2
Nathl. Barbery	1	Abrm. Shoemaker	1
James Wright, Jr.	2	Wm. Wright	1
John Houston	1	Sam. Bethel	2
Jas. Wright	2	Robt. Patton	1
James Graham	1	John Eberline	2
Philip Gossler	2	Henry Brubaiker	1
Jacob Comfort	2	Joel Richardson	1
C. Breneman	2	David Barnum	1
Daniel Miller	1	John Brumfield	1
Jonas. Mifflin	2	Jacob Strickler	2
John Mathiot	2	Go. Webster	1
Thos. Boude	2	Emma Jeffery	2
Barbara Stump	1	Eleanor Barber	1
Saml. Wright	2		

Columbia School.—On the 25th day of March, 1807, Samuel Wright conveyed to Samuel Bethel, Esq., Maj. Thomas Boude, Dr. Edwin A. Atlee, Robert Patton, James Wright, William F. Beatty, Esq., Jonathan Mifflin, John Evans, William Wright, Nathaniel Barber, Christian Breneman, and James Graham, for one silver dollar, Lot No. 104, and measuring fifty feet on Third Street, and extending sixty feet along a public alley between Locust and Cherry Streets, for the purpose of erecting a school-house upon it.

The stockholders increased, and the number of shares from fifty to sixty, and the value from ten to fourteen dollars per share. In the year 1807 they erected a one-story brick building, measuring twenty-eight feet in front, and extending along a public alley thirty-five feet.

The original stockholders are named above. They organized by the election of a president, secretary, treasurer, and twelve trustees.

The first teacher was E. P. Page. He was followed by Dr. Edwin A. Atlee, William Kirkwood, Thomas Trump, Elisha Halloway, Jesse Haines; in 1819 by Moses P. Cheney, who taught again in 1826. He had been a teacher in the Westtown school in Chester County. He was followed by Thomas Sharpe in the fall of 1823. During his term a belfry was erected on the top of the school-house and a bell placed in it. He resigned in 1826, and, as before stated, Mr. Cheney took charge of the school April 1, 1826; he was assisted by Benjamin Gilbert. He resigned in 1828. On the 29th day of March, 1828, Frederick Hinkson took charge of the school, and resigned during the following summer. He was succeeded by William Van Wyke on July 27, 1828, who resigned in September, and was succeeded by G. Gillett.

Charles Farnam came in 1832. An incident occurred to him which he had good reason to remember while he remained in Columbia. He was very hasty and passionate. Cyrus Strickler was one of his pupils, whom he chastised very severely for an offense he did not commit, and he left the school and declined to return again. He returned to the school-room, accompanied by his father, Jacob Strickler, to procure his books. Farnam at once commenced to lecture and upbraid Mr. Strickler for his want of discipline and watchfulness over his son's welfare. Mr. Strickler, who was also of hasty temperament, commenced to belabor the teacher with a raw-hide. There was no school for some days afterwards. Farnam removed to the basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1833, where he also taught a night-school. This school at various periods seemed to prosper, and bid fair to establish a plant for one of much higher grade. The trustees or managers were not fortunate in procuring the right kind of a teacher. The changes were too frequent, and the managers did not offer a sufficient inducement to command the best educational talent.

The stockholders on the 28th day of August, 1830, made an effort to reorganize the school and enlarge the building. On the 4th day of September, 1830, a committee reported in favor of the erection of a building large enough to accommodate two hundred and fifty scholars, on Cherry Street, a period when the school was struggling for an existence. It seems to have breathed its last breath in 1831.

The Lancasterian system was then under successful headway in the town hall. In a few years the free school law came into force, which also operated against the success of this school. The effort to erect a large school building on Cherry Street was a failure.

There seems to be a hiatus in the records of this school from January, 1831, to May 11, 1838, when the stockholders met to reorganize the school. They increased the number of shares to one hundred at fourteen dollars per share, for the purpose of raising money to put another story upon the building and extending it several feet in the rear. The following-named persons subscribed for the additional shares: Samuel W. Mifflin, Henry Breneman, Dr. J. S. Clarkson, Joseph Black, Davis Gohenn, Abraham Bruner, Samuel Grove, Joseph Cottrell, Thomas H. Pearce, Dr. George Moore, William Mathiot, Owen B. Goodman, Moses Whitson, James Barber, Jacob F. Markley, Albert G. Bradford, James Caldwell, James Cresson, Israel Cooper, Robert K. Colvin, Alexander Rowan, William Wright, John L. Wright, Jonathan Pusey, Robert B. Wright, Joseph W. Cottrell, Christian Haldeman, Peter Haldeman, Reuben Mullison, Jonas Rumple, John Cooper, Joseph Jenkins, Henry Montgomery, Samuel S. Haldeman, William S. Shultz, Michael Strein.

A contract was made with Israel Cooper, who put another story upon and extended the building several feet in the rear, where a staircase was built, from which access was had to the hall on the second floor, which was rented to the Lyceum Association for five years.

On the 9th day of March, 1839, Noble Heath, an Englishman, who had been teaching a select school at West Chester, was engaged to teach at a salary of

eight hundred dollars per annum. Owing to some serious indiscretion on his part he was requested to resign, and the board engaged R. S. Roberts to take charge of the school in the fall of 1839. In the same year the title was changed to Columbia Academy.

On March 20, 1841, Cyrus Frost, of Philadelphia, took charge of the school, but in the fall of the same year the trustees employed Mr. Johnson to take his place. In the winter of 1842 he resigned, and Thomas H. Pearce was engaged to teach three months. He was followed by Mr. Howland, who taught one term. In July, 1842, B. F. Wright, a graduate of Dickinson College, was engaged. In the spring of 1843 he was succeeded by Thomas W. Sommers, who was followed by L. J. Roads in 1845, who remained in charge of the school until 1851, when the property was sold to the borough, with the view of making room to extend the market-house. Some of these teachers were addicted to the use of ardent spirits, and at certain periods drank to excess. The frequent changes made in teachers indicate that the school was not entirely successful. There were a number of private schools in the borough, which interfered with its prosperity.

Private Schools.—John Quest taught in Walnut Street in the years 1807–9; Amos Harmer in 1809, and Sarah Currie (mother of Martin Currie), on Walnut Street, in 1812. Rev. Stephen Boyer, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church, opened a select school and prepared young men to enter upon a collegiate course in 1812–20.

Joseph Mifflin, born in Philadelphia, removed from there to Little Britain township, in this county. On the 8th day of May, 1806, he married Martha Houston, daughter of Dr. John and Susanna Houston, of Columbia, and removed to Columbia, where he taught school in 1813–14 in a frame building which stood in the rear of the market-house. He afterwards entered the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company as teller, and was thus engaged several years, ending about the year 1820.

A Mr. Barber taught on Walnut Street in 1800.

Lydia Hutton, a Quaker, taught a school for poor children at the corner of Cherry Street and Lancaster Avenue. She was paid by a few of the wealthy citizens, 1825.

Mrs. Claiborne, daughter of Gen. Ross, and the widow of Gen. Richard Claiborne, who had been Governor of Louisiana, came from New Orleans to Columbia in 1818, where she opened a school in the house lately owned by the Miss Houstons, on Locust Street; she afterwards taught on Walnut and Front Streets. She taught children between the age of eight and twelve years, and was thus engaged about twenty-five years.

Richard H. Murphy, John Resch, John P. Wade, William Kenneday, —— Bond, —— Dunlap also taught between the years 1820 and 1832.

David J. Snow taught singing-school in 1826 and 1827.

Henry Connelly taught a classical school on Front Street.

Thomas Lloyd taught school for eighteen years. He was a justice of the peace for many years, and was also a surveyor and scrivener, secretary for many years of the "Water Company," and held that position for a number of other societies and corporations. He ceased to teach school in 1831, and was succeeded by Ezra Ffirth on July 11, 1831, who came from Philadelphia, where he had been teaching for twenty years. In December, 1831, he added a night- to his day-school. His wife also taught young children, and gave young ladies lessons in fine needle- and lace-work. They taught on Third Street, near the old Columbia brick school-house, and also in the latter place. Mrs. Ffirth is now living in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Columbia Select School for Young Ladies was established in 1833 by Miss E. Ely. She had a number of scholars from a distance, who boarded with private families, and paid from one dollar and a half to two dollars per week for boarding.

This school was on Second between Walnut and Locust Streets. The school was well patronized and in a prosperous condition for two or three years, when it declined rapidly, and ceased to exist in the following year. The terms of tuition for the English branches were five dollars per quarter; the French language, ten dollars per quarter.

In June, 1832, Rev. William F. Houston opened an infant school. It lived but a few years, notwithstanding the efforts of this public-spirited gentleman to supply what he believed to be a want greatly needed in the borough.

Deborah Foreman conducted a private school for young children for thirty years. She died in 1882.

Francis X. Zeigler commenced to teach a private school about forty years ago, and at intervals since has taught both private and public schools. For more than twenty years he has devoted his entire time to the telegraph and Adams Express, in connection with fire insurance business.

Commencing in 1825, Amos Gilbert taught school a few years on Second Street near Walnut. He was a Quaker, and was a descendant of the Gilbert family who were taken prisoners by the Indians a hundred years ago. His son Howard is a professional teacher, and is well known in this county and the eastern section of the State as one of the best and most successful teachers and accomplished scholars in the State. He has traveled a great deal upon the continent of Europe, and has acquired the language of many nations.

In 1829, Michael Strine began teaching, and continued a few years on Walnut Street and on Locust Street. He was born in Lancaster, and came from a family which furnished a number of teachers and ministers in the Lutheran Church. His son, Jacob S. Strein, was the late sheriff.

John Christy taught in the blue-front house on Locust Street above the old town hall in 1828–31. James Stevenson taught school on Walnut Street, 1828–30. Miss Laird, Miss Hamilton, and Miss Houston were also teachers at a later period, and John D. Wright taught about twenty-five years ago.

Lancasterian School.—Joseph Lancaster, a member of the Society of Friends in England, was the founder of the monitorial system, by which the most intelligent pupils in a school were required to teach their fellows what they had learned in advance of them. Mr. Lancaster died in 1839. This system came into general use in England and this country. In 1822 the Legislature of Pennsylvania enacted a law encouraging these schools. Lancaster City and the boroughs of this county were designated as the "Second School District of the State." Twelve directors or controllers, to be elected by the people, were to manage the schools in each of the boroughs.

J. L. Rowand commenced to teach school in his native place, in the winter season, in New Jersey in 1820. He went from there to the city of Camden, N. J., and took charge of the academy in that place and remained there until 1827, when failing health compelled him to relinquish for a time the business of teaching. During the summer of 1827 he went to Philadelphia and took instructions in the model school on the "Lancasterian" mode of education. In the autumn of 1828 he came to Columbia and opened a school on the Lancasterian plan in the then new town hall, which had just been completed. Among the trustees were William Wright, president, Evan Green, James Given, and William Dick, secretary.

The school was opened in the second story, with one hundred and five scholars on the first day. This number increased, and the room was found to be entirely too small to accommodate that number. The charge for each scholar was two dollars per quarter, which covered all expenses.

This school was conducted on that plan for about two years, when the trustees changed its character to a select and limited in number school, which was always full. In the spring of 1832, Mr. Rowand was compelled to give up his school on account of failing health. In June, 1832, he sold his school to George W. Layng, a native of New England. In addition to the ordinary English branches he taught the Greek and Latin languages. His terms of tuition were:

Spelling, reading, and writing, three dollars for twelve weeks; arithmetic and geography, four dollars for twelve weeks; English grammar, history, use of the globes, natural philosophy, etc., five dollars for twelve weeks.

Extra charges were made for pens, ink, and pencils, and for fuel. His sister, Miss Maria Layng, gave instructions in plain and ornamental needle-work to young ladies. Mr. Layng was a classical scholar, as well as an accomplished gentleman. His school was well patronized. Mr. Layng removed to Pittsburgh, where he studied law, and became a successful attorney. He died some years ago. He was followed by Henry Montgomery in 1836, a native of New York State, who taught school near the "Gap," in this county, from which place he came to Columbia.

Like his predecessors, he used the rod freely, which on several occasions stirred up the ire of the "bad boys'" parents, who came to the school-room to return the compliment on the teacher, which was not always a success. Mr. Montgomery found that the profession of teaching was not the one best adapted to the development of his abilities. He was in political faith an Anti-Mason, and entered into the personal warfare carried on in the newspapers between the parties with a good deal of vim. He established the *Pennsylvania Courant* in Columbia in 1837, and while he was connected with this paper, which was about two years, he was in "hot water" all the time, and was never satisfied unless he could find some political opponent to pound. As a political writer in a heated campaign he had few equals. He remained in the newspaper business for many years in Harrisburg, Lancaster, and Detroit, Mich. He married Ann, daughter of Robert Spear, Esq., late of this place.

He was followed by Michael R. Keegan in 1837, who taught school in the town hall and at the corner of Front and Union Streets for ten years. He removed to the State of Ohio.

Washington Institute was created and brought into existence by the trustees of the Public Ground Company, whose funds were a trust designed by the founder of Columbia for the sole benefit of the citizens of the town he laid out, which is known as "Old Columbia."

Before the free-school system was adopted in the State, the citizens of Old Columbia frequently met and endeavored to convert the income of this trust to establish free schools in the town. There was no one who could devise a plan calculated to make the scheme a success, and hence every attempt in that direction was a failure.

There was jealousy and envy among the citizens of Old and New Columbia over the disposition of this trust fund, and different projects were proposed, which led to a confusion of counsel, and the consequence was that nothing was done.

In the spring of 1854 the board of trustees of the public ground concluded to purchase a tract of land on the north side of Lancaster Avenue, between Locust and Cherry Streets, from John L. Wright, upon which they designed to erect a school building. In the year 1856 a contract was made with Michael Clepper for its erection for $8640, and it was finished the same year.

June 30, 1857, a school board composed of five members were elected, to wit: Samuel Truscott, Philip Shreiner, Jonas Rumple, Joshua Vaughen, and Henry Minnich, of the board of trustees of the

public ground, and Joseph W. Fisher, Hugh M. North, Samuel Shoch, and Dr. Benjamin Rohrer by the citizens of Old Columbia, who were to serve for one year.

In November, 1857, Professor Joseph D. Nichols was chosen principal, and in the following winter Morris D. Wickersham and Grace Clarkson were chosen assistants. In 1859 he was assisted by Mr. Gamwell and Miss Herntz. The school was not self-sustaining, and on the 1st day of March, 1859, the company gave the buildings to Mr. Nichols free of rent. During the summer and fall of that year the school was reported to be in a flourishing condition, but it soon declined again.

On the 1st day of July, 1860, the Institute was rented to Rev. A. Essick for a period of one year. He was assisted by Mr. Patton for a few months. The following two or three years were periods of depression, and the board of trustees made an effort to sell or rent the buildings to the school board of the borough.

In February, 1863, Professor Howard Gilbert and Professor Vicroy and Miss Johnson taught in separate rooms. In April, 1863, a free school was taught for three months by Professors Peck, Richards, Johnson, and Haldeman.

In the month of September, 1863, the Institute building was taken by the United States government for a hospital, and so occupied for two months.

In October, 1863, it was rented to Professor H. S. Alexander, and a portion of the building was converted into a dwelling. In January, 1864, Mr. Alexander leased the buildings for a period of eight years.

In April, 1866, Mr. Alexander sold his lease to President Sacket, who found the school in a prosperous condition, but let it run down, when Mr. Alexander took charge of the school again in 1868. In March, 1868, the trustees purchased from J. H. Mifflin, for eighteen hundred dollars, a tract of land adjoining the Institute grounds which extends to Locust and Sixth Streets. In the same year the buildings were enlarged. Under the management of Professor Alexander the school was in a flourishing condition and profitable. His health and that of Mrs. Alexander was such that they had to abandon the profession they had adorned with so much grace and ability, and in March, 1871, they retired from the Institute and were succeeded by the Rev. Ewing. In January, 1873, Mr. Alexander again took charge of the school, but he was not able to make it self-supporting.

In February, 1876, the school board of the borough leased the Washington Institute buildings and the grounds purchased from John L. Wright for a period of twenty years, at an annual rental of four hundred dollars. It is now called the Columbia High School, and under the superb management of Professor B. G. Ames, superintendent of the public schools of Columbia, and Misses Lillian and Mary Welsh and Mr. Hoffman, his able assistants, who have charge of the schools, it is second to none in the State in school government and the thoroughness with which they instruct in the several branches of study in accordance with the curriculum.

A day- and boarding-school for boys, English and classical, was established in the second story of the town hall, on April 18, 1853, by Professor Alfred Armstrong, principal. The school was removed to the building in the rear of the Presbyterian Church on Fourth Street. A number of scholars received a classical course of studies, and were prepared to enter upon a collegiate course of studies. The school was scarcely self-sustaining, and Mr. Armstrong removed to Harrisburg, where he again established an academy.

Up to the year 1834 there was no uniform system of education in the State for the common people. Every township and town had its private schools, conducted frequently by incompetent teachers in their own way. They were peripatetic in their movements, and seldom remained longer in one place than three winter months. In the country they boarded around among the farmers, and sometimes behaved very dishonorably.

Long and persistent efforts in behalf of the common school system in New England by Horace Mann crowned his efforts with success about the year 1830. Friends of the educational cause in Pennsylvania took up the subject, and began to agitate and mould a public sentiment in favor of the common school system. The subject was brought before the Legislature and discussed there. Governor Wolf rendered valuable aid. Among the ablest and most persistent champions in the Legislature of these measures was Thaddeus Stevens, then of Adams County. His eloquence and matchless argument brought a majority of the Assembly to his side, and the common school law was passed in 1834. There was a provision in the law requiring the districts to accept the same before it was brought into practical operation.

When the Legislature adjourned and the full scope of the law became known to the people, there was great opposition to its enforcement.

On Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1834, a meeting of the citizens was held in the town hall to ascertain the sentiments of the people on the subject of adopting the school law. Dr. Joseph Clarkson was chairman and J. Houston Mifflin secretary. Thomas E. Cochran addressed the meeting in favor of the school law. Dr. R. E. Cochran, John Barber, Esq., and J. Houston Mifflin were selected or nominated by the meeting for school directors, and Samuel Boyd, Christian Hershey, and John Musselman were selected for school directors from West Hempfield township.

When the Legislature met in 1835, a majority of its members were in favor of repealing the law of 1834. Thomas H. Burroughs, who was then Secretary of State under Joseph Ritner's administration, was a warm friend of the law, and worked very hard to save

it. Opposition grew rapidly, and everything seemed to be lost. Upon making a private canvass among the members, it was found that a large majority were in favor of repealing the law. When the question came up upon second reading, Mr. Stevens arose, and under the inspiration of the moment made one of the grandest and most successful efforts ever undertaken in a deliberative body of people to change a large majority to the minority side. He had barely taken his seat when there was a call from every member to vote upon the question. The law was sustained, and it has never been disturbed since, except to improve it. A copy of this speech should be printed and hung upon the walls of every school-room in the State.

There was considerable opposition to the seventh section of the school law, which required a tax to be levied in the borough of Columbia and East and West Hempfield townships.

On the 16th day of May, 1835, a public meeting of the citizens of Columbia and the township named was held at the public-house of Joshua Kehlers, one mile and a half east from Columbia, along the Columbia and Lancaster turnpike, of which Samuel Boyd was president; J. Houston Mifflin, secretary.

West Hempfield, which included Columbia, was among the first townships in the county to accept the law.

The Public Schools.—After the system of common schools came into general use, the improvement made was gradual. The schools were better attended, more care was taken by the directors in the selection of competent teachers; but little real progress was made, however, until the Normal School at Millersville was fairly under way and a class of teachers trained and equipped to enter a profession they adorned.

Another step in advance was taken when graded schools were introduced. In 1857 a committee was appointed by the school board, with J. G. Hess as its chairman, to grade the public schools of Columbia. This was something new, and but little progress was made, promotions were gradual and few. There were six separate school buildings in the place, some of which were substantial brick structures. The citizens wisely selected some of their best educated and most prominent citizens for school directors. Their education and training enabled them to select competent teachers from merit alone, and to them much credit is due for the advances made in the cause of education in Columbia. Of the number may be mentioned Samuel Shoch, Hugh M. North, J. W. Fisher, Amos S. Green, J. Houston Mifflin, and also Joseph M. Watts, Samuel Grove, Philip Shreiner, David W. Griffith, J. G. Hess, Samuel Young, Abraham Bruner, George Young, Jr., Daniel Waun. The most successful teachers were Calvin Stewart (now pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Colerain township), William Murphy, Morris Wickersham, Frederick S. Pyfer, Mary Shoch, Grace Clarkson, Georgian Houston, and Mary Miller.

The board of directors in 1862 decided to erect one school building large enough to accommodate all white children of lawful age in the place. Accordingly a building was erected on Cherry Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets, three stories high, and containing eighteen commodious school-rooms, ten of which were furnished and prepared for the reception of scholars in 1863. The building was constructed of brick, and was modeled after the High School building on Broad Street, Philadelphia, and when completed was one of the largest and finest school buildings in the State. At the time of its erection it was thought that it was sufficiently large to accommodate all of the white children in the place for many years to come. When filled it would seat two thousand scholars. Although it was a great stride in educational progress, experience has since demonstrated that it was not altogether a wise movement to collect the scholars in an entire district as large as Columbia and place them under one roof. The system has its advantages, but there are many disadvantages which more than balance the good ones. The original cost of the building was sixteen thousand dollars.

The borough superintendency of public schools was adopted for Columbia April 1, 1875. In May they agreed to advertise for a superintendent, and agreed to pay him an annual salary of fourteen hundred dollars. Out of fifty-seven applicants Benjamin G. Ames, of Bridgeton, N. J., was chosen to fill the new position. He was an accomplished scholar, and had rare qualifications to fill a position of this kind; more than thirty years of his life has been devoted to the cause of education.

His system of promotions was different from the old one, and he gradually made a number of other changes, which experience has proven to have been wise and salutary. The most accomplished and thorough teachers in the schools are graduates of the High School.

Miss Lilian Welsh, a daughter of the late Gen. Thomas Welsh, is now vice-principal of the High School, and is one of the most successful and talented teachers in the State. Her sister Marie is her assistant, and is well fitted for the position.

Mr. Hoffman has also risen from the lower to the front rank as a teacher. The entire body of teachers are excelled by few anywhere, and Columbia may well feel proud of the position her schools hold in relation to others in the State.

Lyceum.—The system of social lyceums became very popular with the people in the United States about the year 1830, and it did not decline for ten or twelve years. Josiah Holbrook, who was actuary of the Universal Lyceum, was the principal organizer of lyceums in the United States. The Columbia Lyceum was organized Dec. 2, 1835. The exercises generally opened with a lecture delivered by one of the members, or a subject selected which was debated

by members chosen by the chairman. This feature of the lyceum was always entertaining. Among the members who delivered lectures were Henry Montgomery, S. S. Haldeman, Dr. J. S. Clarkson, Samuel A. Black, Dr. William S. McCorkle, James J. Given, Thomas H. Pearce, E. C. Lewis, Dr. R. E. Cochran, Owen B. Goodman, H. Bingham, Philip Gossler. Many of these lectures were illustrated with scientific apparatus. When the lyceum ran out of home material for lecturers, they were supplied by young and promising lawyers from Lancaster. Among the number we recollect Amos Slaymaker, Esq., Nathaniel Ellmaker, Esq., George M. Kline, Esq. The meetings of the lyceum were held in the old brick schoolhouse on Third Street, near the town hall. After its decline many of its members formed an organization called the Senate. Members were divided and assigned to each of the States. This organization was copied after the United States Senate. Its most pleasing and interesting feature was the political discussions between the members, who were supposed to represent the same political parties which elected the United States senators in their respective States, and they generally adhered to the line of argument used by the members of the United States Senate, whom they were supposed to represent. These discussions were animated and often acrimonious. Among the most active members were J. H. Mifflin, John S. Given, Joseph W. Fisher, Napoleon B. Wolfe, Samuel Evans, Alexander Caldwell,[1] James B. Cowden, John Frederick Houston, Stewart D. Elliot, Hugh M. North, Philip Gossler, Amos S. Green, J. G. L. Brown. This organization lasted several years.

Public Libraries.—On the 14th day of January, 1829, a number of prominent citizens subscribed various sums to be expended in the purchase of books for the mutual benefit of all those concerned in a library company to be formed. The company was organized in the spring of 1829 by the election of Evan Green, president, and William Dick, secretary; Miss Haines, librarian. A large and judicious selection of books and pamphlets were purchased. Much interest was at first taken in the enterprise, but debts were accumulated gradually, and in four years from its organization the books and property of the "Columbia, Pennsylvania, Library Company" were sold at auction to pay its debts. Enough was realized also to pay each shareholder two dollars on each share of stock, the par value of which was five dollars. The building opposite the Franklin House was occupied by the library. Herewith we publish the names of each shareholder, so far as we are able to ascertain:

John Arms.
William P. Beatty.
George Beatty.
Robert Barber.
Owen Bruner.
John L. Boswell.
Mary Bethel.
Christian Bachman.
Elizabeth W. Boude.
George W. Boude.
Abraham Bruner.
Sarah Barber.
Dr. Abraham Bitner.
E. G. Bradford.
Christ. Brenneman.
Henry Brenneman.
Levi Brenneman.
Gideon Brenneman.
John Barber.
Jeremiah Brown.
Joseph Cottrell.
John Campbell.
John Cooper.
Joseph Cooper.
Israel Cooper.
James Collins.
William C. Cornwell.
Jacob Clyde.
Richard E. Cochran.
William Dick.
Richard Derrick.
Peter Epley.
Dominick Eagle.
Michael Elder.
Preston B. Elder.
John Evans.
John L. Futhey.
John Forry, Jr.
Evan Green.
Amos S. Green.
Benjamin Green.
Joseph Green.
John Guy.
Peter F. Gonter.
Jacob Gossler.
James Given.
Owen B. Goodman.
Jacob B. Garber.
Elizabeth A. B. Heise.
Peter Haldeman.
Christian Haldeman.
John Hoover.
Solomon Heise.
Daniel Hamaker.
Robert B. Houston.
William B. Hunt.
Benjamin Herr.
George Haines.
William Harrah.
Joseph Hogentogler.
Joseph Jeffries.
Samuel Johnson.
Joshua Kehler.
G. W. Layng.
Thomas Lloyd.
Edward C. Lewis.
George W. C. Lloyd.
James E. Mifflin.
Samuel W. Mifflin.
Moses Montgomery.
John McKissick, Jr.
Jacob Mathiot.
Samuel Mathiot.
William Mathiot.
John McMullen.
Hugh McCorkle.
Henry Martin.
George Mireick.
George Peters.
William Poist.
Jacob Purkypile.
Jacob L. Rowand.
Charles Odell.
Benjamin Peart.
William Todd.
Robert Spear.
James Sweeney.
Abraham Shirk.
Jacob Strickler.
Henry H. Strickler.
Dr. Beaton Smith.
Henry Y. Slaymaker.
Robert B. Stille.
Henry F. Slaymaker.
John L. Wright.
Charles N. Wright.
James Wright.
Michael Way.
Moses Whitson.
William Wright.
Lewis Wisler.
Isaac Vaughen.

The Franklin Library was organized in the spring of 1834, John L. Boswell, secretary. The stockholders purchased the books of the Columbia Library, and added to them a large number of new books. This was, like its predecessor, a circulating library. It flourished for a few years, and then went down rapidly. There was no public library in the place from 1836 to 1862.

In the year 1862, Samuel Shoch, president of the Columbia National Bank, donated to the public schools of Columbia five hundred dollars for the purpose of procuring books and establishing a library. The school board accepted this fund and established a library, and named it after its donor. This was the plant of a large and select library. Mr. Shoch has given liberally of his abundant means since, and the school board have at various times made large appropriations and purchased several thousand volumes of choice books. They have, and it is their duty to make, an annual appropriation for the purchase of books and meet incidental expenses. The library is now established on a permanent basis, and will become in time one of the grandest institutions in the county.

[1] Mr. Caldwell was elected United States senator to represent the State of Kansas in 1867 or 1868.

At present a large room on the first story of the public school building on Cherry Street has been set apart for the library. Only one danger confronts the friends of this enterprise, and that is the possibility of *fire* wiping out of existence in a few hours the accumulated work of many years. It is hoped that there may be found in the community enough of generous-minded citizens who will provide sufficient means to erect a fire-proof building upon the public ground at the corner of Fifth and Locust Streets, or in that vicinity, that will protect this library from a calamity so disastrous.

Samuel Grove, a prominent citizen of the place, twenty or more years ago commenced to purchase books with a view of establishing a circulating library. He made additional purchases from time to time until he has several hundred volumes in his library-room on Third Street, between Locust and Cherry Streets. His books are generally of a religious cast.

Old Residents' Society.—On the 27th day of November, 1874, a number of citizens of Columbia organized a society of old residents of Columbia, the object being to cherish the social interests and friendly relations by holding frequent meetings, under the name of the "Ancient Citizens of Columbia." Following is a list of the members:

Joseph M. Watts (president).
J. Houston Mifflin (secretary).
Samuel Shoch (treasurer).
Samuel B. Heise.
William Mathiot (dead).
Francis X. Ziegler.
John Frederick Houston (dead).
Samuel W. Mifflin.
James Barbey.
Henry Brenneman (dead).
Martin Niel.
Harford Fraley.
Christian Brenneman (dead).
George Bogle (dead).
James Wright (dead).
Henry E. Wolfe.
George W. Bowyer.
John A. Hook (dead).
John S. Given.
John K. Eberlein.
Henry N. Kehler.
Samuel Evans.
Thomas E. Cochran (dead).
Samuel Nelson Houston (dead).
Henry Wisler.
Henry H. Houston.
William F. Lockard.
George W. Haldeman.
Jacob L. Gossler.
Jacob Ely (dead).
Samuel Wright.
Abram Bruner.

To become a member of this society a residence of *fifty years* is required. Several have attained an age of more than fourscore years. As will be seen from the foregoing list, their numbers are rapidly growing less.

Banking.—The Philadelphia Branch Bank was opened on the 22d day of May, 1809. John McKissick was the first cashier, and was followed by Dr. Beaton Smith. This bank did business in the brick house at the corner of Locust and Front Streets, now owned by Jacob Snyder. The Philadelphia Bank had its branch in Columbia for about fifteen years.

The great increase in the population of the State, and the travel incident thereto between sections divided by our great river, the Susquehanna, rendered it necessary to adopt other means than a ferry to accommodate the traveling public who desired to go to either side of this stream; we find, therefore, that in the onward progress of the internal improvements of the State that the construction of bridges, although a novel and untried enterprise, found its advocates, and was undertaken with hopeful confidence of good results; therefore, "An act authorizing the Governor of Pennsylvania to incorporate a company for the purpose of making and erecting a bridge over the river Susquehanna, in the county of Lancaster, at or near the town of Columbia," was passed by the Legislature and approved the 28th of March, 1809, the State being pledged therein to take $90,000 of the stock.

A charter was accordingly granted by Governor Snyder on the 19th of October, 1811, and on the 23d of December following the stockholders organized by electing as managers, viz.: William Wright, presicent; Thomas Boude, Samuel Bethel, James Wright, Samuel Miller, John Evans, Christian Breneman, John Forrey, Jr., Abraham Witmer, Henry Slaymaker, William Barber, Jacob Eichelberger, John Tomlinson, and William P. Beatty as treasurer, and John Barber secretary.

On the 8th of July, 1812, articles of agreement were entered into with Henry Slaymaker and Samuel Slaymaker, of Lancaster County, and Jonathan Walcott, of Connecticut, for the erection of a bridge for the sum of $150,000, but which before its completion cost $233,000. The piers were fifty feet long, and ten feet wide at top. The spans each one hundred feet in length.

Stock to the amount of $400,000 was subscribed for, and after paying for the cost of the bridge the remaining balance was appropriated to banking purposes, and an office of discount and deposit was opened on 5th July, 1813, and notes were printed and issued as bank notes. This proceeding being declared illegal, a charter was afterwards obtained on the 27th March, 1824, for the establishment of a bank under the title of "The Columbia Bridge Company," Christian Breneman being elected president, and John McKissick, cashier. Since then this title has been changed to "The Columbia Bank and Bridge Company," "The Columbia Bank," and lastly, the "Columbia National Bank," which it still retains, with a capital of $500,000, having been increased from time to time from its original charter amount of $150,000, to $250,000, $322,500, and in 1864 to its present amount.

Since 1824, Christian Breneman, Christian Haldeman, John Forrey, Jr., John N. Lane, David Rinehart, John Cooper, Col. James Meyers, Dr. Barton Evans, John Cooper, George Bogle, and lastly, the present incumbent, Col. Samuel Shoch, have severally acted as presidents, and during their several periods of service John McKissick acted as cashier until 1832, Preston B. Elder, his successor, until 1839, and Col. Samuel Shoch until 1878, a period of thirty-nine years, when he was elected president, in which capacity he still officiates, although in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

In 1832 the bridge was carried away by an ice freshet, and rebuilt at an expenditure of $157,300 and the *debris* of the old bridge. In June, 1863, the bridge, as rebuilt, was burned as a military necessity under an order from Gen. Couch, commandant of the Susquehanna division of the Federal army, to prevent the rebels from crossing, as the best protection for Eastern Pennsylvania. The bank, owning the bridge, sold the piers and the abutments, with the franchises as a bridge company, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for $57,000, and has therefore sustained a loss of $100,000, for which a claim has been preferred against the United States government with hopes of its being allowed.

The First National Bank was organized in May, 1863, with a capital of $100,000. President, Ephraim Hershey; Cashier, S. S. Detweiler. This bank increased its capital to $200,000, and its surplus amounts to $40,000. The present officers are Hugh M. North, Esq., president; S. S. Detweiler, cashier. The bank building is located at the southeast corner of Locust and Second Streets. The amount of deposits is very large, and the bank is in a prosperous condition.

E. K. Smith & Co.'s banking house is located at the northwest corner of Locust and Second Streets. Its capital unlimited. The members of the firm are E. K. Smith and Christian E. Graybill.

The Columbia Deposit Bank was organized in March, 1870, with E. K. Smith, president, and C. E. Graybill, cashier. This bank closed in 1880.

The Dime Savings Bank was organized in 1869. The treasurers were Samuel Allison and Ephraim Hershey. The bank suspended business in 1880.

Col. Samuel Shoch.—Michael Shoch, the grandfather of Col. Samuel, was a native of Germany, and on his emigration to America settled near Philadelphia. He had several children, among whom was John, whose birth occurred at the paternal home near Philadelphia. He in 1792 removed to Harrisburg, Dauphin Co., and there remained until his death in 1842. He married Miss Salome Gilbert, of Philadelphia, and had children,—Mary, Sarah, Rebecca, Eliza, Cassandra, Samuel, John, Jacob, and one who died in childhood. Samuel, whose life is here briefly sketched, was born in Harrisburg, May 28, 1797. His career covers some of the most eventful periods in our national history, and has been so closely identified with local events that it forms an inseparable part of them. His early education was commenced at preparatory schools before the establishment of the present school system, and continued at the Nottingham Academy, Cecil Co., Md. His further education and preparation for professional life were the result of personal application directed only by himself.

As early as 1812 he was recorder of patents under John Cochran, secretary of the land-office, and recorder of surveys in the office of Andrew Porter, then surveyor-general. In September, 1814, he joined the Harrisburg Artillerists, a company formed within twenty-four hours after the British had burned the capitol at Washington, and was the youngest man in the four companies that volunteered from Harrisburg on that occasion. The company marched to York and thence to Baltimore, and remained on duty there until the British withdrew and abandoned their contemplated attack on that city.

In May, 1817, he began the study of law under Hon. Amos Ellmaker, attorney-general, and was admitted to the Dauphin County bar in 1820. He was always aggressive, and as a young lawyer displayed great energy and fearlessness in prosecuting what he believed to be wrong. He took an active part in an unsuccessful attempt to impeach Judge Franks, of the Lebanon and Dauphin district, for alleged offenses.

In 1835 he was elected clerk of the House of Representatives by a union of the Whig and Anti-Masonic members, defeating Francis R. Shunk, the Democratic candidate. In 1837 he was secretary to the convention which gave us the Constitution under which Pennsylvania lived from 1838 to 1873, and at the adjournment of that body was unanimously thanked. The colonel finds special pleasure in recounting his services with that body.

In 1839 he cast his fortunes with Columbia, and went there to live, having been elected cashier of the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company. The company had a nominal capital of $150,000, but actually not more than $80,000 to $100,000, as a bridge costing more than $175,000 had been swept away by an ice freshet in 1832, and the loss had not been wholly made up. The capital was afterwards increased, first to $250,000, and in 1837 to $322,500, with a change of title to Columbia Bank. In 1865 the bank accepted the national bank law and became the Columbia National Bank, with a capital of $500,000, at which it still remains, with a surplus fund of $150,000. He has thus maintained official relations with the corporation as its cashier and president for forty-four years, during a period the events of which are matters of local history.

Col. Shoch was, in 1842, married to Mrs. Hannah Evans, daughter of Amos Slaymaker, of Lancaster County, who was the leading manager of the line of stages between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Her death having occurred in March, 1860, he contracted a second alliance in August, 1865, with Miss Anna E., daughter of Robert Barber, of Columbia, Pa.

In 1848, Col. Shoch was appointed aid to Governor William Johnson, which by courtesy conferred upon him the title of colonel, a title by which he is better known than by his Christian name.

In 1860 the colonel was a member of the State committee of the Republican party, and a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln, the martyr President.

During the war he was foremost in deeds of charity and patriotism, and presented to the first company formed in Columbia a beautiful and costly silk flag.

He always took a warm interest in our public schools, and through his active exertions and liberal donations the "Shoch Library," in honor of its patron, was established.

Col. Shoch also took an active interest in local enterprises, and was at one and the same time president of the Columbia Gas and Water Companies, the Old Public Ground Company, and the Marietta, Chestnut Hill and Washington Turnpike-Road Companies. He was also treasurer of the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company, but resigned in 1862, before going abroad on a continental tour. He was for ten years president of the school board of the borough of Columbia, during which period a spacious edifice, devoted to the use of the public schools, was erected. He served a term as director of the poor of Lancaster County, two terms as county auditor, was a trustee of the Millersville Normal School, and director of the Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Railroad. If responsible official positions are a measure of public confidence, then Col. Shoch was favored above all his fellow-citizens.

The colonel was always an active worker in the Sunday-school cause. In the early part of his professional career he was both a teacher and superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Lutheran Church in Harrisburg. Within the last ten years his youthful enthusiasm for the cause has been specially reawakened, and his active services as teacher of a Bible class in the Columbia Fifth Street Presbyterian Sunday-school, together with the erection, furnishing, and endowment of their beautiful chapel (named "Salome" in honor of his mother), attests the sincerity of his motives. In 1854, and for several years thereafter, he maintained at his own expense a public night-school, employed teachers, and furnished books, etc., for the benefit of apprentices and other young persons who could not attend school during the day, and was happily rewarded by finding the school well attended. Many of the pupils since grown up have become prominent and well-to-do citizens, who gratefully acknowledge the advantages they derived from the enterprise.

In politics he has been uniformly and radically anti-Democratic, a great admirer of Thaddeus Stevens, and is in full accord with Republican administration.

The colonel's has been an eventful and busy life, and even now, when he has just crossed the threshold of his eighty-sixth year, not a single duty is neglected, not a responsibility evaded, and not an energy relaxed.

Having faithfully performed the duties of cashier of the Columbia National Bank for a period of thirty-nine years, he was, in December, 1878, elected its president, and notwithstanding his age, continues his routine of duties, beginning at eight o'clock in the morning and remaining to witness the settlement of all accounts after the bank closes. His principal diversion is his violin, an instrument of unusual excellence, which affords him many happy hours.

With a mind fresh and vigorous, and with a remarkable activity of body and buoyancy of step, he has reasonable expectations of passing many more years of usefulness.

Newspapers.—*The Susquehanna Waterman* was started in the year 1811 by Thomas A. Wilson, a practical printer, who learned his trade in the borough of York. He established a printing-office in a one-story frame building which stood on the north side of Locust Street below Second Street. In the following year he purchased a half lot of ground on the south side of Locust Street, nearly opposite his frame shop. Upon this lot he erected a three-story brick house, to which he moved his printing-press, etc. He probably used the third story of this building for an office, for he did not plaster the walls. The reaction in business and values of all kind after the war of 1812–15 left him stranded, and his property was sold to James Cyde, Esq., in the year 1818. Mr. Wilson returned to York, thence to one of the Southern States, where he remained for many years. Some of his descendants reside in Wrightsville, York Co.

William Greear published a small newspaper in Lancaster called the *Hive* in 1804. He removed his job-printing press, etc., to Columbia in the year 1812. In the winter of 1814–15 he was elected printer of the "Rolls" by the Legislature, and he removed his printing-press to Harrisburg. He returned to Columbia and commenced the publication of a newspaper called *The Columbian* on the 24th day of July, 1819, in a two-story brick building he purchased from Dr. Eberle. After publishing eighteen numbers it was suspended for want of support. After six or eight months it was revived. It was not self-sustaining, and its publication ceased altogether in a few months. He removed his printing-press to Washington, D. C. He was a Quaker and a person of strict integrity. *The Columbian* was published in 1840 by Thomas Taylor, and edited by N. B. Wolfe. The editor wrote a romance called the "Bandit," which ran through several numbers of the paper, which seems to have knocked the life out of the paper. Before the story was completed the paper ceased to exist.

The Monitor was established by Dr. William F. Houston on the 24th day of April, 1823. It was printed in Dr. Houston's dwelling, now owned by Theodore Urban, on Locust Street below Second. Like the *Columbian*, it was neutral in politics. It was strongly religious in tone. It was published several years.

The *Columbian Courant* was established by Scheaff & Heinitsh, who purchased the press and type belonging to the *Pioneer* in Marietta and brought it to Columbia. They sold out to John L. Boswell, a young printer who came from the State of Connecti-

cut, who, on the 3d day of June, 1830, commenced the publication of the *Columbia Spy and Literary Register*, which was neutral until June 23, 1831, when its title was changed to *Columbia Spy and Lancaster and York County Record*, and the "Henry Clay" banner was nailed to its head, with the "American System" inscribed upon it. For that period in the history of journalism it was ably conducted, and was devoted to the interests of Henry Clay, whom the editor desired to be President of the United States. On the 6th day of July, 1833, the paper was enlarged to twenty by thirty inches. In 1834, Mr. Boswell and Carpenter McCleery, of Lancaster, established the *Lancaster Union*, published in that city. The editor of the *Spy* gave a portion of his time to that paper. On the 24th day of May, 1834, Thomas E. Cochran took formal charge of the editorial department of the *Spy*. In the spring of 1836, Mr. Boswell sold the *Spy* to Preston B. Elder, cashier of the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company, and purchased the *Hartford Courant*, and removed to Hartford, Conn. Ercurius Beatty published the *Spy* for the proprietor from that time to September, 1837, when it was published by E. Beatty & Co. Under the editorial management of Mr. Elder the paper obtained a high rank among the literary papers in the country. He was an accomplished writer and poet.

After Mr. Elder's death in 1839, Theodore D. Cochran, who was then an apprentice in the office, took editorial management of the paper. He developed great talent as a political writer, and had few equals among his editorial brethren. While yet in his minority he took charge of the *Old Guard* in 1840, an Anti-Masonic paper, established in Lancaster in 1839. Evan Green, the administrator of Mr. Elder (who died in 1839), sold the paper to James Patton, collector of tolls at the canal basin, who changed its name to the *Columbia Spy and Lancaster and York County Democrat*. It advocated the election of Martin Van Buren for President. In 1842, Mr. E. Maxson was taken into partnership, and in the spring of 1843, Eli Bowen and Jacob L. Gossler purchased the paper. They were both minors, but young men of ability. In the fall of 1844, Mr. Bowen started the *Protector*, a tariff paper, and sold his interest in the *Spy* to Charles J. Barnitz, of York, who also purchased Mr. Gossler's interest in 1845. In June, 1847, Charrick Westbrook purchased the *Spy*, and Dec. 11, 1847, William H. Spangler purchased an interest in the paper. In the summer of 1848 they sold to George W. Schroyer, who sold to Eshleman, Kammerer & Gochenauer in 1849, who sold to J. G. L. Brown in 1850. In 1853 it was published by Brown & Greene, who sold to Coleman J. Bull in 1855. In 1856 it was purchased by Stephen Greene (Mr. Brown taking a position in Forney's *Press* office), who sold to Samuel Wright in 1857, was appointed to a position on Gen. Thomas Welsh's staff, and went into the army. He sold to Andrew M. Rambo in 1863, who on Sept. 4, 1869, sold to Maj. James W. Yocum, the present proprietor. It is a conservative Republican paper and conducted with ability.

The Columbia Daily Spy was started by A. M. Rambo & Son in 1868, and was published for a period of eighteen months. It was Republican in politics.

The Pennsylvania Courant was started in 1837 by Henry Montgomery. Ercurius Beatty subsequently became the publisher and proprietor. It lived until 1843. During the gubernatorial canvass of 1838 this paper was particularly strong in its political department.

The Protector was started by Eli Bowen and Jacob L. Gossler in March, 1843. As its name implies, it was a devoted advocate of the cause of protection and the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency. After a few numbers were published Mr. Gossler retired, and sold his interest to Mr. Bowen, who became editor, publisher, and carrier. He had but little money, and often not the means to procure a meal. He would go barefooted, and often sleep in an outhouse when out of money. He walked to Lancaster, and purchased an old Ramage press from Hugh Maxwell, and two hundred pounds of type, on trust. He struck off an edition of one thousand copies, and carried his papers to Lancaster and neighboring towns, and sold the entire number, which put him upon "his feet." He bid fair to be one of the best newspaper men in the country, but he was erratic, and did not tread the paths of journalism for a period longer than four or five years. *The Protector* lived but six months.

The Water-Spout was started during the height of the Washingtonian temperance movement, and was devoted to that cause. James Klinedriest was publisher and Theodore D. Cochran editor. It lived but six months.

The Columbian was started by Charrick Westbrook in 1846, and published by him until he purchased the *Spy* in 1847, when it was merged in the latter.

The Columbia Herald was established in December, 1867. Several leading men in the Democratic party subscribed a sum sufficient to start a paper, and George Young, Jr., who was then an officer in the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, was chosen as editor. He became sole owner. Mr. Young, Jr., sold an interest in the paper to W. Hayes Grier in 1873, and subsequently to that time it was published by Grier & Moderwell. Several years ago Mr. Grier purchased Moderwell's interest, and is now sole proprietor and editor. Mr. Grier has been recently appointed superintendent of the State printing-office at Harrisburg. He was a private in the late war (see military chapter). He is also justice of the peace for the Second Ward, Columbia.

The *Daily Telegram* was started by Frank S. Taft in 1869. It lived about two months.

The *Democrat* was started in the summer of 1872 by W. Hayes Grier. It advocated the election of

Horace Greeley for President, and was discontinued in November, 1872.

The *Weekly Courant* was started by Andrew M. Rambo & Son in 1870, and is now published by the former. It is an ably-conducted paper, and is radical Republican in politics.

Foundries and Machine-Shops.—The expansion of the iron interest in this place and vicinity since the first machine-shop was erected, forty-seven years ago, is truly wonderful. In the year 1836, Jeffrey Smedley and Thomas Hood, of Chester County, started a small machine-shop at the canal basin. The first steam-engine built in the county was the one they built to drive their machinery. The firm was dissolved in September, 1837, and the business was then carried on by Mr. Smedley. He manufactured stationary engines and machine work generally, and in this was greatly aided by the establishment of a foundry near his shop. He carried on business at that place until 1850, when he purchased the old Shultz Brewery, a large four-story stone building, situated on Second Street below Union, and converted it into a machine-shop. A short time after this purchase he took his son-in-law, Henry Brandt, into partnership. In September, 1854, Mr. Smedley died of cholera, then raging in Columbia. Mr. Brandt continued the business until October, 1857, when a stock company, entitled the Columbia Manufacturing Company, took possession of the property, and added a foundry thereto. The members of this company were Henry Brandt, Thomas R. and Zimmerman Supplee, brothers, who came from Bridgeport, Montgomery Co., Pa., where they had been carrying on the business for several years. They removed all of their machinery from there to the works in Columbia, which greatly increased the facilities of this establishment. The company arrangement was not successful, having carried on the works at a period of great depression in business. The Supplee Brothers leased the works and built up a large trade. Finding their buildings and ground limited in extent, they sold this property and purchased a large tract near the Columbia and Reading Railroad, at Fourth Street, where they erected larger and more extensive works in 1870. A few years ago a stock company was formed, called the Supplee Iron Company, under which name it is now conducted.

In the year 1837 Frederick Baugher and George Wolf, residents of York, Pa., formed a copartnership, and erected a foundry at the canal basin. When railroads were first built, in order to get around the curves without slipping it was necessary to have one loose wheel upon every axle. James Wright, Jr., of Columbia, conceived the idea of making a wheel with a beveled tread. He erected a circular railroad upon John L. Wright's lot, upon which he experimented. When Baugher and Wolf started their foundry they were the first in the country to manufacture car-wheels under Mr. Wright's patent. This firm also invented a wheel with solid hubs and concave and convex plates in 1837. Previous to that time all car-wheels were made with split hubs with spokes. Mr. Baugher, being an Anti-Mason, obtained a good deal of State work under Governor Ritner's administration, and when David R. Porter was elected Governor, in 1838, George Wolf, who was a Democrat, obtained a share of the State work. Mr. Baugher retired from the firm in 1839.

Samuel Truscott, who was their principal pattern-maker, and to whom this firm was indebted for some of their inventions and the excellent work they turned out, came from Baltimore, Md., to work for them in 1837, and was taken into partnership by Mr. Wolf on the 1st day of May, 1846. Mr. Wolf died in 1859, when the firm was dissolved and Mr. Truscott retired, and in a few years embarked in the coal-oil refining business where the Columbia Stove-Works now stand. After the removal of Mr. Smedley's machine-shop to Second Street, Wolf and Truscott erected a large machine-shop adjoining their foundry. These works were carried on by the heirs of George Wolf until Feb. 1, 1871, when they were sold to the Messrs. Perrottet and Hoyt. In the year 1872 they sold their property to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to make room for their new round-house. The firm purchased property in the rear of the round-house fronting on Bridge Street, where they erected larger and more extensive works.

James Perrottet was a bound apprentice to the late firm of Merrick & Son, of Philadelphia. He afterwards went to the State of Louisiana and thence to the West Indies, where he erected and took charge of machinery in sugar-mills built by him. Their specialty has been the manufacture of sugar machinery for Cuba and other sugar-making countries.

William J. Hoyt also learned his trade in Philadelphia, and worked for Merrick & Son. He was promoted by that firm to various positions, and remained with them until they sold their works in 1870.

There is a machine-shop connected with the Keeley Stove-Works which manufactures small stationary engines, and is conducted by Zimmerman Supplee, which is a separate establishment from the stove-works. Their business is increasing, and the works in the near future are to be enlarged.

Saw-Mills.—Jacob Strickler erected a saw-mill on the bank of the river, a short distance above Fairview Grist-Mill, about the year 1818. A wing wall was built some distance up the river from the mill, which caught the current. There was only two or three feet fall of water. When the dam was constructed across the river, in 1838, for the Susquehanna and Tide-Water Canal, this mill was taken away, and another and much larger one built a short distance farther down the river. A sluice was left in the breast of the dam, which gave a greatly-increased power. This mill has been rebuilt and enlarged by its present owner, Frederick S. Bletz.

In 1830, John McKissick, Jr., John Forry, Jr., and Samuel B. Hise erected a saw-mill along the river shore, a short distance above the present outlet-locks at the canal, in the northwestern section of the borough. The falls were called Little Conewago. A wing wall was built which gave about three feet fall of water. It was partially destroyed repeatedly by floods in the river. It was torn down in 1847, and a new mill built by Dr. J. J. and J. S. Grier & Co., which was wholly run by steam-power. After the public works were sold by the State, the mill was torn down, they having to depend entirely upon the patronage awarded them by their party friends.

In 1844, Jonathan Pusey built a saw-mill at the mouth of Shawanese Run, which was run by steam-power. It was afterwards owned by his son Isaac, after whose death, fifteen years ago, it was sold to Abraham Bruner, and about ten years ago it was torn down and a much larger mill was built by Abraham and Cyrus Bruner along the river shore, close by the old mill-site.

Planing-Mills.—The first planing-mill was built on the south side of Union Street, between Second and Third Streets, by Jacob F. Markley & Co. This mill was built in 1837. The Daniels patent planer was used. The grooves and tongues of the flooring were made entirely with a series of circular saws. The Woodworth patent rotary planer entirely superseded this mode of making flooring. The mill building was converted into a lamp-black manufactory by J. H. Mifflin. The place is now occupied by dwelling-houses.

In 1850, Joseph Pownall, Joseph Dickinson, Hiram Draucher, and John B. Bachman leased ground from John L. Wright at the rear end of his mansion, and erected a planing-mill, where not only flooring-boards were manufactured but all kinds of house-carpenter work. The mill was removed farther away from the railroad to make room for more tracks, and finally taken down and rebuilt along the river shore. It is and has been for years owned wholly by John B. Bachman, Esq. It is now one of the best-equipped planing-mills in the State. The business is conducted by John B. Bachman and John Forry.

In 1881, Edward Smith erected a planing-mill on the river shore above Union Street. Additions have been made since its erection, and new and modern machinery is constantly being added to it, and in a few years it will rank among the best in the State.

Frederick S. Bletz erected a planing-mill below the mouth of Shawanese Run, along Front Street, in the year 1848. All kinds of building material are also manufactured at this establishment. It has been in operation ever since, and is still owned by Mr. Bletz.

Michael Liphart erected a planing-mill at the corner of Lawrence and Second Streets in 1870, which was destroyed by fire some years ago, and has not been rebuilt.

The Keeley Stove-Works, located on the corner of Second and Maple Streets, were erected in the summer and fall of 1882. They are operated by a stock company, whose charter was dated May 5, 1882, with a capital stock of $100,000, and subsequently increased to $150,000. The works have a capacity of twenty thousand stoves per annum, and employ in their manufacture nearly two hundred men. The following-named persons are the present officers of the company: President, George W. Haldeman; Treasurer, S. S. Detwiler; Secretary, J. W. Ziller; Manager, W. H. Pfahler.

Tanneries.—Samuel A. Atlee, son of Col. Samuel John Atlee, erected a tannery on Shawanese Run near the Lancaster turnpike in 1798, which he sold to William Todd a few years later. He sold to —— Houston and Joseph Mifflin. On the 13th day of March, 1835, it was entirely destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt by them, and in a few years they sold out to Andrew John, who sold the property to the Chestnut Hill Iron Ore Company.

John Hollinger erected a tannery on the same run on the north side of the Lancaster turnpike about the year 1868. The establishment is a very large one. Mr. Hollinger also erected an additional currying-shop farther down the stream, at Fourth Street.

The Columbia Water Company was organized under an act of Assembly approved the 29th of May, 1823. William Wright was made president. The company met with but indifferent success, and failed to answer the expectations of the people. In 1858, after being in operation for thirty-four years without making a dividend or furnishing a proper supply of water for domestic use, the company was compelled to make an assignment for the payment of debts, and some time during that year the charter, with franchises and all the property, was sold at public auction to Samuel Shoch for fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, when a new organization was made.

The new company by an expenditure of more than $100,000 has erected a dam, two large reservoirs, with important improvements, and laid through the streets of Columbia large iron pipes in place of the smaller ones laid by the old company, by which the several steam-engines for the extinguishment of fires and other machinery requiring water can be abundantly supplied as well as the demands for domestic use. A full quantity of excellent water is drawn from natural springs north of the town and also from the Susquehanna River.

The capital has been enlarged to the sum of $100,000, and the affairs of the company are managed by Samuel Shoch, president; Joseph H. Black, Col. Wm. W. McClure, Samuel Truscott, K. A. Fondersmith, James A. Meyers, and W. Latimer Small, directors; Simon C. May, secretary and treasurer; W. B. Foeseg, superintendent.

Columbia Gas Company.—By act of Assembly of 10th April, 1851, the Columbia Gas Company was chartered, and, after erecting suitable buildings, went into

operation for the purpose of making and supplying gas. Samuel W. Mifflin was elected president, and Amos Slaymaker Green treasurer and secretary. The capital was at first $37,500, but afterwards increased to $60,000, at which it remains. I. G. Hess was at one time president. In 1865, Samuel Shoch was elected president, and still continues in that office. In 1874 the Lowe process of making gas out of oil was introduced, by the use of new apparatus and machinery, and thus far has proved an entire success. The gas produced is of the best quality. The company is at present under the management of Samuel Shoch, president; H. M. North, Samuel Truscott, H. F. Bruner, William W. McClure, Charles H. Henkle, C. E. Graybill; Charles H. Henkle, secretary and treasurer; Robert Beecher, superintendent.

Riots.—From the day the manumitted slaves of Isard Bacon and others, of Virginia, located in Columbia (in 1818–19) their numbers were largely increased from that source, and fugitives from human bondage in their flight to a land of freedom—who were not a few—tarried with them, and thus increased the number of colored people to more than a thousand. They did all the labor for the lumber merchants along the river during the most profitable and busy seasons of the year. This excited the envy and hatred of not a few white people.

Stephen Smith, who was born a slave in Paxton, and was purchased for a limited time (until he arrived at the age of twenty-eight years) by Gen. Thomas Boude in 1802, was a bright and intelligent boy, and he soon developed a business talent not easily checked in an ambitious youth. Before he was nineteen years of age Gen. Boude gave him the entire management of his lumber-yard, and in the same year he was clandestinely married to a beautiful mulatto girl, who resided in the family of Jonathan Mifflin. He proposed to Gen. Boude to buy the remainder of his servitude, and that gentleman agreed to take one hundred dollars. He went to his friend John Barber and told him of his designs, when that large-hearted gentleman handed him one hundred dollars. He purchased his freedom, and then, with fifty dollars he had saved by doing extra work, he commenced to buy a little lumber and speculate in every venture in which he could turn a penny to profit. His profits increased rapidly until he owned one of the largest lumber-yards along the shore. He also invested money in real estate, and whenever a property was offered for sale he was one of the foremost and liveliest bidders. In the height of his prosperity, in 1834, he was served with the following notice:

"You have again assembled yourself among the white people to bid up property, as you have been in the habit of doing for a number of years back. You must know that your presence is not agreeable, and the less you appear in the assembly of the whites the better it will be for your black hide, as there are a great many in this place that would think your absence from it a benefit, as you are considered an injury to the real value of property in Columbia. You had better take the hint and leave.

MANY."

To this he gave but little attention. James Wright, William Wright, and John L. Wright promptly offered a reward for the detection of the author of this notice. In the spring of 1834 there had been a number of riots in several cities in the Northern States against the colored people. Excitement ran high everywhere.

On the 11th day of August, 1834, some person or persons broke into Smith's office, which stood on Front Street, a short distance below the round-house, and destroyed his books and papers. This was a great loss to him, but one that he could bear. He stood up manfully for his rights, and did not quail before the men whom he was well assured were encouraging a clamor against him and invoking mob law. This lawless feeling against a worthy colored man, who was not to be "browbeaten" or driven away by threats of personal violence, was turned against his less courageous colored friends who resided in the northeastern section of the town. On the 16th, 17th, and 18th of August, 1834, a mob drove the colored people from their homes and destroyed much of their property. They fled to the hills surrounding the town and to Bethel's Woods for safety, and some of them remained there several days without shelter or food. David Miller, high sheriff of the county, swore in a large number of "deputies," who went from Lancaster to Columbia and arrested a number of persons supposed to be the leaders in the riots. They were tried, but none of them were convicted and sent to prison as they deserved to be.

Mr. Smith removed to Philadelphia in 1842, where he engaged in business. He also retained his lumber-yard in Columbia, and gave William Whipple, a colored man, who resided in Columbia, an interest.

First Steamboat on the Susquehanna.—On Saturday evening of June 11, 1825, the first steamboat that attempted to navigate the Susquehanna River from its mouth to its source arrived unexpectedly at this place. The following day was spent in taking pleasure-parties to "Big Island," "Goose Island," etc. The citizens turned out in a body to witness the novel sight. The churches were all closed, and the Sabbath-schools presented an array of empty benches. It required several days to bring the boat from the mouth of the river to this point. Between these points the distance is forty-five miles, and the river at Columbia is two hundred and sixty feet higher than the head of tide-water, which is five miles above the mouth of the river. The channel is tortuous and rocky, and at that time it was exceedingly dangerous for any craft to attempt to navigate the stream against the current. Men ran out to the rocks on shore in advance of the boat in canoes, with anchors, to which ropes were attached, and on the bow of the boat the other end of the rope was fastened to a capstan, and the boat was "warped" over the most dangerous places. The boat left Columbia on Tuesday, the 14th of June, 1825, and it required three days to get it

through Little Conewago Falls, above the outlet lock, and at Chikis Rock. The citizens of Marietta welcomed its arrival with booming of cannon and fire-works. The boat was taken up the river as far at Wilkesbarre, where the boiler exploded and destroyed it.

Asiatic Cholera.—Columbia was suddenly visited by this dreadful disease in September, 1854, and it raged with great fury for ten days, and threatened at the height of the epidemic to destroy the entire population. It was confined entirely to the town, and was altogether one of the most remarkable epidemics in this country of which history gives any account. The month of August and first week in September of that year was unusually dry and hot. On Thursday, September 7th, a warm wind came across the river from the south, wafting noisome odors, which was supposed to come from the decaying vegetable matter in the river. This was a subject of remark, and many citizens thought it foreboded no good for the health of the people. They anticipated malaria only, and never dreamed of the impending danger, which visited the town almost as suddenly and unexpectedly as a bolt of lightning.

When the railroad cars came from Philadelphia in the evening of Sept. 7, 1854, they left a family of emigrants. Two of them were sick, father and son, and they were taken to an unoccupied dwelling on Front Street. Physicians were called to attend them, and they pronounced the disease *Asiatic cholera*. Two or three citizens waited upon them during the night. The father died in the morning, and the son some time during the day.

No uneasiness was felt on the part of the citizens, and the death of these two emigrants caused but little remark. On Friday, the 8th of September, Francis Bradley, a notary public and worthy citizen, was taken sick suddenly with the disease, and in an hour or two he was a corpse. When Saturday morning, the 9th, dawned it found its citizens in a panic. During Friday night many persons were seized with the disease, and when daylight came long processions of men, with despair or anxiety depicted upon every countenance, were hurrying to the drug-stores or to the physicians. The disease spared neither age or sex, rich or poor, high or low in society, but swept all before it.

The large list of deaths on Saturday and Sunday attest the severity of the disease. On Sunday the hegira of the citizens commenced, and half of the population fled from the place. Fortunately for them and the country the disease did not spread any farther, although there were many cases in Pittsburgh, brought there by some emigrants who came to this country with those that were left with the disease in Columbia. A number of physicians came from other places to assist those here. Several citizens distinguished themselves by their benevolence and untiring efforts in behalf of the sick. There was one who deserves special mention. I refer to Daniel R. Craven, who volunteered as nurse, and was a most faithful one.[1]

A number of persons apparently in good health were taken sick suddenly on the street, and in an hour afterwards they were dead. A large number of those whose names we give were taken sick, died, and were buried on the same day. Following is a list of the victims of this epidemic:

Friday, 8th.

Francis Bradley, Front Street.

Saturday.

Robert Spratts, Fourth Street.
Mrs. William Hippey, Cherry Street.
E. A. Howard, Front Street.
Dr. R. E. Cochran, Walnut Street.
J. J. Strickler, Herr's hotel.
John Green, Perry Street.
H. H. Lichty, Locust Street.
Samuel Hinkle, Union Street.
James Keely, Harkins' tavern.
Mrs. S. Lysle, Laurens Street.
Mrs. Samuel Atkens, Laurens Street.
John Gilbert, Perry Street.
Miss Ann Harnly, Locust Street.
Mrs. Stephen Felix, Fourth Street.
Mrs. C. David, Union Street.
John Boyd, Locust Street.
Charles Benner, at Jacob Hardy's, Union Street.
Peter Remler, Perry Street.
—— Weaver, at Minich's tavern.
Margaret L. Hagan, Walnut Street.
Charles Jackson (colored).
Webster Fox (colored).
Mathias Neidinger, Union Street, at Mack's brewery.

Sunday.

Simon Snyder, Front Street.
Mrs. J. W. Shuman, Front Street.
Mrs. Jacob Crosby, Union Street.
Mrs. Harris, Perry Street.
Mrs. Rider, Third Street.
Mrs. William Rees, Cherry Street.
Mrs. R. Dick, Second Street.
Andrew Bentz, at G. Brandt's tavern.
Lorenzo Krab, Third Street.
William Carson, Enny's office.
Mrs. Shillo, Third Street.
Mrs. Eli Derrick, Locust Street.
Mrs. Clarissa Richards, Third Street.
Samuel Bough, Front Street.
Richard Costello, Union Street.
Miss Margaret Fisher, Cherry Street.
Mrs. Harriet Hinton, Walnut Street.
William Waites, Third Street.
A German, name unknown, hospital.
Whiteman Benner, at Lancaster.
Peter Hun's child (colored).
Stephen Wikes (colored).
William Wye (colored).
Thomas Goodman (colored).
Two Germans and a boy, names unknown.

Monday.

Mrs. Catharine Swartz, Perry.
Bernard Campbell, Union Street.
Mrs. Elton Kimburg, Third Street.
John Miesberger, hospital.
Mrs. Payne's child, Walnut Street.
Mrs. H. K. Minich, Front Street.
J. W. Shuman's child, Front Street.
An Englishman, name unknown, hospital.
Henry Barney (colored).
Eliza Stots (colored).

Tuesday.

Robert Irwin, in the country.
John Loucks, hospital.
Samuel Slater, hospital.
Henry Bell's son.
Mrs. Boyd, Cherry Street.
John Kidders, Locust Street.
Jesse Harry, Cherry Street.
Hannah Wilson, Cherry Street.
Evan Green, Front Street.
Henry Davis (colored).

Wednesday.

Henry Smith's son, Locust Street.
A. M. Haines, Manor township.
George Boyd's child, Cherry Street.
John Kingbell, Fourth Street.
Mrs. Waltman, at Lancaster.
George Beaver's child, Locust Street.
Alwels Leibinger, hospital.
Samuel Reed's child, Cherry Street.
Mrs. Ziegler, Walnut Street.
Mrs. George Plumm, Union Street.
A German, name unknown, hospital.
A German and child, names unknown.
Stranger, canal basin.

[1] In the following year, 1855, when the yellow fever visited Norfolk, Va., Dr. J. Clarkson Smith, a brilliant and promising young physician of this place, and Daniel R. Craven volunteered and went to the assistance of that city, which sent up a cry for help. In two or three days after their arrival both took the disease and died the same day.

Thursday.

J. W. Shuman's child, Front Street.
Sarah Hall (colored), hospital.
Anna Parker (colored), hospital.
Michael Baker, Walnut Street.

Friday.

William Bell, Perry Street.
Mrs. Sweeny, Fourth Street.
William McBride, Third Street.
Mrs. R. Wright, Germantown.
Mrs. Odell, Walnut Street.
Mrs. Hippy, Cherry Street.
George Sheneberger, York County.
John Fotch, hospital.
James Brown, Locust Street.

Saturday.

John Craig's child, Cherry Street.
Zachariah Richard, Front Street.
Jeffrey Smedley, Charlestown, Chester Co.
Mrs. Evans, corner Fourth and Cherry Streets.
Timothy Toole, hospital.
Henry Gormley, Mount Joy.

Sunday.

Samuel Baldwin, Fourth Street.
James McKeever, outlet lock.
John Jordon's child, Fourth Street.
Mrs. George W. Hinkle, Harrisburg.

Monday.

John Kock, St. Charles Furnace.
Sol. Turner (colored).
William Pearson, Chestnut Hill.
Mrs. Welsh, canal basin.

Tuesday.

Mrs. Lentze, Pequea.
John Shaffer, at Brandt's.
Frederick Snyder, Locust Street.
Leonard Kock, St. Charles.
Albert White (boy), canal basin.

Wednesday.

Daniel Zahm, Locust Street.
Mrs. Jarvis, Locust Street.
Mrs. Mary Grismeyer, hospital.
Irish woman, canal basin.
Irish child, canal basin.

Thursday.

John Shuman's child, Front Street.

Friday.

Lewis Stross, at Brandt's.
—— Tinckle's child, Second Street.
Irish child, canal basin.

Sunday.

Mrs. Morrison, Laurens Street.
John Hamilton's boy, canal basin.

Railroad Strike.—In the early part of the summer of 1877 there was a great deal of agitation among railroad employés all over the country. Secret organizations were formed in every town and city bordering along the trunk lines of the great railways, which embraced very nearly all employés of the several railroads, day laborers only excepted. The several classes of employés had distinct and separate organizations, and worked under various titles, but all had one common object, to wit, the securing of more remunerative wages, and helping each other in case of sickness, etc. The aggregate number belonging to these several societies embraced many thousands. In July, 1877, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company declined to accede to a demand made by some of their employés, and the latter suddenly quit work. The news was flashed over every telegraph wire in the country, and gradually others quit work for this company. The members of the different secret societies sympathized with their friends along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and were carried away by the excitement of the hour, and were drawn into the "strike." There was no outward indication that the storm started in Virginia was about to burst upon the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad Companies.

On Saturday, July 21, 1877, the employés commenced to "strike" at Harrisburg, and on Sunday, July 22, Columbia received the shock, and the engineers and others refused to permit the moving of any freight trains.

A mass-meeting, composed of railroad employés, numbering several hundred, met on the same evening at the public ground below the bridge. Committees were appointed whose duty it was to obstruct entirely the movement of the rolling-stock of the railroad. A mob of disorderly and disreputable persons took possession of the town. Some of them marched around among the farmers and enforced contributions from them for the support of alleged "strikers."

Saloons and taverns were ordered to be closed by the "strikers," and in one or two instances the mob forced some of the grocerymen to give them flour, groceries, and provisions.

The company was at the mercy of the strikers, and they were very much afraid that their property in the borough, which amounted to a million dollars or more, would be destroyed by fire. The danger-point was not passed until the leader and chief conspirator, Truxell, was arrested and taken to jail, which occurred on Thursday, July 26th.

Fire Companies.—Just when, where, or by whom the pioneer fire apparatus of the old Columbia Company was purchased we cannot ascertain, as the earliest records are lost or destroyed. However, we find that the company was organized and owned a fire-engine as early as February 27, 1806, and an account of one hundred and fifty dollars having been paid towards its purchase, and the same year eleven dollars was charged by the treasurer as having been paid for repairs to the carriage. This is supposed to mean the hose-carriage, though not definitely stated. In 1814, at a reorganization of the company, the following persons were enrolled as members: Samuel Miller, William F. Houston, William B. Hunt, John Wilson, John Haldeman, Michael Elder, William F. Beaty, Joseph Jeffries, John McKissick, Joseph Mifflin, Jacob Williams, Thomas Wright, Thomas M. Mifflin, John Forrey, John Brumfield, Robert W. Houston, C. Brenneman, Dominick Haughey, E. Green, Amos H. Slaymaker, Benjamin Brubaker, John L. Wright, John Gontner, Jr., James Willson, Jr., John Mathiot, A. B. Breneman, John Greenleaf, Peter Yarnall, John Evans, James Clyde, James Sweeney, Thomas Lloyd, Joshua King, William Wright, James E. Mifflin, Charles N. Wright, Hugh McCorkill, William Liston, John W. Patton, Israel Cooke, James Collins, Nathan Roberts, Jr., Benjamin Worrell, Henry Martin, Robert Barber, Jacob Mathiot, Casper Peters, John Hippey, Th. A. Willson, Robert Magill, Thomas Trump, John Dicks, William Kirkwood, George W. Gibbons, George Mason, James Todd, George Peters, Christian Haldeman. The engine- and hose-house of this company is located on Locust Street, between Second and Third, and is conveniently and elegantly fitted up for the

comfort of the members of the company and their visitors. The officers for 1883 were: President, John Tyson; Vice-President, William Findley; Secretary, H. M. Sample; Treasurer, J. W. Yocum; Chief Engineer, D. A. Wayne; Chief Director, Eugene Conley.

The Good Intent Fire Company was organized in April, 1835, and a fire-engine was purchased in the summer of the same year. This company was composed of the wealthiest and best citizens in the place.

The Vigilant Steam Fire-Engine and Hose Company, No. 2, whose engine-house is located at No. 24 North Second Street, was originally organized as the "Good Intent Fire Company," and subsequently (about 1844) the name was changed to "Vigilant Fire Company," and at the outbreak of the Rebellion nearly all the members "shouldered arms and marched to the front." In the latter part of 1865 the company was reorganized and consolidated with the old "Susquehanna Fire Company," under the name of "Vigilant Steam Fire-Engine and Hose Company, No. 2." The property at No. 24 North Second Street is owned by the company. They have in charge a fourth-class Clapp & Jones steamer, built in 1882, and have upon their rolls the names of about two hundred men. The officers of the company for 1883 were as follows: President, George R. Bennett; Vice-President, James Kiskaddon; Treasurer, N. Gilman; Secretary, George W. Schroeder.

The Shawnee Steam Fire-Engine and Hose Company, whose engine-house is located on North Fifth Street, in the Fourth Ward of the borough, was organized June 4, 1874, with the following officers and members, the first election taking place June 12th of the same year. The following were the first officers elected: President, James E. Wolf; Vice-President, Frank Conroy; Secretary, George L. Lyle; Treasurer, Daniel F. Gohn; Trustees, William G. Lutz, John Elliott, Philip Schlack; Foreman, George W. Wike; Assistant Foremen, C. Swartz, C. Shillot, D. Coleman; Hose Guards, John Wolf, James Hickey, David Barr, Andrew Lane, Samuel Blackson, George Shoemaker, Ed. Gause, Frederick Hardnele. The steamer in charge of this company is a third-class Clapp & Jones machine, built and purchased in 1876. The company had, July 30, 1883, two hundred and seventy-four members on their rolls. The officers for 1883 were as follows: President, Andrew Hardnele; Vice-President, George Hardnele; Secretary, George F. Lutz; Treasurer, Daniel F. Gohn; Chief Engineer, Joseph Bowers; Assistant Engineer, Harry Dinkle; Trustees, A. H. Gilbert, Peter Book, Joseph Sweitzer; Janitor, John Honadle; Chief Hose Director, Ed. Tracy; First Assistant, George Dinkle.

The borough purchased a small fire-engine called the "Bravo" about the year 1825. The box was supplied with water carried in buckets from the river or some adjoining pump. There was a crank-handle on each side, where two men could stand and turn the handle, which forced the water over an ordinary house.

It was of great service in case of fires, and could be taken into any of the back yards and other places where a larger engine could not go. But little care was taken with it, and the wood-work shrank and let out the water at first about as fast as it was put in.

The cylinder lay horizontal, and the shaft between the handles ran through the centre. Two men could work this little engine very easily.

It went to pieces more than twenty years ago. In 1832 it was given in charge of Columbia Fire Company.

Eastern Star Lodge, No. 169, F. and A. M., was constituted about 1812. The records of the lodge are lost, but it is known that it continued work till about 1830, when its communications ceased. The last surviving Mason who was a member at that time, Thomas B. Dunbar, died in June, 1883.

Columbia Lodge, No. 286, F. and A. M., was constituted Feb. 16, 1854, under a charter granted to C. S. Kauffman, W. M.; Daniel Herr, S. W.; Jacob M. Strickler, J. W.; James S. McMahon, S.; Thomas Lloyd, T.; and Peter A. Kinburg, John Eckert, and John Barr, charter members. The first place of meeting was Herr's Hotel, corner of Fulton and Walnut Streets. Its communications were held here till 1873, when it removed to Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner of Second and Locust Streets, its present place of meeting.

The Worshipful Masters of this lodge have been C. S. Kauffman, Daniel Herr, Joseph Buchanan, Francis H. Ebur, J. L. Wolfe, L. Frederick, A. M. Rambo, E. K. Boice, A. J. Kauffman, C. H. McCullough, J. A. E. Reed, J. A. Myers, William W. Upp, A. R. Breneman, C. A. Fondersmith, J. G. Pence, Franklin Hinkle, David B. Willson, Silas A. Vache, George F. Rathvon, S. B. Clepper, John A. Slade, James Perrottet, Theodore L. Urban. The present officers are Joseph W. Yocum, W. M.; Abraham G. Guiles, S. W.; Simon C. Camp, J. W.; James A. Meyers, T.; and A. J. Kauffman, S.

The total number initiated in this lodge is two hundred and eighty-eight. The present membership is one hundred and forty-three. The lodge has a fund of $12,500 invested.

Corinthian Royal Arch Chapter, No. 224, F. and A. M., was constituted June 24, 1869, with A. J. Kauffman, H. P.; Franklin Hinkle, K.; George F. Sprenger, S.; E. K. Boice, T.; M. M. Strickler, Sec.; David Hanauer, A. M. Rambo, George Seibert, Jacob S. Snyder, C. S. Kauffman, and John C. Bucher, charter members.

The following have served as H. P.: A. J. Kauffman, Franklin Hinkle, William H. Eagle, William H. Pfahler, Charles H. McCullough, C. L. P. Boice, T. J. Clepper, Andrew M. Rambo, Stephen B. Clepper, Jacob G. Pence, Peter A. Krodel, John A. Slade, Elias B. Herr.

The present officers are Joseph W. Yocum, H. P.; William G. Taylor, K.; Theodore L. Urban, S.; Charles H. Pfahler, T.; A. J. Kauffman, Sec. The last has been Grand Commander of the Knights Templar in Pennsylvania.

The present membership is seventy-three, and it has a surplus invested.

Cyrene Commandery, No. 34, K. T., was constituted first by dispensation March 25, 1869, and by charter June 9, 1869. The charter members were Andrew J. Kauffman, E. C.; Andrew M. Rambo, G.; George F. Sprenger, C. G.; Matthew M. Strickler, T.; Franklin Hinkle, Rec.; George Seibert, Samuel Carter, Jacob S. Snyder, John C. Bucher, Christian S. Kauffman, and Andrew M. Rambo.

The Past Commanders are as follows: C. S. Kauffman, A. J. Kauffman, A. M. Rambo, William H. Eagle, Stephen B. Clepper, Thomas J. Clepper, Sullivan S. Child, Daniel J. Griffith, Peter A. Krodel, Stephen S. Clair, John A. Slade, Isaac D. Landis, Simon C. Camp, and Christian Hershey.

The present officers are William H. Pfahler, E. C.; George J. Rathbon, G.; Robert McAnall, C. G.; W. G. Taylor, T.; A. J. Kauffman, Rec.

The present membership is sixty-two.

Susquehanna Lodge, No. 80, I. O. O. F., was organized in the borough of Columbia in December, 1842. The charter members were John Frederick Houston, N. G.; T. B. Odell, V. G.; E. J. Sneeder, Sec.; Nicholas Springer, Treas. This lodge is one of the oldest and most prominent of the lodges in Pennsylvania, and is yet in fine working order, with a membership far above the average. The roll-books of the lodge contain the names of men who have since become prominent in railroad, State, and national affairs. We may mention the late Thomas A. Scott, late president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, also Assistant Secretary of War under President Lincoln, and a number of others who have held similar positions of honor and trust. We copy the following list of names from the roll of membership forty years ago:

John F. Houston.
E. J. Sneeder.
Nicholas Springer.
Martin Neil.
Francis Bradley.
William McChesney.
G. G. Claiborne.
William F. Carothers.
William Cowden.
H. Suydam.
A. Gohn.
G. C. Franciscus.
C. Mellinger.
John D. Wright.
John Gallagher.
John Stewart.
R. Mullison.
J. C. Pfahler.
John W. Shuman.
J. J. Houston.
Isaac Finkebine.
C. Tyson.
H. Murray.
J. Smedley.
B. C. Lloyd.
James Kerr.
J. M. Kulp.
Eli Bull.
D. E. Gardiner.
G. H. Rutter.
William Shaw.
D. K. Bixler.
John B. Wolf.
Abraham Hartman.
R. Chalfant.
S. R. Carnahan.
Charles Mathiot.
H. H. Houston.
J. Wall.
M. Clepper.
Samuel Caley.
W. W. Martin.
J. W. Berntheizel.
Godfrey Keebler.
Paskil M. Taylor.
Jacob Wolf.
William S. Cochran.
E. C. Parkhurst.
J. W. Strebig.
Samuel Gohn.
John Eddy.
Joseph A. Barr.
H. Pfahler.
John Lloyd.
A. S. Green.
P. Goodman.
Jacob Grubb.
E. A. Howard.
A. McMichael.
S. D. Young.
J. H. Brooks.
H. R. Musser.
John Jordan.
A. D. Boggs.
William Caats.
Samuel Brooks.
R. A. Spratts.
T. G. Hughs.
E. A. Lowe.
G. W. Barrack.
J. McCorkle.
H. Kreuson.
C. Rawlings.
William Bell.
Joseph Hess.
John F. Craig.
Elias Raub.
Joseph Withers.
M. Leese.
N. C. Gove.
Nelson Sutton.
William Patton.
William S. Dickey.
H. Brenneman.
D. Murphy.
J. C. Bowyer.
J. B. Edwards.
William Rees.
M. Hoys.
William A. Rodgers.
William F. Rich.
John R. Furnell.
George Moore.
Thomas A. Scott.
P. M. Haldeman.
M. Leibhart.
A. Harper.
H. Harnley.
William Wiggins.
J. H. Roberts.
J. F. Beecher.
John Kerr.
Joseph Black, Jr.
Daniel Leibhart.
Samuel S. Hively.
P. Delinger.
C. Westbrook.
B. F. Whitson.
T. Tyrrell.
S. R. Lewellyn.
William F. Lockard.
A. M. Haines.
C. McCullough.
R. W. Smith.
Levi Duck.
William R. Beck.
John Smeltzer.
H. Fraley.
J. B. Flury.
B. Young.
P. Morris.
Joseph Hougendobler.
William Roberts.
Jacob K. Habaker.
William Schalck.
Samuel Bruckhart.
Conrad Kraus.
John H. Kauffman.
Joseph B. Habaker.
John Kessler.
H. A. Hougendobler.
John M. Weller.
William Brown.
Daniel Flury.
G. W. Rathfon.
Henry H. Upp.
Joseph Hiddleson.
Michael S. Shuman.
Samuel Stambaugh.
A. Pelan.

A number of the prominent members of this lodge formed an association, and erected a large four-story building at the northeast corner of Second and Locust Streets, measuring forty feet on Locust, and extending along Second Street eighty feet, in the year 1850. The lodge-room is in the fourth story. The third story is used by the order of Red Men and the Masonic fraternity. The second story is used for a public hall, and the first story for law-offices and drug-store. The association is a stock company.

The membership of Lodge No. 80 is very large. Since its organization more than thirty thousand dollars have been paid out in benefits to members and their families.

The Past Grands of this lodge who are now living are Martin Neil, Samuel B. Heise, D. I. Bruner, Samuel Truscott, William F. Caruthers, H. H. Houston, H. M. North, Harford Fraley, Peter Fraley, Hiram Wilson, T. J. Kuch, Stephen Green, William Reese, A. M. Rambo, John Shenberger, M. S. Shuman, E. A. Becker, A. J. Musser, William B. Fasig, H. F. Bruner, C. H. McCullough, S. C. May, John L. Long, John

B. Mullen, J. D. Stacy, J. D. Fisher, Benjamin Haldeman, Andrew Henderson, Henry Hippey, Jacob Bahn, John A. Brush, William Clark, George D. Huff, J. G. Pence, L. D. May, A. J. Hoffman, James B. Douglas, John B. Eshleman, L. C. Overton, Hugh Donley, Michael Schaivley, Samuel H. Boyd, Henry Myers, George B. Breneman, Samuel H. Hoffman, Joseph Funk, James T. Schroeder, Isaac Anwerter, B. F. Dean, and Jacob Tracy.

The present officers are E. D. Fry, N. G.; R. S. Dunbar, V. G.; Samuel H. Boyd, Treas.; R. J. M. Little, Sec.; John E. Tyler, Asst. Sec. The present membership is two hundred and one. The lodge has a surplus invested of five thousand dollars.

Orion Lodge, I. O. O. F., was organized May 25, 1874, with the following-named officers: W. Hayes Grier, N. G.; Simon P. Wayne, V. G.; J. S. Smith, Sec.; H. H. Roberts, Asst. Sec.; George W. Schroeder, Treas.; George W. Sener, A. C. Eckert, V. J. Baker, Trustees; C. W. Stevenson, Con.; S. P. Moderwell, S. W.; Samuel Greenawalt, J. W.; Harry C. Lichty, R. S. to N. G.; George A. Souders, L. S. to N. G.; James S. Nowlen, R. S. S.; Evan G. Hamaker, L. S. S.; S. M. Williams, R. S. to V. G.; Charles B. Schuster, L. S. to V. G.; James Crowther, I. G.; Samuel Hippy, O. G.; H. C. Sprout, Janitor. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, and numbers about one hundred and forty-five members in good standing, and a fund of three thousand dollars in the treasury. Their lodge-room is in the third story of the Vigilant Fire Company, on Second Street, between Locust and Walnut Streets.

Shawnee Encampment, No. 23, I. O. O. F., was organized, but after a few years it surrendered its charter, and was subsequently reorganized. The Past Chief Patriarchs are Samuel Truscott, Samuel B. Heise, Hiram Wilson, D. I. Bruner, Andrew Henderson, J. W. Fisher, A. M. Rambo, John Shenberger, H. F. Bruner, John L. Long, Daniel Culley, George D. Huff, Simon C. May, R. J. M. Little, E. A. Becker, John A. Brush, A. J. Musser, William Clark, C. H. McCullough, Jacob Bahn, Samuel P. Graver, L. C. Oberlin, Othneil Geiger, Michael Scheibley, H. C. Lichty, Orrick Richards, M. H. Newcomer, James B. Douglass, George D. Schroeder, Henry Myers, C. D. Stevenson, Charles N. Simms, Isaac Gibb, James A. Allison, and Eli Roberts. The present officers are Samuel C. Schwartz, C. P.; John E. Tyler, S. W.; F. P. D. Miller, J. W.; George D. Schroeder, T. R. J.; M. Little, S. The membership of the encampment is ninety-three. It has a fund invested of three thousand dollars.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of the United States, Canada, and Mexico, Division No. 104, was organized in Columbia in the month of June, 1869. None but locomotive engineers can become members of this order. The object of this association is for "mutual protection and the elevation of its members in society, and their advancement in their occupation." There is also a beneficial and life insurance feature of the order, which pays the family of a deceased member the sum of three thousand dollars, and also the same amount for total disability. In case of sickness or partial disability the sum of eight dollars per week is paid to the beneficiary.

The officers are John T. Richards, Chief Engineer; George Irwin, First Engineer; Henry Beck, Second Engineer; James B. Strawbridge, First Assistant Engineer; Hayes Smith, Second Assistant Engineer; Joshua Hughes, Third Assistant Engineer; David Leyman, Guide; Jesse Godecker, Chaplain.

The stated meetings of this order are on the first Sunday of each month and the third Wednesday evening of each month. Their room is on the third story of Fenrich's Hall, on Locust Street, between Front and Second Streets.

There are thirty-two members of the order belonging to this division. The following-named members have died: Thomas Powers, Michael Shuman, Jacob Armstrong, John Neiman. Martin Mellinger was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Glen Lock, in the winter of 1871, while standing on the track, oiling his engine. In case of death the sum is made up by an assessment of one dollar each in the whole order.

The rules of the order prohibit drunkenness, and its members are not permitted to keep drinking saloons or taverns. The motto of the order is "Truth, Justice, Sobriety, and Morality." The members are all respectable and well-to-do citizens.

Chiquesalunga Tribe, No. 31, Improved Order of Red Men, was organized in 1857, with Joseph S. List, S.; J. W. Tyler, S. S.; J. B. Rahm, J. S.; J. H. Freet, P.; G. Branett, K. of W.; Dudley D. Upp, C. of R., and others as charter members. It has maintained an unbroken existence to the present time. The Sachems have been V. J. Baker, Edward Billet, William L. Cope, B. F. Clair, Joseph Ellslager, David R. Fisher, Samuel Greenawalt, George Hardnele, Andrew Hardnele, John Harsh, Isaac Broom, Adam Krotzer, W. R. Meckley, Harry Maze, Lawrence McCracken, Jacob Milligsack, H. C. Matthews, William Preston, Daniel Retheiser, George Roberts, John Ritter, George W. Seaner, Amos Symmons, L. M. Williams, G. W. Snider, Nicholas Wolf, George Young, Emanuel Newcomer, William Blackson.

The present officers are Charles Filbert, S.; Jacob Krotzer, S. S.; Albert Newcomer, J. S.; William Meckley, P.; Emanuel Newcomer, C. of R.; E. J. Baker, K. of W.

The tribe has two hundred and two members, and its assets above its liabilities are four thousand dollars.

The wigwam of this tribe is tastefully furnished, and the walls are decorated with characteristic paintings.

Osceola Tribe, No. 11, Improved Order of Red

Men, was organized Jan. 17, 1874, with Smith Swords, S.; A. J. Musser, S. S.; J. H. Downs, J. S.; P. A. Krodel, C. of R.; James Schroeder, K. of W.; William Paxson, Prophet; Josiah Gramme, George F. Berger, Charles Grove, Andrew M. Rambo, Peter Hoffman, Henry A. Weaver, Calvin A. Bahn, Clayton J. Reisinger, Henry Bixler, John Bahn, Jacob A. Devine, Abram Guiles, Charles C. Hopton, Joshua Earnshaw, Jacob H. Lutz.

This was the reorganization of a tribe by the same name that was chartered much earlier, and at the time of its reorganization James Schroeder, now dead, was the only living member of the original tribe.

The Sachems of this tribe have been, in succession, Smith Swords, William Paxson, Josiah Gramm, S. B. Clepper, John H. Downs, Peter Hoffman, George Little, John D. Lowry, Benjamin F. Mann, Joseph G. Moore, H. S. Kimmel, John B. Slaymaker, Filbert Smith, D. L. Weim, G. W. Berntheisel, Thomas J. Clepper, Adolphus Redman.

The present officers are B. H. Eicherly, Sachem; George Studenroth, S. S.; George C. Hill, J. S.; G. W. Berntheisel, P.; G. Benton Clepper, C. of R.; Henry Nolte, K. of W. The present membership is one hundred and forty-six. The tribe has a surplus of several hundred dollars in its treasury.

The Red Rose Conclave, No. 10, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine and Attendant Orders.—This was first organized as No. 59, under a charter from the Grand Conclave of England, dated June 16, 1871. June 14, 1872, the conclave was renumbered by the Grand Council of Pennsylvania.

The charter members were A. J. Kauffman, M. P. S.; S. B. Clepper, Vice; Charles J. Fondersmith, S. G.; Abraham R. Breneman, J. G.; William H. Pfhaler, H. P.; Charles H. Pfhaler, Treas.; P. A. Krodel, Rec.; George F. Rathvon, Christian Hershey, D. D. Upp, Jacob Z. Hoffer, and Franklin Henkle.

John A. Slade is the present M. P. S., and A. J. Kauffman, Recorder. The last named has held the position of Grand Sovereign of Pennsylvania.

Assembly No. 20, A. O. M. P., was instituted in December, 1875, with A. J. Kauffman, Master Artisan; John A. Slade, Superintendent; A. J. Musser, Inspector; S. A. Bockius, Recorder; J. L. Pinkerton, Cashier; Dr. Alexander Craig, Medical Examiner; Christian Hershey, Hugh Donnelly, A. R. Hogendobler, Daniel C. Wann, John B. Eshleman, Abram G. Guiles, Samuel Filbert, Rev. John McCoy, Henry Hippey, John E. Metzger, Milton Wike, Samuel S. Klair, Edward H. Staman, H. H. Heise, Henry Nolte, S. H. Miller, Frederick Bucher, Hiram Wilson, H. F. Bruner, H. S. Hershey, Dr. J. K. Lineaweaver, David Hanover, Abram Bruner, John C. Clark, Edward S. Stair, Cyrus Bruner, John Sternberger, Frederick Bruner, Jacob A. May, Charles D. May, Jacob Bruner, George C. Haldeman, Dr. W. G. Taylor, W. Hayes Grier, John B. Devlin, H. C. Sprout, and William B. Foesig as charter members.

The Past Master Artisans are A. J. Kauffman, John A. Slade, H. A. Musser, John B. Eshleman, D. C. Wann, A. R. Hogendobler, Cyrus Bruner, Jacob Bahn. The present officers are F. P. D. Miller, M. A.; Jacob Smith, S.; H. F. Yergy, I.; D. C. Wann, R.; H. S. Hershey, Cashier; Dr. J. R. Lineaweaver, Med. Ex. The present membership is forty-nine. No death has occurred among the members of this Assembly. The funds of the Assembly amount to fifteen hundred dollars.

Pennsylvania Castle, No. 76, R. O. of the K. of the M. C., was organized in October, 1874, with Thomas Jackson, chaplain; A. N. Wilson, Sir Kt. Commander; William Redman, Sir Kt. Vice-Commander; John Letz, Sir Kt. First Lieutenant; H. C. Sprout, Sir Kt. Recording Scribe; George Hardnail, Sir Kt. Assistant Recording Scribe; John P. Hall, Sir Kt. Financial Scribe; Sir Kt. Treasurer, Samuel Bruckart; Sir Kt. Inside Guard, Henry Heiser; Sir Kt. Outside Guard, James I. McEnnis; Sir Kt. Past Commanders, James I. McEnnis, James Hardnail, and John H. Bletz, and thirty-seven other charter members.

The castle has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity, and it now numbers one hundred and ten knights. The present officers are B. F. Mann, Sir Kt. Commander; —— Detwiler, Sir Kt. Vice-Commander; William Trapnell, Sir Kt. First Lieutenant; Simon Gramm, Chaplain; W. G. Taylor, Sir Kt. Treasurer; E. K. Getz, Sir Kt. Recording Scribe; J. G. Paine, Sir Kt. Assistant Recording Scribe; A. J. Hogentogler, Sir Kt. Inside Guard; Adam Eagle, Sir Kt. Outside Guard; Philip Clark, J. S. Purple, and —— Diffenderfer, Trustees. The Past Commanders are S. J. Ashton, Tobias Manning, A. J. Hogentogler, D. R. Rattew, E. K. Getz, Uriah Sourbeer, Jacob Wimer, —— Diffenderfer, A. G. Lindsey, James I. McEnnis.

Conestoga Lodge, No. 463, Knights of Pythias, was organized March 15, 1880, with the following charter members: J. F. Metzger, Frederick Thumm, John Weber, Frederick Abendschein, Frederick Brumer, William Buchholz, H. Beinhauer, D. Yung, Christian Metzger, Christian Ladenburger.

The first officers were Ch. C., J. F. Metzger; V. Ch., J. Niclaus; Prelate, W. Buchholz; Master at Arms, J. Weber; K. R. and S., Christian Metzger; Treas., F. Thumm; M. of Ex., D. Yung; I. G., H. Bierhauer; O. G., Christian Ladenburger.

The presiding officers were J. F. Metzger, J. Niclaus, N. Bushholz, John Weber, St. Rühl, Ed. G. Collin, J. Ehman.

The present officers are: Ch. C., L. Schuler; V. Ch., J. Henz; Prelate, V. Xuenzer; M. A., Charles Reiner; K. R. and S., W. G. Duttenhofer; Treas., F. Thumm; Exec., Christ. Ladenburger; I. G., F. Stoll; O. G., J. Weber; Trustees, William Harm, F. Abendschein, William Buchholz. The number of members is seventy-three.

Gen. Welsh Post, No. 118, G. A. R., at Columbia, was organized and mustered March 21, 1868. It is named in honor of Brig.-Gen. Thomas Welsh, a distinguished soldier, who served through the Mexican war and in the war of the Rebellion. His military history is given elsewhere. He was severely wounded at Buena Vista, and his leg was saved from amputation by Dr. Blanton, after whom his only son, Blanton, was subsequently named. The latter is a graduate of West Point Military Academy, and a lieutenant of the Fifteenth United States Infantry. Gen. Welsh organized the Forty-fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was subsequently promoted to brigadier-general. His lieutenant-colonel was James A. Beaver, afterwards also a distinguished brigadier-general.

Gen. Welsh Post is one of the strongest, numerically and financially, and one of the best organized and successfully conducted posts in the interior of the State. Its muster-roll contains nearly three hundred names, comprising many of the leading citizens of Columbia, including merchants, members of the different professions, skilled mechanics, numerous employés and officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and farmers from the suburban districts. It is an organization which very fairly represents the character, patriotism, and intelligence of our citizen soldiery, commanding the respect and enjoying the confidence and sympathy of the community.

The post controls a beautiful plot of ground in Mount Bethel Cemetery, where soldiers, dying without friends, are buried. It annually observes Memorial Day with solemn and appropriate services. The post owns a valuable sciopticon and dissolving views, used in the illustration of its ritual; has a large and well-organized drum corps, and is now negotiating for a more convenient and suitable post-room.

The Past Commanders are Henry Mullen, the present postmaster; J. F. Cottrell, M.D.; J. F. Frueauff, attorney-at-law; W. Hayes Grier, Esq., editor of *The Columbia Herald;* J. W. Yocum, Esq., editor of *The Columbia Spy;* and Edward A. Becker, Esq.

Putnam Circle, No. 113, B. U. H. F., was organized Feb. 10, 1875, with Peter Ingroff, P. E. M.; John Stickler, E. M.; Samuel G. Sheaffer, C. M.; Henry Apply, C. J.; James G. Richardson, H. R.; William Maple, H. Treas.; George Maple, H. S. K.; Orthneel Geiger, C. F.; Jacob Gohn, U. D.; Townsend Stone, U. N. The present officers are Joseph Shartzer, E. M.; Wayne Leighteiser, C. M.; Henry Nulty, C. J.; A. N. Eshleman, C. F.; John Meimer, H. H.; E. K. Getz, H. S. K.; A. L. Yountz, H. R.; John Temple, H. T.; Elias Ulmer, U. D.; George O. Fisher, U. N. The membership is sixty-two.

Riverside Home Circle, No. 27, was organized April 23, 1877, with the following officers: Annie Lindsey, P. G.; A. G. Lindsey, G.; Mary Anderson, P. R. O. T.; Henry Appley, Prophet; Annie Smith, Prophetess; Jacob R. Gohn, Priest; Mary Schalk, Priestess; E. K. Getz, H. S. R.; Amanda Kirk, H. R.; John M. Eberley, Treas.; Eliza Goodman, U. D.; Sarah Fisher, U. N. The present officers are Carrie Swartz, P. G.; Jane Hippey, G.; Sarah Long, P.; Lydia Fonwalt, Prophet; J. Hilliar, Prophetess; Mary Yountz, Priest; Mary E. Hoffman, Priestess; E. K. Getz, H. S. K.; A. L. Yountz, H. R.; L. P. Metzger, H. T.; Annie Keesey, U. D.; Mary Baltzley, U. N.

The Opera-House.—The erection of a new public hall was first discussed in Council, March 18, 1870, on a proposition from the Masonic Hall Association to purchase or lease for that purpose the borough lot at the corner of Third and Locust Streets. Three days after a special meeting of Council was held to consider the proposition, when it was agreed to obtain legislation to authorize the borough to borrow forty thousand dollars to build a hall, if approved by a vote of the people. The election for that purpose was held April 9, 1870, when four hundred and ninety-three votes were polled for, and fifty-five against, a new town hall. Plans for the hall were submitted May 28th, a building committee appointed; proposals invited. They were found to be so high that they were referred back to the committee and architect for revision, and were never considered again. In 1871, the hall project was revived.

In 1873, at an adjourned meeting held May 30th, it was resolved, "that the Borough Council proceed to erect an additional market-house and town hall combined." At the same meeting a building committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Bachman, Kauffman, Detwiler, Craig, and Steacy. On August 18th, of the plans submitted, that of E. F. Durang was adopted. September 10th ground was broken by Chief Burgess Shenberger. September 18th the work of tearing down the old town hall was commenced. The foundation walls for the new structure were completed during the autumn, and carefully protected against the exposures of winter.

Feb. 24, 1874, the contract for the building, exclusive of clock, bell, stage, and auditorium furniture, upholstering, heating apparatus, gas fixtures, etc., was awarded to Michael Liphart, being the lowest bidder, at fifty-four thousand three hundred dollars. The building committee of 1873 was continued, Mr. Haldeman having succeeded Mr. Detwiler, whose term had expired. In 1875, the terms of Messrs. Craig and Steacy having expired, Messrs. McClure and Wolfe were appointed to succeed them. E. W. Goerke, C. E., was employed as superintendent. Mr. Liphart died Jan. 30, 1875, and his contract was completed by his sureties, Messrs. A. Bruner and E. Hershey. The bell in the tower was used for the first time after it was hung in tolling his sad funeral notes.

The Opera-House cost $85,824.15. It was formally opened by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 24, 1875, in the presence of over seven hundred people. Before the concert a

short dedicatory address was delivered by H. M. North, Esq.

Prominent Families and Individuals.—Robert Barber was born in England. He was bound to his uncle, Robert Barber, to learn the "art and mystery of cordwaining." They came to Chester in the latter part of the seventeenth century. In the summer or fall of 1708, Robert Barber died, leaving no issue. His estate was large for that time. He devised to his nephew, the subject of this sketch, who was then living with him and had not attained his majority, its largest portion. When he became of age he decided to follow a seafaring life. He was taken by the French and thrown into prison in France, and when he was released he returned to Chester. He and his uncle were Quakers, and it is probable that the experience he had while in a French prison, and a prospect of being recaptured by French privateers if he continued to follow a maritime life, diverted his mind from what seemed to be a vocation of much peril to a more peaceful one, and he concluded to settle in Chester. He had an active mind, which was well developed, a body healthy and vigorous, capable of enduring hardships.

He married Hannah Tidmarsh, of Philadelphia, a member of the Society of Friends, and a person endowed with great energy and a mind of more than ordinary character. In the year 1719 he was a candidate for sheriff of Chester County, but was beaten by Nicholas Fairlamb. In the fall of 1721 he ran for coroner in the same county, and was elected. In the year 1724 he was elected a member of the Board of County Assessors.

When this county was organized he was appointed sheriff, and at the general election in October, 1729, he was chosen to the same office by the people.

He was ambitious to secure the location of the county-seat upon his farm, and at his own expense he erected a temporary log jail in front of his dwelling, which stood where is now the garden of Jacob S. Stoner, the present owner of the premises. This jail is known in history as the place where Sir James Annesly was confined. Until the county-seat was permanently located where it now is, Mr. Barber did not give up all hope of getting it upon his land. It caused him some anxiety, and when he became assured that he could not succeed he was greatly disappointed.

In the fall of 1730 he declined to be a candidate for sheriff, and he returned to his farm and private life. He built a saw-mill in the meadow south of his dwelling, to which he gave attention. There were but a few acres under cultivation, which was barely sufficient to provide grain enough to support his family and feed his stock. He had a very large family, and it required his best energies to provide for them. He was elected county commissioner for the years 1740–41. He took an active part in behalf of the Penns during "Cresap's war."

Robert Barber died in the year 1749, aged about fifty-seven years. He left a widow, Hannah, and ten children, namely: John, was "read out" of the Society of Friends in 1755 for "marrying out." He was killed by the Indians at the Ohio while trading. Robert, who married, Sept. 26, 1746, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Taylor; Thomas, who died in his minority; Nathaniel, who settled where his father built his mansion, and retained a portion of the land. He died in the spring of 1804, leaving five children. Elizabeth, who died in her minority; James, married; Samuel; Eleanor, who married John Wright, Jr.; Mary, and Sarah.

The second generation of Barbers gradually left the Society of Friends, and we find that there were several members of the third generation who entered the Revolutionary army and served their country faithfully.

Samuel Blunston was the son of John Blunston and Sarah, who came from Hallam, in the county of Derby, England, in 1682. He was a minister of the Society of Friends, a warm personal friend of William Penn, and a member of his Council. He was also a member of Assembly. He died in 1723, and his wife, Sarah, died Oct. 4, 1692. Their children were John (1685–1716), Samuel, Joseph (1691–92), and Hannah, who married Thomas Pearson, of Kingsessing.

Samuel Blunston was born Sept. 2, 1689, at Darby, Chester Co., Pa. He married, June 4, 1718, Sarah Bilton, the widow of —— Bilton, who kept a ferry over the Schuylkill. He studied land-surveying. He had considerable means of his own when he married, which was largely increased by his wife's fortune. She had no children by her first husband, nor did she bring any to her second one. They came to the Susquehanna in the fall of 1726. She lived but a few years after coming here. He was appointed by Peter Evans, the register-general of wills, deputy register of the county, on the 2d day of August, 1729. When the county was organized he was appointed one of the justices, although he was in commission as a justice from Chester County previous to that time. He was not recognized as a strict member of the Society of Friends after he came to the Susquehanna, and his name does not appear upon the minutes of the Quarterly or Monthly Meeting records. He was a generous liver, and entertained a great deal of company. Thomas Penn was at his house in 1736, and Logan and other prominent officials were there frequently. He was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1732, 1741, 1742, and 1744. He and his life-long friend, John Wright, stood up manfully when in the Legislature and opposed Governor Thomas in his arbitrary measures.

When the court-house and jail were built, he was frequently consulted about their erection, and he seems to have had a general supervision of the work. In 1732, when troubles commenced between the Marylanders and Pennsylvanians, in Conagohela Valley,

four miles below Wrightsville, to the day the former struck their flag and left the soil of Pennsylvania forever, he was untiring in his efforts to bring the freebooters to justice. He employed Benjamin Chambers (the founder of Chambersburg) to go to the enemy's camp in Maryland and discover their designs. Although captured, he escaped and reported to Mr. Blunston the true state of affairs. He was sent to Donegal, where the Scotch-Irish had a house-raising. They stopped their work and gathered up what firearms they had, and hastened to the west side of Wright's Ferry, and just arrived in time to give the Marylanders a warm reception. For the time being a conflict was prevented.

After all of the German settlers in the valley had either joined the enemy or fled to the east side of the river, a large force was collected and placed in the Ferry-House on the west side of the river for defense. Mr. Blunston at his own expense kept a large number of men there. Governor Ogle, of Maryland, offered a reward of one hundred pounds for his head, and they actually arranged a plan to capture him when returning from the funeral of the wife of the Rev. James Anderson, at Donegal, in 1736. He became aware of their plans, and avoided the trap they had laid for him. About this time he became very much discouraged in consequence of the dilatory actions of the Governor and his Council. He saw the danger to the interests of the proprietors by delay, and knew the necessity for prompt action. He sent frequent messengers to the Governor, with letters couched in caustic and bitter terms, that must have had a salutary effect upon the mind of the Governor and his friends. On the 3d day of April, 1736, he was appointed deputy surveyor for the townships of "Derry, Hempfield, Dunnegal, and Lebanon." At the same time he, in behalf of the inhabitants of these townships, presented a scheme for appeasing the "tumults and animosities among them," which was adopted, and it put an end to the troubles about the titles to their land. He had a large field to cover, and the duties which called him there were very exacting. But for the assistance of that remarkable person, Susannah Wright, who copied and assisted him in his writing, he could not have accomplished successfully the work he did. His health became greatly impaired, and in the summer of 1746 he was compelled to give up all out-door work. He died in September, 1746. He left no issue, and he gave his valued friend, Susannah Wright, a life estate in all his large property, which consisted of nearly nine hundred acres of land. He made several bequests, among which was one to the poor of the county. He owned a number of slaves, and gave them their freedom after a term of a few years.

John Wright was born in Lancashire, England, about the year 1667. He came to Chester in the year 1714. He was a public speaker among the Quakers, and he came recommended from that society in England. He was not long in Chester before he was elected to the General Assembly, and was also appointed a justice of the peace. Before he came to the Susquehanna he had been at Conestoga, where he preached to the Indians. He may have gone up as far as Shawanese Run, where that tribe had a village, and thus became acquainted with the locality where he subsequently settled. Robert Barber went in advance, and the first survey was made in his name, and he conveyed to John Wright in August, 1726, one hundred and fifty acres.

He built his dwelling upon a level spot of ground fronting the river. This dwelling was torn down in 1874 to give place to a more stately brick mansion of modern times. The logs used in its construction were hickory, white and Spanish oak, and a number of black walnut. The dwelling, as first constructed, seems to have contained but one room upon the first story and one upon the second.

In the year 1729, John Wright was elected to a seat in the General Assembly, and re-elected in the years 1730 and 1731 without opposition. He was again a candidate in 1732. Accidentally or otherwise John Wright's name was omitted from some of the ballots and another name inserted in its stead, which caused his defeat by half a dozen votes. He carried the contest to the General Assembly, but was again beaten. George Stewart, who resided in Donegal, was elected to the General Assembly in the same year, but he died before taking his seat, and John Wright was elected without opposition to fill the vacancy. He was re-elected for seventeen successive terms thereafter, and on Oct. 15, 1745, he was elected Speaker of the General Assembly.

George Thomas was appointed Governor in 1738. Almost from the commencement of his administration he undertook to carry measures through the General Assembly of an arbitrary character which were in direct opposition to the policy of that body. Among the number of those who led the opposition was John Wright, whose integrity stood the test of all the cajolery or threats the Governor and his friends could bring to bear. The replies of the Assembly through their Speaker, who presented addresses to the Governor in answer to his messages to that body, displayed great ability. Governor Thomas became so enraged at Wright and others for their opposition that he determined to punish them for their temerity. He announced that he would issue new commissions of the peace in place of those held by Wright and other recusant members of the Assembly. This was intended as a threat to coerce them into his measures.

In the year 1733–34 he was appointed a loan commissioner, one of the most important positions of trust in the province. During the period of Cresap's war, which lasted three years, the farm which he had bought upon the western side of the river was frequently run over by bands of hostile Marylanders. His tenants and laboring men were often driven

away. In the month of July, 1735, when he was having a field of wheat reaped, Thomas Cresap, with about twenty persons, armed with guns, swords, pistols, and blunderbusses, marched into the field with drum beating. This military display was not very imposing, but it was calculated to terrify and drive away from his land a farmer who was opposed to the use of personal force to resist it. Wright walked to the valiant warrior, Cresap, and demanded to know what he meant by appearing in so hostile a manner to the terror of His Majesty's peaceable subjects employed about the lawful and necessary business of husbandry. Cresap replied that he came to fight several persons who came over the river, if they would accept his challenge. He drew his sword and cocked his pistol, and presented them at the person of Mr. Wright, who very coolly commanded Cresap and his company to keep His Majesty's peace, and that he would proceed on his lawful business. Cresap brought a number of wagons with him to carry off Wright's grain. He changed his mind when he discovered that he could not intimidate him, and he and his men retreated, leaving the wagons in the field in charge of the owners, who could not resist the persuasive powers of Mr. Wright. They assisted to put the grain upon their own wagons, and hauled it to the ferry, where it was placed in boats and taken to the eastern side of the river.

Governor Ogle, of Maryland, afterwards offered one hundred pounds reward for Mr. Wright's head. He held many conferences with different Indian tribes, and sometimes made long journeys on horseback to meet them. He was afflicted with rheumatism, which often confined him to his bed. He married Susannah Crewason. They had five children,—Susannah, Patience, John, Elizabeth, and James.

Susannah was born in England. When her parents removed to America she was at school, where she remained and finished her education, and followed her parents a few years after they left England. Although she was a member of the Society of Friends, prominent persons of birth, education, and culture sought her society. She was brilliant in conversation and endowed with an extraordinary mind. She could not have been a strict follower of George Fox in all things, or she would have devoted herself to the ministry. After the death of her mother, which took place shortly after her arrival at Chester, she became the ruling spirit in her father's family.

Many of the leading men of the province sought her company, whom she entertained and edified with her conversation. Of this number there was but one young Quaker who made an impression upon her heart, and that person was Samuel Blunston, who married another. After the decease of the latter their old friendship and love for each other was renewed and they became inseparable friends. They did not marry, probably for the reason that she had entire charge of her father's affairs and her younger brother, to whom she was much attached. There were but a few families settled here, but all seemed to belong to one family, and all of them looked up to her as the ruling spirit in the neighborhood.

In business affairs she was consulted by every one. She could draw up any legal paper, and her judgment upon ordinary legal matters was sound, and it was safe to follow her advice. She gave her attention also to the study of medicine, and probably read the few medical books she could find, with the view of being better equipped to fight against sickness. She had some taste for painting, and in her leisure moments from other pursuits she painted a number of landscape scenes. She corresponded with Logan, Benjamin Franklin, and other leading men in the province and in England upon matters best calculated to elevate the race.

She was one of the first persons in America to demonstrate the fact that the climate was adapted to the culture of silk. She procured silk-worm eggs, from which she raised a large number of the worms. She sent the raw silk to Europe and had it woven into manilla. One piece alone measured sixty yards, a portion of which she gave to the queen, who presented her with a silver tankard, which is still retained among the descendants of her brother James. Benjamin Franklin, who was then in France, became greatly interested in this experiment of silk culture in his adopted province of Pennsylvania, and he wrote to Miss Wright upon the subject, and called the attention of a number of leading men in England to the matter. There are a few specimens of this silk now in the rooms of the Historical Society.

Samuel Blunston gave her a life estate in his property, and after his death she and her father and brother, James, removed to the Blunston mansion.

Patience Wright was also born in England. She married Richard Loudon on the 5th of June, 1728, at the dwelling of Samuel Blunston. He purchased a farm in Strasburg township in 1727, adjoining the lands of Samuel Taylor. When the county was organized and the permanent county-seat located where it now is he was appointed keeper of the prison. Mr. Loudon purchased a farm in Manheim township and a small tract near Graff's landing.

Col. John Loudon, son of Richard and Patience (Wright), became a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war, and was in a number of battles. At the close of the war he located in Buffalo Valley, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River.

John Wright married Eleanor Barber, daughter of Robert Barber, the first sheriff of the county. He settled upon his father's land on the west side of the river, and built the ferry-house there. He was a member of the General Assembly from York County for a number of years, and held other positions of trust in that county.

Elizabeth Wright married Samuel Taylor on the 8th day of May, 1728, at the house of Samuel Blun-

ston, Esq. Samuel Taylor was the son of Christopher Taylor. He came from "Tinicum" to this county in the year 1728, and purchased land in Strasburg township near the Bart township line, where he erected a grist- and saw-mill upon a branch of Beaver Creek.

James Wright was born in Chester in the year 1714 or 1715, and was the only one of John Wright's children born in America. About the year 1738, he, in connection with Samuel Blunston, erected a corn- and grist-mill near the mouth of Shawanese Run. He married out of the Society of Friends. About the same time he erected the stone mansion now along Second Street, between Locust and Cherry Streets, known thereafter as "Wright's Ferry Mansion," and was on land attached to the ferry-house. He at once took a front rank among the leading men of the county. He was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1745, and continued to serve in that body until the year 1771. He and his father and brother, John, were members of that body at one and the same time. It was an unusual circumstance for three members of the same family to serve so many years together in a legislative body. Through all the turmoil, excitement, and bitterness which grew out of the French and Indian war of 1755–60, and Pontiac's war of 1763, which was followed by the destruction of the Conestoga Indians, but few Quakers could face the storm which followed them into the General Assembly and drove a number of them out. James Wright rode safely through it all, and this fact alone speaks in favor of his prudence, judgment, and integrity. He served on many important committees, and was intrusted with matters which required sound judgment and tact to prevent Indian outbreaks.

During the campaign of Gen. Forbes against the French and Indians, in 1758, several battalions of troops raised in the eastern part of this province and elsewhere, numbering twelve hundred, marched as far as Lancaster, but refused to go any farther unless they received more rations. James Wright came forward and agreed to provide for the troops until they arrived at Harris' Ferry, about two days' march farther west. They then moved promptly. In this connection it is well to mention that these pioneer Quakers who settled at the Susquehanna were a law unto themselves, and for many years refused to have anything to do with the Yearly or Quarterly Meetings of Friends elsewhere. James Wright was married (2d), July 2, 1753, to Rhoda Patterson. Their children were Samuel, Elizabeth (who married Col. Thomas Boude), John, Thomas, Susannah, James, William, and Patience (who married Dr. Vincent King).

Maj. Thomas Boude was the son of Dr. Samuel Boude, of Lancaster, who married Mary, the daughter of Samuel Bethel, mentioned elsewhere. He and his family were Episcopalians. Before he attained his majority he showed a fondness for military matters, and when the conflict between Great Britain and the colonies came, he and his brothers were among the first to enter the Continental service and march to the front. He entered the army as a lieutenant under command of Gen. Anthony Wayne. He was in the brilliant action at the taking of Stony Point, on the Hudson, and was in command of one of the volunteer squads of twenty called the "forlorn hope," and would have been the first person to enter the sally port-holes but for the fact that a much larger and more powerful person at his side pulled him back and forced himself in front. After the capture of the fort, Lieut. Boude found in an officer's room a watch, which is now in possession of his descendants. For gallant conduct upon this occasion he was promoted to a captaincy, and afterwards to major. He commanded a body of Light Troops at Gen. Washington's headquarters, and was also a member of his staff. He was in a number of battles, and acquitted himself with honor. He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati, and was appointed general of militia by Governor Thomas Mifflin. He married Elizabeth Wright, daughter of James Wright. They had one child, Elizabeth, who never married. He was married the second time to Emily, daughter of Col. Samuel John Atlee, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary war, by whom he had four children,—Mary, Sarah, Samuel, and Washington.

Col. Thomas Boude, at the close of the Revolution, removed to Hempfield township, and lived upon the farm belonging to his first wife, and now owned by B. Musser. When his brother-in-law, Samuel Wright, laid out the town of Columbia, he purchased a number of lots, among which were several fronting the river above Walnut Street. He erected the brick mansion now owned by Michael S. Shuman. He embarked in the lumber business, and was one of the first persons who bought lumber and piled it along the shore to resell. He was a Federalist, and took a prominent part in building up that party. He was elected a member of the State Legislature for the years 1794, 1795, and 1796. He also represented the county in Congress from 1801 to 1803. He was again a candidate for Congress on the Federal ticket, but was defeated by John Whitehill. The Federal party was losing ground rapidly, and when the parties were nearly equal in numbers the political campaigns were carried on with great bitterness. William Hamilton published the Federal newspaper, and William and Robert Dixon published the Jefferson paper which opposed the Federalists. After the defeat of Major Boude, in 1804, Hamilton charged the opposition with cheating at the election-poll held in Elizabethtown, where a number of Irish laborers, who were working on the new turnpike at that place, were induced to vote more than once, when they had no legal right to vote at all. In reply to this charge the Dixons charged Maj. Boude with voting *twice* in

Lancaster borough, to which place the voters in Columbia and Hempfield had to go to vote.

Maj. Boude had the Dixons arrested for libel. They gave bail, and before the case was tried the proceedings were removed from the County Court by *certiorari* to the Circuit Court. This was probably the last of the case.

Maj. Boude became totally blind some years before his decease, which took place Oct. 24, 1822, in the seventieth year of his age.

Samuel, son of S. Bethel, son of Samuel and Susan (Taylor) Bethel, married Sarah Hand, a daughter of Gen. Edward Hand, of Lancaster. He was educated in the city of Philadelphia, with the expectation that he would enter the medical profession. But he preferred that of the law. He studied law in Philadelphia, and was admitted to practice at the bar in that place. In the year 1795 he was admitted to the bar in Lancaster on certificate. He did not remain there, but came to Columbia and settled upon his estate, which was very large, and required his whole attention. (This estate was inherited by his grandmother, Sarah Bethel, and Hannah Pearson, from their brother, Samuel Blunston. Mrs. Pearson sold her interest to the Bethels, who became the sole owners of nearly nine hundred acres.) He was elected to a seat in the State Legislature for the years 1808 and 1809. He was fond of literature, and had a large and select library. He was considered one of the best mathematicians in the State. He was one of the foremost and most liberal patrons of the schools and libraries in Columbia, of which mention is made elsewhere. He built an addition to the Blunston mansion, now owned by his nephew, Samuel Bethel Heise, at the northern terminus of Second Street. Here he resided and here he died in the year 1819.

William P. Beatty was born at Neshaminy, Bucks Co., March 31, 1766. His parents were Rev. Charles Beatty (of Log College memory) and Ann Reading, daughter of Governor Reading, of New Jersey. Both of his parents died before he was six years of age. He was apprenticed to the tailoring business. While thus engaged he devoted his leisure moments to the study of books, and when he attained his majority he wrote an elegant hand and displayed an aptitude for figures.

These qualifications prompted him to go to Philadelphia, and obtain a clerkship, with the expectation of making himself familiar with mercantile pursuits, which these attainments seemed to indicate that he was best qualified for.

In 1793 we find him engaged in the office of Mr. Nicholson, the Comptroller of the State.

In 1798 he removed to Columbia, and opened a store on Front, between Locust and Walnut Streets, in connection with Richard S. Leech. He married in 1799. In 1802 he was appointed postmaster under John Adams' administration, and retained this position until 1807. In 1808 he was appointed a justice of the peace by Governor Thomas McKean. In 1810 he was appointed secretary and treasurer of the "Susquehanna Lottery Improvement Company," and in the following year treasurer of the "Susquehanna and York Turnpike Road Company," and two or three years subsequent to this time he was appointed treasurer of the "Columbia Bridge Company." In the year 1813 this company was given power by an act of Assembly to do a banking business, and he was chosen their cashier, a position he retained until the year 1821. He held the position of chief burgess and also treasurer of the water company for several years. In the year 1825 he was reappointed postmaster by John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, a position he retained until the year 1837. He was a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church for many years. There were many minor offices of trust which he held, not mentioned in the above list. In personal appearance he was tall, stately, and dignified in his carriage, and always wore a *queue*.

He removed to Harrisburg in the year 1843, and died at Philadelphia at his son's (Dr. George) home, July 28, 1848, in his eighty-third year. He left surviving him,—

Dr. George, who is now living in Philadelphia.

William P., who died at Harrisburg in 1860.

John R., who died at Harrisburg in 1866.

Ann Eliza, who married Thomas H. Pearce, who was an officer in the Mexican war of 1846. He resided for some years in Columbia, and held a clerkship in the collector's office at the canal basin. He died at Steubenville, Ohio, where his widow is living.

Ercurius, who learned the printing business in the *Spy* office while John L. Boswell published the paper. On the 21st day of April, 1861, he enlisted in Capt. Robert M. Henderson's company, which was connected with the Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, and was made lieutenant. He was on Gen. McCall's staff at Tennallytown and Camp Pierpont, Virginia; was wounded at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862, and was promoted to first lieutenant and captain Sept. 17, 1862, and to brevet major and brevet lieutenant-colonel.

Michael Whisler was born near the Trappe, in Montgomery County, Pa., in the year 1756. In the month of May, 1776, he enlisted for twenty months in Capt. Henry Christ's rifle company, in Col. Samuel Miles' rifle regiment. He was in the battles of Flatbush, on Long Island, where but one-fifth of Col. Miles' command escaped; at White Plains, at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and Germantown, and discharged at Valley Forge on the 1st day of January, 1778. He was twice wounded in these battles.

He enlisted and marched to the western part of the State with the army raised to quell the Whiskey Insurrection. When the troops lay at Wright's Ferry waiting to be taken over the river, he was impressed with the beautiful scenery all around and the location

of the town, and he concluded as soon as he returned from the army to bring his family to the place and locate.

One of the most pressing wants in the place was a person who understood the manufacture of bricks. He brought his family to Columbia in the same year and purchased a lot from Samuel Wright, upon which he erected a dwelling. By trade he was a shoemaker, but he also knew how to manufacture bricks. He leased a meadow along the northern boundary of Columbia from the Barbers, where he established a brick-yard, and for more than eighty years brick have been burned at this place which are esteemed the most durable of any manufactured in the State. His son, Lewis Whisler, purchased the brick-yard and farm, and they are now owned by his son Henry.

He died Sept. 14, 1824, leaving a wife, Sophia (Herbel), and children,—Lewis, John, Kitty, who married William Christy; Magdalena, Peggy, who married Samuel May; Sally, who married Ezra Breece; Philip, Nancy, who married Jacob Mathiot, and Michael.

Joseph Pool was a captain in the Revolutionary army, and participated in a number of battles. He was at the battle of Brandywine, and when on duty a British soldier thrust a bayonet through his tent which wounded his wife, the marks of which she carried to her grave. They removed to Columbia eighty years ago. He rented the old "Ferry House," where he kept a store for a few years. They removed to the corner of Walnut and Third Streets. Their son, Joseph, accidentally shot Miss Susanna Cookman and killed her.

Francis Ottomar Zeigler, a native of France, in the year 1777 joined an expedition under Baron De Steuben, and came to this country as aide-de-camp to that officer, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The detachment of troops landed from the frigate "Le Flamand," at Portsmouth, N. H., and from thence marched to York, Pa., where they were duly mustered into the army, and the officers commissioned by order of Congress. Col. Zeigler participated in a number of battles. After the war was ended he settled in Lancaster, where he followed the business of whitesmithing.

While in that place he married Mary Frances Hook (or Huck, as the name was spelled at that time), and shortly thereafter removed to Baltimore, Md., where their children were born. In 1798 they returned to Lancaster, and from thence to Columbia in 1800, where he purchased a lot on Front Street, about midway between Walnut Street and the Pennsylvania Railroad round-house. Before getting possession of this property he occupied a log house on the same street, a short distance from Walnut, where he took malarial fever and died in the autumn of that year. He left five children, namely, Ann Mary, who afterwards married Tempest Wilson (who kept a tavern in Martic township, from which place he removed to Wright's Ferry, and rented the tavern and ferry upon the western side of the river); John, who died in 1836; George, who died in 1838; Barbara, who married John Arms; and Andrew, who died in 1818. The widow of Col. Zeigler carried on a bakery for many years. She died Dec. 26, 1825.

There were several other Revolutionary soldiers in Columbia, concerning whom full biographical data cannot be obtained.[1]

Evan Green was born near Quakertown, Bucks Co., Pa., in 1778, and learned the hatting business with his father, who lived on a small clearing of one or two acres. During the winter months he was sent to the common schools of the neighborhood. He was fond of books, and read them with great avidity. The family being Friends, he had access only to books written and published by the early Quakers. He committed to memory the few poetical works written by them. He came to Columbia in the year 1804 and commenced the manufacture of hats in a little shop on Front Street, and from there he removed it to Walnut Street. He was one of the foremost in every enterprise calculated to benefit his fellow-men and extend and foster the best interests of his adopted town, hence we find him organizing schools, libraries, erecting public buildings, and urging internal improvements.

He established a lumber-yard and leased ground from Samuel Bethel at the canal basin, where he conducted that business for fifteen years. In the year 1810 he erected three two-story brick houses on Front Street, above Locust, in one of which he lived. He married Isabella Slaymaker, daughter of the Hon. Amos Slaymaker, a member of Congress in 1811.

He was a member of the Federal party while it existed, and afterwards joined the Whig party. He was opposed to Southern slavery, although rather conservative in his views. He did not belong to or encourage what came to be known as the "Underground Railroad," but he rendered valuable aid to the colored people and assisted a number of fugitive slaves in their efforts to obtain their freedom. Charlotte and her husband, Charles Green, were both fugitive slaves; the one was a domestic in his family, and the other his coachman.

About the year 1832 the former was suddenly seized

[1] Robert Barber, a grandson of the old pioneer settler, was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and was in the battle of Long Island and other engagements.

Joseph Boyd was a private, and served through the Revolutionary war. He was a blacksmith, and carried on his business at the corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets. He died about 1849.

James Upjohn enlisted in May, 1777, in Capt. Kern's company, in Col. Patton's regiment of the Pennsylvania Line. He was in a number of battles, and was wounded at Monmouth, N. J. He removed to Columbia after the war, and died here.

William Poor enlisted in June, 1779, in Capt. Thomas Wylie's company, in Col. Benjamin Flowers' regiment of artillery. He served four years and two months. He was a "fuller."

by her master while sweeping in front of the house, and carried to Lancaster before the judges, who remanded her back to slavery. Mr. Green did all in his power to save her. In that he failed, but he prevented two of her children from being carried and sold into slavery. Charles Green collected six hundred dollars, and went to Baltimore to buy his wife. When he arrived there he was seized and sold into slavery, and nothing more was ever heard from him.

His wife was sold several times, and finally got to New Orleans, where she was hired out by her master as a yellow fever nurse. She finally purchased her own freedom, and married a Creole and became very rich.

Mr. Green was for many years a director in the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company, and held a number of minor trusts. He always declined to hold a political office of any kind.

His children were Amos S., who was born in 1816, became a prominent and influential citizen, and was elected to the Legislature in 1858 and 1859; Cornelia, who married Dr. Spence and removed to Virginia; Benjamin; Henry, followed a seafaring life for some years; and Jasper.

Dr. Beaton Smith was the son of the late Jonathan Smith, president of the United States Bank. He was born in Chester County, Pa. He went to Paris and attended medical lectures, where he graduated with high honors, when he returned to Philadelphia. He married Miss Hiddleson, and was appointed teller in a branch of the Pennsylvania Bank, and removed to Columbia soon after the war of 1812. He remained in charge of the bank for several years, and until it was removed from Columbia. He remained in the place and practiced medicine, and was also appointed agent for the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company in Columbia. He was a person of ability, and took a very active part in the temperance movement, and was one of their principal speakers. He removed to Germantown in 1831, and died in Philadelphia a few years ago at a great age.

William Kirkwood was an Irish Quaker. He came to Sadsbury township, in this county, about the year 1806 or 1807, where he taught school, and married Rebecca Cooper about the year 1809. He removed to Columbia, where he taught school in the brick school-house on Third Street and on Locust Street for ten years. He abandoned teaching and became a tenant farmer. He first rented a farm at Wrightsville, where he also burned large quantities of lime. He returned to Columbia and opened a lumber-yard, and also farmed for the Wrights near Columbia. He was a public speaker at Friends' meetings, and became an ardent temperance advocate. He was also a fine writer. He died in Columbia about the year 1833.

John McKissick was born in Chester County, and came to Lancaster about the year 1800, and held a position under the State government until the capital of the State was removed to Harrisburg. He came to Columbia in 1809, and was appointed an officer in the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania, and afterwards cashier of the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company, a position he held for many years. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church. He died in this place about the year 1838, and left two children surviving him,—Eliza and Mrs. Laird.

John McKissic, Jr., married Capt. Clyde's sister Sarah, and came from Chester County to Columbia, and took a position in the Branch Bank of Philadelphia as clerk. He had one son, James, who graduated at Lafayette College, with high honors, was admitted to practice law, and opened an office in Columbia. He died suddenly in 1853. John McKissic and Sarah had also daughters,—Sarah and Mary. The latter married John B. Edwards.

Dr. Hugh McCorkle was born in Chester County. He came to Columbia about the year 1805, and commenced the practice of medicine. In 1812 he married Miss Strickler, daughter of Jacob Strickler, who resided near Columbia. His son, William S., married Elizabeth Heise, daughter of Samuel B. Heise. Another daughter married John L. Boswell, the editor of the *Columbia Spy*.

Hugh McCorkle was clerk in the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company for several years prior to 1819.

Capt. James Clyde was born in Northampton County, Pa., in 1783, and came to Columbia in 1810 and engaged in the lumber business. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1812.

In 1814 he took command of a volunteer company of soldiers (which was recruited by Moses Montgomery, who was disabled the evening before he was to march) and marched to Baltimore. He was married the first time to Miss Horner, and moved to Washington County, in Ohio, in 1823.

He was married the second time to Miss Sally Downing, of Downingtown, now living in Columbia. Capt. Clyde returned to Northampton County in 1842, and died upon his farm in that county in 1866.

Capt. William Vicary was a sea-captain. He married a daughter of Philip Gossler, who kept the Ferry House and rented Wright's Ferry. He owned and lived in the first frame house below the brick Ferry House hotel, on Front Street, now occupied by Bridge Street. It is said that he was the first person in the United States who introduced the tomato in the country. He brought some seed with him from the Sandwich Islands. He did not intend to raise them for table use, but rather as something ornamental. He was one of the earliest burgesses of the town.

Thomas Welsh was born in Columbia about the year 1825, and for a number of years resided with John Cooper, late president of the Columbia National Bank. He enlisted as a private, and marched with several other Columbians to Mexico. He was wounded at the battle of Monterey in his leg, and was brought home, where by kind attention and the

best medical attention he was able to be out again in a few months. Having shown a talent for the military profession, many of his friends persuaded him to accept a lieutenant's commission in the regular army. He was duly appointed and marched to Vera Cruz, and participated in several battles under Gen. Scott. After the war he resigned his position in the army and returned to Columbia. For some years he kept a store at the basin, and owned several canal-boats. In 1856 he was elected a justice of the peace. In the spring of 1861 he raised one of the first volunteer companies in the State and entered the three months' service.[1]

Capt. James Caldwell came to Columbia from the central part of the State when the public works were being built, he being one of the contractors. When the war with Mexico commenced he raised a company of volunteers and marched to Mexico. He participated in all the battles between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico. While advancing at the head of his company, after the capture of Chapultepec, to the gates of the city of Mexico, and passing along the causeway, he received a wound in the foot from the fragment of a shell, from the effects of which lockjaw set in, and he died in two weeks.

His son, the Hon. Alexander Caldwell, of Kansas, who was about fourteen years of age, was by his father's side when he received his wound. Gen. Pierce appointed him commissary clerk when he landed at Vera Cruz. For gallant and meritorious conduct he received a lieutenant's commission about the close of the war.

He did not enter the regular army, but returned to Columbia, where he entered the produce-store of Joseph M. Cottrell as clerk, and thence to the Columbia Bank as teller. In 1858 he removed to Kansas, where he was afterwards elected to the United States Senate.

His success as a business man has been phenomenal.

Richard E. Cochran, Jr., was the son of Dr. Richard E. Cochran, and was born Nov. 16, 1817, in the State of Delaware. In 1838 he was appointed second lieutenant in the regular army, and at once went into active duty in Florida and along the western border of Arkansas.

When the war with Mexico commenced in 1846 he joined his regiment, and was in the battle of Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, and on the next day in the battle of Resaca de la Palma, and when entering the captured intrenchments, sword in hand, he was killed. Some months later his body was brought to Columbia, and interred with the honors of war. The citizens of the place erected a marble monument over his grave. He received a collegiate education, and was rather above the standard of ability in this remarkable family. His military genius gave promise of a future brilliant career.

[1] See sketch of Welsh G. A. Post.

Capt. Theodore D. Cochran was the fourth son of Dr. Richard E. Cochran. He was born in Delaware in 1821. He was sent to the common schools in Columbia. About the year 1836 he entered the *Columbia Spy* printing-office, where from the beginning of his apprenticeship he developed talent as a political writer. After the death of Preston B. Elder, the proprietor of the *Spy*, in 1839, he took charge of the *Old Guard*, an Anti-Masonic and Whig paper, published in Lancaster, which was established in the interest of the Hon. John Strohm. He was elected to the Legislature in 1844 and 1845. He understood but little of the arts of the orator, but when a member of the Legislature he made one of the most brilliant speeches of the session in favor of the "right of way" for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad through the western part of the State.

He received a commission as lieutenant in the regular line, and marched to Mexico. He was conspicuously brave at the battle of Molino del Rey and Chapultepec. He returned to Columbia after the war with greatly impaired health, and again entered the editorial field, for which he was so well equipped.

He resided at York when the Rebellion of 1861 broke out, when he immediately raised a company of volunteers and entered the three months' service, and after its close accepted a commission in the regular service, but was compelled from ill health to resign. He died in York at his brother's, Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, in July, 1863.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE HOUSTON FAMILY.

The Houstons of Lancaster County are of Scotch-Irish descent. The origin of the family is ancient, the name coming from Sir Hugh De Padvinan, A.D. 1160, he being possessed of the lands of Kilpeter, in Strathgrief, Scotland. In 1250 the name of Houston was adopted, and the titles follow in direct line through the oldest sons to the present time, George Ludovic Houston being in possession of the baronetcy and estates at Johnstone, Renfrew County, Scotland. From existing evidence it appears that the younger sons of the original family left Scotland for the north of Ireland early in the seventeenth century. We now find them scattered through the counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, and Tyrone, from whence came the first of the Houstons of Lancaster County, Pa., between 1725 and 1730. From these families came the Houstons of Virginia and Tennessee. Sam. Houston, of Texas, left Lancaster County with his father's family when a child for Virginia, and after the death of his father went, with other children of the family and his mother, to East Tennessee. The family remaining in Lancaster County are the descendants of John

Houston, who had six sons and two daughters, all born at the farm in Pequea Valley, immediately facing Gap Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The sons were Daniel, Dr. John, William, James, Thomas, and Samuel. One daughter married the Rev. Dr. Proudfit, the other Mr. John Johnson, of Mercersburg, Franklin Co., Pa. Both daughters had large families. The Proudfits now live in New York and vicinity, and the Johnsons in Franklin County and farther west in Pennsylvania. The five elder boys (Samuel was too young) were soldiers in the Revolutionary army, and with the exception of James, who was killed at Paoli, fought through the war. After the war Daniel moved to Franklin, and afterwards to Washington County, Pa., William to Trumbull County, Ohio, and Thomas to Rockbridge County, Va.

The youngest son, Samuel, remained in Pequea Valley, Lancaster Co., during his life.

Dr. John Houston, the second son, was born at Pequea in 1743. He finished his studies at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, graduating in 1766; studied medicine with Dr. Shippen, of Philadelphia; commenced the practice of medicine at York, Pa., then a frontier town; married Susannah Wright, of Columbia, June 17, 1773. He entered the army as a surgeon. Gen. James Ewing married Patience Wright, Mrs. Dr. Houston's sister. They were the only children of John Wright, the holder of large properties on both sides of the Susquehanna River, at Columbia and Wrightsville. After the war, Dr. Houston spent the remainder of his life at his winter home in Columbia or on his farm, on the west side of the Susquehanna, in York County, now a part of Wrightsville. His wife, Susanna Houston, survived him many years, and died in 1829. Their children were James, John, Martha, Eleanor Wright, Anna S., William Frederick, Robert Wright, and Samuel Nelson.

James married Nancy Wright. He erected the flouring-mill and first saw-mills near the mouth of Kreitz Creek, at Wrightsville. Their children were Susan E. and John W. Susan married James E. Mifflin. James E. Mifflin, now of Columbia, is their son. John W. married Mary B. Martin, of Lycoming County, Pa. They had sons and daughters,—George, now living in Missouri, and William, at Cincinnati, Ohio. His daughter Annie married Col. Lewis Merrill, of the United States army; Emily married Col. Alexander, of the United States army; and Eliza married Capt. Warner, United States army.

Martha married Joseph Mifflin, a prominent scholar, and for a part of his life a bank-officer in Philadelphia. Their children were Deby Ann, John Houston, James H., and Joseph. Deby Ann died in Columbia in 1829. James H. died at Eatonton, Ga., in 1838. J. Houston married Elizabeth B. Heise, of Columbia. He is still with us, a hale, hearty artist-poet-farmer. Though past the allotted space of threescore and ten, long may he live to enjoy the comfort and companionship of his four bright sons! Joseph married Julia Duncan Stewart, and is living on his farm in Cumberland County, enjoying the comfort of a well-spent life.

John and William F. both studied medicine. John died just after graduating.

William, having abandoned the practice of medicine for the pulpit, lived for many years a devoted minister of the Presbyterian Church. He married in early life Amy McCorkle, of Philadelphia. They had two children,—Christiana M. and John Frederick. Christiana married Rev. James L. Scott, of the Presbyterian Church, in 1837, and immediately sailed for India. After remaining ten years there, Mrs. Scott's health became impaired and she was ordered home. She died on shipboard just after passing the Cape of Good Hope. They had three children,—two (Amy and Edward H.) died after reaching man and womanhood. Anna E., the surviving daughter, is now and has been for many years in the mission-field in India.

John Frederick married Catharine J. Fisher, of Pine Ford, Dauphin Co., Pa. He was one of the brightest young men of our country. He was born in Columbia, and lived there all his life. He graduated at an early age at Amherst College with high honor; adopted the profession of a civil engineer; was engaged on the construction of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, Gettysburg Railroad, the State works of Pennsylvania, in progress between 1834 and 1839. He abandoned the engineer service and studied law with his brother-in-law, Judge Robert J. Fisher, of York, Pa. He commenced the practice of law in the counties of York and Lancaster, continuing his home in Columbia, and was fast gaining prominence, when at the early age of thirty-five he was stricken with paralysis, after which he lived nearly thirty years, respected by all who knew him. He has three surviving children,—Georgianna F., at Harrisburg; William F., at San Francisco, Cal.; and Harry, at Denver, Col.[1]

Robert W. lived in Columbia all his life. He was an enterprising and highly respected citizen. For many years a merchant, and afterwards a contractor in the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad and Pennsylvania Canal. He married Sarah Ann Jones, of Great Valley, Chester Co. She died in Columbia in 1834. They had two daughters,—Mary and Susan W. Mary died young. Susan married the Rev. Robert Gamble, of the Presbyterian Church; they are now living in Chanceford, York Co., Pa.

[1] The daughters, Eleanor W. and Anna S., who lived respectively eighty-two and eighty-four years, remained unmarried, during all those years living together and keeping house that was always a home for their nephews and nieces and *their* children. All their means and all their personal attention devoted to hospitality to their relatives and to their friends,—long lives of unselfishness and affectionate care. Of Anna S., but for the constraint of this duty of her heart, her fondness for reading and her talents as a poetess would have distinguished her in literature. Both were zealous members of the Presbyterian Church. Even in her age, until physical infirmity forbade it, Eleanor especially visited the poor and the needy in their humble homes, prescribing food and medicine and Christian comfort, "going about doing good."

Henry A. Houston

Samuel Nelson was born in 1791; finished his education at Burlington College, New Jersey; studied medicine and pharmacy in Philadelphia in 1811 and 1812; returned to Columbia on account of ill health; spent his time in the field and saddle for two or three years (we cannot refer to the exercise which restored the health of Mr. Samuel N. Houston without remarking that he was of uncommonly handsome personal appearance; that in those days before fox-hunting was one of the lost arts, while he was distinguished for all manly and athletic exercises, he was especially noted as a magnificent rider); was an active member of Capt. Shippen's troop of horse of Lancaster County, in the war of 1812; entirely regained his health, and in 1816 married Susan Strickler, daughter of Col. Jacob Strickler; they had five children,—John James, Henry Howard, Emily Strickler, Eleanor Wright, Martha Mifflin. He died November, 1878, aged eighty-seven years. John James married Ann Blakiston, of Philadelphia. He was for many years engaged in transportation in Pennsylvania and Western States; lived the most of his life in Columbia, a few years in Pittsburgh, and died in Philadelphia in 1869. His wife survives him. They had no children. He was a wonderful man, and though with a slight frame and delicate constitution, he by determination and pure grit accomplished great results, and of him we can say he died as he always lived,—ready.

Henry H., the second son of Samuel N. Houston, was early at work in a mercantile house, and soon left it for that of transportation.

Emily Strickler died in Columbia, aged seven years.

Eleanor W. died at fifty-five years of age, in 1881.

Martha Mifflin, the youngest daughter, married Stephen Greene, in Columbia, in 1855. They went to Philadelphia in 1860, where they now reside with a family of six children.

The only other branch of the original John Houston, first referred to, that remained and grew up in Lancaster County, was Esquire Samuel Houston, of Pequea Valley, of which family we regret we cannot give a full account. He married Miss Hopkins, of Lancaster, and had children—John, James H., Franklin, William, Samuel, Horatio, Sarah Jane, Martha, and Louise.

John married Gertrude Truxton, daughter of Commodore Truxton, and had sons and daughters. Several of the boys were in the navy, and daughters married officers in the United States army. One of the sons, James Buchanan Houston, is president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

James H. married Miss Henderson, and had sons and daughters. One of the sons, J. Hopkins Houston, was rapidly becoming prominent as a railroad officer, but died young at Prairie du Chien, Wis., while occupying an important position.

Franklin lived and died in Lancaster County, was married, and most of his children are settled in this county.

Gen. William married Miss Jacobs, of Lancaster County. He was engaged for many years in the manufacture of iron in Centre County. He had several sons. Part of the family went to California, and part to Missouri. He died in California.

Dr. Samuel married Agnes Humes, of Lancaster. They had sons and daughters. The doctor died in Washington, where his family now resides. One of his sons, a prominent army officer, died young of yellow fever in Havana.

Horatio was an officer in the navy, and died young.

Sarah Jane married Dr. Harris, of Bellefonte, Pa., and after his death married Mr. Yardly, a prominent merchant of Cincinnati. He lived but a few years. She lived several years a widow, and died in 1881, and is buried in the family burying-ground, Pequea Valley, Lancaster Co.

Martha married Col. William Baker, of this county. They have several children. She died in 1881.

Louise is living with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Dr. Samuel Houston, in Washington, D. C.

HENRY HOWARD HOUSTON.

Henry Howard Houston, the youngest son of Samuel Nelson Houston, and now the oldest living grandson of Dr. John Houston, of Columbia (bearing his name), was born at the Houston farm, Wrightsville, on the 3d day of October, 1820. He left school at fourteen to enter the mercantile house of Mr. John S. Futhey, in Wrightsville. This was probably the best house in its day in this section of the country for qualifying boys for a thorough business life. Mr. Futhey was a man of large means, great industry, strict integrity, high moral character, always on duty himself, and kept his boys at their post. Proverbially he dealt in "everything that grew, was manufactured, or consumed." This gave those with him a knowledge of the value of products and material rarely obtained in one establishment. During the five years young Houston was with him, say from 1834 to 1839, the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad (Wrightsville to York), the Tide-Water Canal (Wrightsville to Haver de Grace), the dam across the Susquehanna River, and towing-path bridge were being constructed, and supplies for most of the contractors and laborers on these works were furnished by Mr. Futhey, which, with the bulk of the trade of the rich region within five miles of Wrightsville, gave him an extensive business. Houston's associates in this house were Samuel M. Smith, afterwards a successful merchant; Samuel D. Young, who went early into the transportation business at the Columbia Canal basin, and at the time of his death was superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Harrisburg; Jasper W. Boyd, son of the first superintendent of the Tide-Water Canal; and J. Smith Futhey, now Judge Futhey, of West Chester, Pa.

At twenty Houston went with Mr. Samuel M. Rey-

nolds, of Lancaster, to Lucinda Furnace, in Clarion County, Pa. After remaining there three years he joined Mr. Edmund Evans in rebuilding and operating Horse Creek furnace, on the Allegheny River, in Venango County, Pa.; remained there two years, and returned to Columbia in January, 1845; remained at home one year, then made a tour of the Southern and Western States, reaching home in December, 1846. In February, 1847, entered the Philadelphia office of Leech & Co., canal and railway transporters. Continued with this company in Philadelphia and New York until December, 1850. The Pennsylvania Railroad was then completed to Hollidaysburg and with the State Portage Railroad over the mountains and the canal (Johnstown to Pittsburgh) furnished a through line from Philadelphia to the Ohio River. Col. William C. Patterson, then president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, selected him to organize the freight department of the new road. The rail line was completed to Pittsburgh in 1853, and from this time until 1860 the efforts required to secure and maintain trade against rivalry in the North and South was incessant and laborious. He continued in charge of this department for fifteen years.

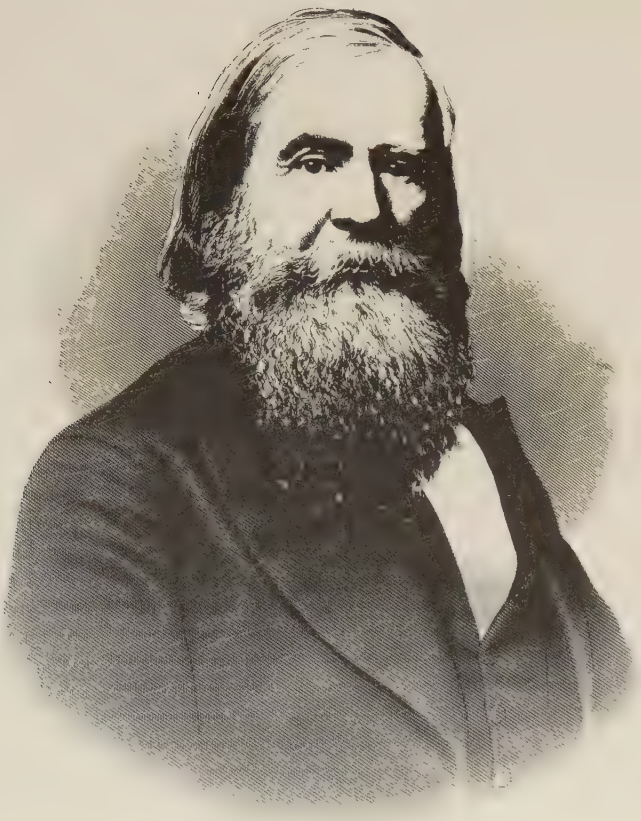
Since then he has, with associates, been largely interested in the construction of local railroads and roads across the continent. He is now engaged in lake and ocean transportation, being part owner of a line of nine steamships on the ocean and a fleet of twenty steamers on the northwestern lakes; was an early and successful producer and operator in petroleum, a miner of coal in Pennsylvania and Western Virginia, and interested in gold and silver mines in Montana and Colorado. He is now in the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, the Pennsylvania Company, the International Steamship Company, the Erie and Western Transportation Company, besides others of less importance.

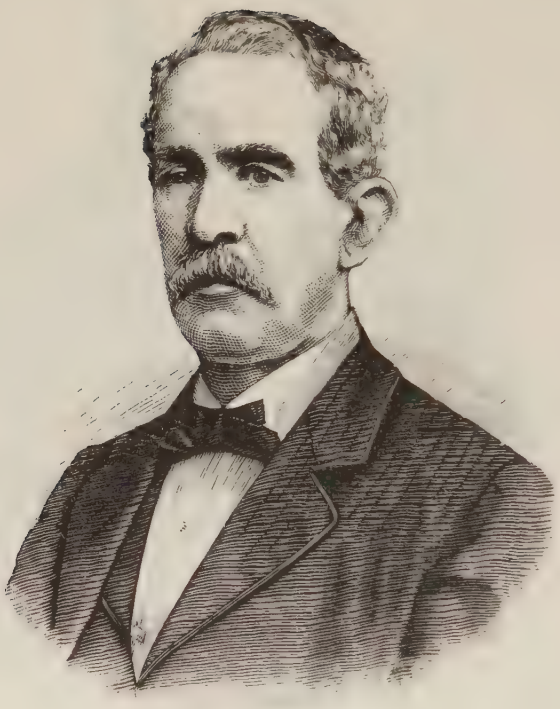
He married Miss Sallie S. Bonnell, of Philadelphia, in 1856. They have had six children. The first, a daughter, died in infancy. Henry Howard, Jr., the eldest son, who traveled during school and college vacations the entire chain of the lakes between the head of Lake Superior and Quebec, through the Southern and Western States and part of Mexico, across the Rocky Mountains and north to British Columbia. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1878. Then made a tour of Europe, the region of the Nile and Palestine, returned to Italy *via* Turkey in Europe, and died in Rome in June, 1879, just as he reached his twenty-first year.

Eleanor Anna, the third daughter, died at twelve years of age, in January, 1875. The remaining children are Sallie B., Samuel Frederick, and Gertrude. The family reside in Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia, where they have lived for twenty-five years. Mr. Houston is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has been rector's warden and superintendent of Sunday-school of St. Peter's Church, Germantown, since the organization of that parish.

JOHN HOUSTON MIFFLIN.

John Houston Mifflin, of whom the following brief sketch is given, is a Pennsylvanian of the seventh generation. The first John Mifflin came from England with William Penn in 1676, and took up four hundred acres of land, now included in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. A son of John, born in 1660, married in 1683, and from his son John descended John (4th), whose son, Joseph Mifflin, was the grandfather of John Houston Mifflin, and a successful merchant in Philadelphia, as were also his brothers. The second Joseph Mifflin, the father of the subject of this sketch, came to Columbia and married Martha Houston, a daughter of John Houston, whose father, John Houston, emigrated from Scotland about 1680 and settled in Pequea township, one of the finest farming regions of Lancaster County, Pa. His son, John Houston, J. H. Mifflin's grandfather, was sent to Edinburgh to complete his education as a physician, and there received his medical diploma. He served as a surgeon for seven years during the Revolutionary war. He married Susanna Wright (more particulars of their several children, as well as of the ancestors of the family, being given in the biographical sketch of Henry H. Houston, Esq.). John Houston, after the close of the Revolutionary war, continued the practice of medicine in Columbia, and was commissioned a justice of the peace by Governor Mifflin. Mr. Mifflin's father, Joseph Mifflin, removed to the neighborhood of Columbia and married Martha Houston, daughter of John Houston and Susanna Wright Houston. He was occupied in teaching for some years in Columbia, and afterwards as a book-keeper in the first bank in that place. John Houston Mifflin was the first of several children of Joseph and Martha Mifflin, and was born on the 7th day of February, 1807. When about six years of age his parents removed to Philadelphia, his father assisting his own brother, Lloyd Mifflin, in the banking-house of the Camden Bank of New Jersey, at their office in Church Street, Philadelphia. There he attended an excellent private school until the death of his mother, which occurring at an early age, he was sent to the celebrated boarding-school of the Society of Friends, or Quakers (that being the religious faith of his family), called Westtown, near to West Chester, and about twenty miles from Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Mifflin both died in Philadelphia, where their remains are interred. The subject of this biographical sketch having early shown fondness and facility for drawing, after abundant drawing-lessons under I. R. Smith, then celebrated in Philadelphia, and opportunities of painting at the Academy of Fine Arts in that city, had the privilege of instruction from Thomas Sully and John Neagle, two of the most





Wm. J. Loveland

distinguished portrait-painters of that day. He pursued his art as a portrait-painter in the city where his boyhood was passed, and where his many friends kept him moderately busy, until his old and particular friend and fellow-student at drawing-school, James DeVeaux, enticed him to the South to spend the winters. Here he found such hospitality and high appreciation of his art as to influence his return in the winter to its hospitable cities, and to protract his visits till the early summers of the sunny South attracted him to view the wonderful and romantic scenery of the northern part of Georgia,—in particular, those localities where mountains and water-falls compressed all Switzerland within a radius of thirty miles, and which he traversed, occasionally sketching during this period. In his business as a professional portrait-painter Mr. Mifflin was amply rewarded by his friends and liberal patrons in the South, and in company with his artist-friend, DeVeaux, made the tour of Europe, visiting in 1835–36 the galleries and museums in parts of England, in London, Brussels, and Paris, and nearly all the collections in every city in Italy. Later he returned to Augusta and Savannah, Ga., and was greeted with hospitality and success.

Upon one of his revisits to his native town, Columbia, Pa., he married Miss Elizabeth A. Bethel Heise, daughter of Solomon and Patience Bethel Heise, of that place. For a time Mr. Mifflin attempted to pursue his favorite art of portrait-painting in Columbia. Its population, however, not furnishing patient sitters to dispute the celerity of the daguerreotype or the rapidity of the photograph, the palette and pencil were laid aside. The management of the landed interests of the family gradually absorbed his time, and he gave much attention to the improvement of this property. He may justly claim to be identified with the growth and development of Columbia, having erected more than forty dwellings within its limits. He also laid out a cemetery adjoining those denominational burial-places which were being overcrowded, and afterwards furnished additional ground for the beautiful spot, chartered under the name of the Mount Bethel Cemetery Association of Columbia, of which he is the president. He has been honored by the confidence and trust of his fellow-citizens, when political partisanship had no influence in their selection, with many positions of importance, such as school director for several terms, treasurer of the Public Grounds Company, and president of some manufacturing companies. He was for thirty successive years elected a trustee of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Mifflin and most of his relatives are members, although his parents were members of the Society of Friends, which entitled their children to membership in that society. In his political affiliations Mr. Mifflin was formerly a Whig, and subsequently adopted the principles of the Republican party, though he is devoid of ambition for distinctions of a political character.

He has a love for literature, and a facility for writing verse, of which he printed a small volume called "Rhyme of an Artist," for private distribution. He contributed essays and poetical pieces, some of which were set to music, to *Graham's Magazine* and to Burton's *Gentleman's Magazine* in Philadelphia, and frequently wrote spicy articles for the local papers of Columbia. He was also an elocutionist as far as dramatic recitation indicated the capacity, and frequently entertained his friends and benevolent organizations with lectures, readings, or recitations. Mr. Mifflin has evinced during his lifetime a desire to become a useful citizen rather than to achieve marked distinction in literature or art, in both of which fields he might, doubtless, with application and study, have won renown.

He is of a cheerful social disposition, beloved by a large number of friends, and most affectionate and devoted to his family as husband and father.

Mr. and Mrs. Mifflin were blessed with several children, of whom Lloyd, Houston, James DeVeaux, and Charles West survive. The eldest, Bethel, Martha Elizabeth, and Mary Bethel, rest in the Mount Bethel Cemetery, beside the grave of their mother.

WILLIAM FORDNEY LOCKARD.

The subject of this biographical sketch was born of German ancestry. His father, Charles Lockard, resided in Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa., and during the earlier years of his life followed the occupation of pilot on the Susquehanna River. In later years he became a contractor, and died at Peach Bottom, Pa., in 1826, at the early age of thirty years, having been at the time of his death engaged in the construction of a public canal. He married Elizabeth Fordney, daughter of William Fordney, who emigrated from Germany to Columbia, Pa., where he died in 1825. Mrs. Lockard survived her husband fifty years, and died at Columbia, Pa., in 1876, at the ripe age of seventy-nine years. She was a devoted Christian mother through all the vicissitudes of a long and well-spent life. Her beloved and venerated character still lives in the memory of the children who survive.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lockard the following children were born: Sophia, Samuel, Charles O., Hannah, William F., and Eliza. The birth of William F. occurred Jan. 19, 1825, at Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa., where his boyhood was passed. Soon after his father's death, and when nine years of age, William was indentured to James Moore, a farmer of Union County, Pa., who was also by occupation a bridge-builder, having erected the second bridge across the Susquehanna River, between Columbia and Wrightsville, Pa., in the year 1834. (This bridge was destroyed by fire July, 1863, during the invasion of Gen. Lee's army into Pennsylvania, on the occasion of the battle of Gettysburg.) William F. lived six years in Union County, Pa., and on returning to his

native town was employed in the construction of the new line of railroad then being built to avoid the inclined plane at Columbia, Pa. This contract being finished, he engaged upon a canal-boat running between Columbia and Hollidaysburg, Pa., and served his superiors faithfully for two years. He then accepted the position of agent on a train of cars running over the "State Road" between Columbia and Philadelphia, Pa., owned by Messrs. Bingham, Dock & Stratton, one of the few transportation houses then doing business on the Columbia Basin.

At the age of eighteen he became fireman upon a locomotive, and four years later rose to the rank of a locomotive engineer in the employ of the State of Pennsylvania. He continued in that capacity until the year 1857, at which time the main line, owned and controlled by the State, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, was sold to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, they assuming full management of the same. William F. was, in the summer of 1858, made dispatcher of trains at Columbia, and remained thus employed until March 1, 1867, when he was appointed and confirmed by the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the position of superintendent of the Philadelphia Division of said road, with his office in Philadelphia. This caused the removal with his family from Columbia, Pa., and occasioned the separation from many warm personal friends, who, however, rejoiced at his promotion. He continued to fill the position of superintendent for fourteen years, when, in the summer of 1881, owing to continued ill health, contracted by the arduous duties of the office, he was compelled to tender his resignation. It was reluctantly accepted by the board of directors, who, being unwilling to lose his services, appointed him superintendent of the Junction Railroad, a position of like responsibilities though less laborious, which office he now holds.

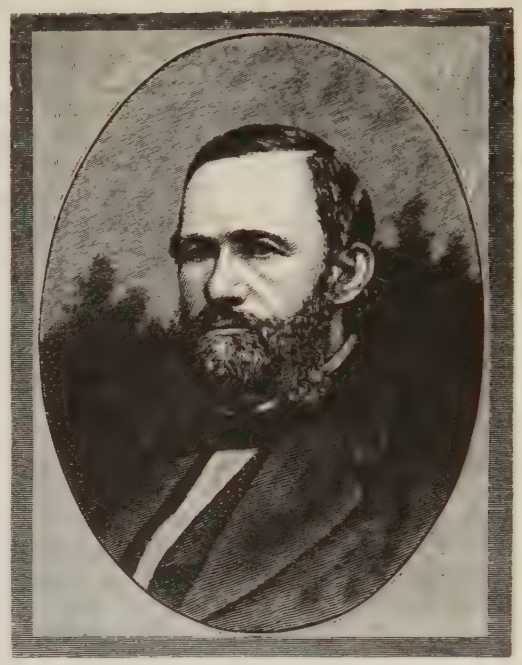
William Fordney Lockard is essentially a self-made man, and has not depended upon accidental good fortune to make his career one of success. His energy, industry, and inherent force have been the powerful levers which have lifted him from dependence to a position of influence and independence. In the various positions he has held the confidence and respect of his superior officers has invariably been manifested towards him, while the most flattering testimonials have evinced the affection of his subordinates.

William F. Lockard married at Middletown, Dauphin Co., Pa., on the 6th day of March, 1850, Margaret B., daughter of Daniel Fager, formerly of Reading, Pa. Their children are Jennie B., Samuel L., Thomas G., Edwin J., Letitia, Minnie, and Lucy F. All are living with the exception of Letitia, who died in infancy.

The Lockards were from the earliest records of the family in Germany members of the German Lutheran Church. This family still adheres to the faith and worships with the same denomination.

JOHN B. BACHMAN.

Mr. Bachman's paternal ancestors are of German extraction, while on the maternal side is traced a union of Scotch and Irish antecedents. Felix Bachman, his great-grandfather, emigrated from Switzerland about the year 1740, and purchased of the heirs of William Penn six hundred acres of land in Bart township, Lancaster Co.

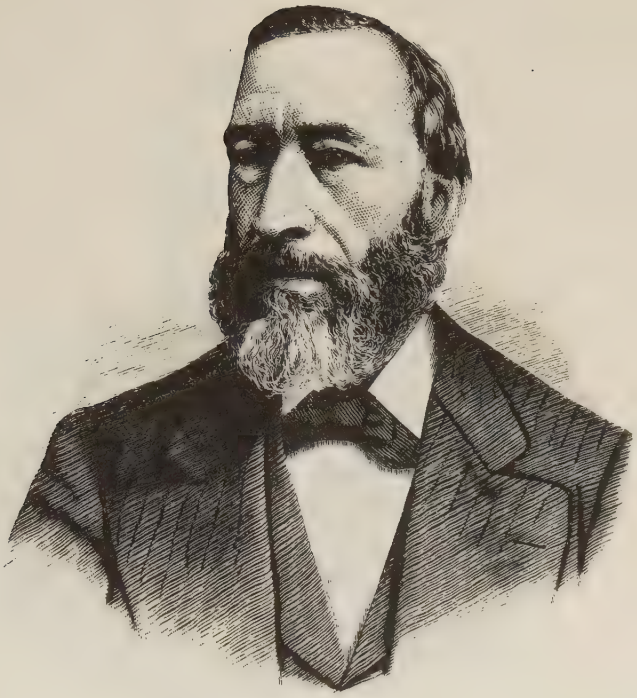


John B. Bachman

He had two sons, George and Jacob, the latter of whom was born on the ancestral land, and in the dwelling erected by his father soon after his purchase, which is still standing. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Ann Heidlebach, of this same township. Their sons were George, Samuel, and Jacob, and their daughters Ann and Elizabeth.

The birth of Samuel occurred upon the paternal estate in 1791, in the vicinity of which his life was spent as merchant, landlord, and farmer. He was a man of enterprise and judgment, and his services were much sought in the settlement of estates in his native county. He married Rebecca G. Baird, whose grandfather, Thomas Baird, emigrated to America from Tyrone, Ireland, in 1753. John Baird, the father of Mrs. Bachman, was a soldier of the Revolution, and a magistrate both in Bart and Colerain townships. His death occurred in 1822. The children of Samuel and Rebecca were John B., Hiram F., Samuel H., and Ann A.

Mrs. Bachman's death occurred in 1831, and that of her husband April 1, 1882. Their son, John B., was born March 22, 1820, on the homestead in Bart



Frederick Bunker

township, and his childhood was spent in the immediate vicinity of his birthplace. His educational advantages were confined to the select schools of the neighborhood, after which he became clerk of a country store, and filled a similar position in the village hotel. At the age of eighteen he became a carpenter's apprentice, and having acquired the trade conducted an extensive business. Desiring a larger field of labor than the country afforded, he removed in 1852 to Columbia, and availing himself of the new inventions in machinery then in use, engaged largely in the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds. He is doubtless the oldest manufacturer in the State engaged in this branch of industry, and still conducts an extensive planing and lumbering business on the site of his original purchase.

Mr. Bachman was married in 1847 to Miss Isabella, daughter of Matthew Knox, of the same township. Their children are Florence R. (Mrs. Breneman), Hyde L., Jenny Gail, and Mary Gertrude. Mr. Bachman has by his ambition and public spirit added much to the growth and development of Columbia. He has for many years been actively engaged in building, the dwellings he erected having especial reference to the comfort and improved condition of the laboring classes. He has been since the casting of his first ballot on conviction an Old-Line Whig, and readily espoused the platform of the Republican party on its formation. He has been prominent in municipal affairs, and frequently a member of the Council of the borough of Columbia.

Mr. Bachman may justly be regarded as a promoter of all schemes having for their object the improved condition of the community.

FREDERICK BUCHER.

The parents of Frederick Bucher were Joseph Max and Barbara (Bernauer) Bucher, of Deggingen, Würtemberg, Germany, where the former died in 1870, having during his active life been a leading merchant of that village. Here his son Frederick was born, Sept. 18, 1830. On reaching manhood he decided upon America as a future field of labor, and emigrated in 1853. Christian, his brother, followed in 1856, and Max, another brother, in 1858, both of whom are since deceased.

Frederick settled in Columbia, and at once sought employment with Jonas Rumple in the hardware business. After a brief period he engaged with Henry Pfhaler, of the same place, with whom he remained until 1860, and later became associated with J. W. Cottrell. In 1866 he embarked in the grocery and hardware business, and has since been thus occupied. He is also largely interested in real estate transactions, and has erected many dwellings in the borough of Columbia.

He was married in 1859 to Miss Louisa, daughter of Michael Bartsh, of Chestnut Hill, Lancaster Co., to whom were born children,—Mary, Frederick, Amelia, and William.

Mr. Bucher, in 1857, had partially decided upon California as a future home, but was influenced by circumstances to return to Pennsylvania after an extended tour, including a journey of great interest through the South.

He revisited his native land in 1880, having traveled extensively through Germany, France, and Italy. The journey was made with a view to reviving the scenes of his childhood experiences and enjoying the companionship of his mother and three sisters, who still occupy the parental abode. Mr. Bucher, while in the hardware business, was successful in the invention of a stove for heating purposes, which was patented in 1858. A disastrous fire having destroyed the patterns, prevented the manufacture of the article. He is an active Odd-Fellow and a member of the Susquehanna Lodge, No. 80, of Columbia, as also of the Artisans' Order of Mutual Protection of the same borough.

In politics he is a Republican, though not an active politician.

ANDREW J. MUSSER.

Peter Musser, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was of Swiss parentage, and married a Miss Dietz, to whom were born children,—John, Christian, Henry, Peter, and Annie. Peter, of this number, was born Nov. 29, 1776, in Lancaster County, and died July 2, 1848, in his seventy-second year. He married Elizabeth Rhorer, of the same county, who was born Aug. 14, 1788, and died Oct. 8, 1822, in her thirty-fifth year. Their children were Henry R., Mary, Annie, Joseph, and Betsey.

Henry R. was born June 18, 1808, and died June 1, 1873, in his sixty-fifth year. He was three times married, the second union having been with Annie, only daughter of John and Barbara Mouk. Their children were Elias H., Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Andrew Jackson, and Barbara Ann, who became Mrs. Horn. Andrew Jackson was born March 2, 1841, in Lancaster County. The early years of his life were spent in West Hempfield township, his home after his fourth year having been with his maternal grandfather, John Mouk. At the age of eighteen he removed to Columbia, and served an apprenticeship of three years at the trade of cabinet-maker, subsequently pursuing his vocation until Aug. 9, 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served for a period of nine months, during which time he participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. On his return he resumed his trade, which was continued until 1871, when he purchased the old and established business of George Seibert, cabinet-maker and undertaker, which he has greatly enlarged, having added extensive facilities for fine upholstering.

Mr. Musser was married in 1861 to Miss Cassandra E., daughter of John and Mary Shenberger, of York County, Pa. Their children are John S. and Frank B., both of whom are associated with their father in business.[1] Mr. Musser is in politics an active Republican. He has been for three years a member of the Council of the borough of Columbia, and was during the last year its president. He is also an enthusiastic Mason and member of the Columbia Lodge, No. 286, of Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of the Susquehanna Lodge, No. 80, of Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, in which he has taken all the degrees, and was representative to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Artisans' Order of Mutual Protection of Columbia, and a director of the Commonwealth Mutual Insurance Company of Columbia, as also of the Columbia Building and Loan Association. Mr. Musser, in business enterprise and public spirit, is among the foremost citizens of the place of his residence.

HENRY H. HEISE.

The Heise family are of Swiss extraction and early settlers in Lancaster County. Solomon Heise, the grandfather of Henry H., was a resident of West Hempfield, where he followed farming employments. He married Patience Bethel, of Scotch descent, and had children,—Samuel B., Henry, George W., Frederick K., Susan, and Elizabeth. The death of Mr. Heise occurred on the homestead March 16, 1833, in his seventy-second year, and that of his wife March 28, 1855, aged eighty-two years. His son Henry was born during the year 1804 at the homestead, where he conducted farming on an extensive scale. He married Anna, daughter of John and Franey Forrey, the latter of whom died in West Hempfield township in her one hundred and fourth year. Mr. Heise married a second time Miss Hannah Heidler, niece of John and Franey Forrey, of Rapho township. Their children were Henry H., Benjamin F., Elizabeth (Mrs. Nolt), Anna M. (deceased), Salinda H. (Mrs. Wilmot), Sarah H. (Mrs. Agnew). Mr. Heise died Feb. 10, 1862, in his sixtieth year. Henry H., his son, was born June 30, 1840, in West Hempfield township, his childhood having been spent at the home of his parents. He availed himself of such advantages as the neighboring school afforded, and afterwards engaged in labor on the farm. In 1866 he became a pupil at the People's Business College at Reading, Pa., and in 1867 made an extended tour through Europe. In 1870 he embarked in the hardware business in Columbia, where he is still an active merchant. He was married April 28, 1874, to Miss Susan, daughter of John S. Mellinger, of Creswell, Manor township. Their children are Harry Elvin, who resides with his uncle, Dr. David Mellinger, in Manor township, and Susan Florence, who died in infancy. Mrs. Heise died Jan. 11, 1877.

The firm of Heise & Kauffman, with which Mr. Heise was formerly connected, is the patentee of Heise & Kauffman's "patent combined feed tobacco and heating steamer," and Mr. Heise is the patentee of H. H. Heise's latest improved "hydraulic ram." For both of these an extended demand has been created. Since the spring of 1883 Mr. Heise has been sole owner of the extensive hardware business formerly conducted with his partner. He is in politics a Republican, but not an ardent politician. He is a director of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company of Columbia and of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, also of Columbia. The family are in their religious belief Presbyterians, and Henry H. has not departed from the faith of his ancestors.

WILLIAM PATTON.

Mr. Patton is of Irish extraction, his grandfather having been Matthew Patton, who resided in the County Tyrone, Ireland. Among his children was James, born in 1788, who still survives in his ninety-fifth year. He emigrated to America in 1817, and having purchased a tract of land in Chester County, Pa., devoted his life to farming employments. He married Ann, daughter of Samuel Ramsey, of County Armagh, Ireland, and had children,—William, Scott, Harriet (who became Mrs. Burton), and five who are deceased. Their son William was born May 12, 1817, in the County Tyrone, Ireland, and with his parents came to America when an infant. His boyhood until his twenty-second year was spent in Chester County, where he was principally engaged in labor upon the farm.

Having received the appointment of State agent on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, he held the office for one year, after which he became connected with the road as locomotive engineer. In the fall of 1841 he married Miss Susan, daughter of Joseph Withers, and granddaughter of John Withers, who was a captain in Col. John Ferree's battalion during the Revolution, and later a farmer in Strasburg township. The children of Mr. Patton are Emma, Anna F., Olivia, Josephine, and Clara (Mrs. Denny). The year of his marriage Mr. Patton purchased a forwarding house, lumber- and coal-yard at Fair View, Lancaster Co. At the expiration of the third year he received an appointment as train dispatcher at Columbia, and also embarked in the lumber and coal business in that borough. Two years later he, with his brother, engaged in mercantile interests, having still retained the former business.

Mr. Patton, in 1852, turned his attention to contracting, having as the initiatory step built the roundhouse for the State in connection with the Columbia Railroad. He later constructed the larger part of

[1] The youngest has also acquired the art of telegraphy, in which he is regarded as an expert.

Wm. Patten

the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and the Stonerstown bridge.

Together with other partners he also built eighty-two miles of the western end of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. He returned to Columbia and embarked in the iron business as general manager of the Susquehanna Iron Company's works, with which interest he has been since identified.

This industry, under his competent supervision, has become one of the most successful iron interests of the State, its products being unsurpassed in quality by any rolling-mill in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Patton has been largely identified with the growth and development of the borough of Columbia, and for many years actively interested in building enterprises. He is a director in both the Susquehanna Iron Company and the Keely Stove Company.

In religion he is a supporter and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Columbia, with which Mrs. Patton and their daughters are also connected.

In politics he has during his lifetime espoused the principles of the Democratic party.

MILTON WIKE.

George Wike, the grandfather of Milton, emigrated from Germany and settled in Lancaster County, where he followed his trade of shoemaker. Later he removed to Columbia, where he continued to be industriously employed. He was twice married, and had children,—George, John, and three daughters, Mary (Mrs. Henry Mathiot), Sarah (Mrs. John Hudders) and Betsey (Mrs. Mullen). Mr. Wike's death occurred in Columbia in advanced years. His son, George, was born in the above borough, Jan. 11, 1805, in the immediate vicinity of which his life was spent. He acquired the trade of a cooper, but soon after followed the life of a boatman, and became a pilot on the Susquehanna River. Subsequently he engaged in contracting, and built a portion of the Tide-Water Canal, extending from Wrightsville to Havre-de-Grace. He was on the 26th of April, 1827, married to Sarah, daughter of John Eberlin, of Columbia. Their children are Susan, John F. E., Milton, Ann Jane (Mrs. Wall), Nathaniel E., Emma Frances, George Washington, Henry M., Hannah G. (Mrs. Mullen), Samuel F., Andrew J., Albert, Eunice (Mrs. Stair), and Franklin. George Wike died Dec. 31, 1857, in his fifty-second year. His widow, who survives him, resides in Columbia.

Milton Wike was born Jan. 25, 1831, in Manor township, and removed when an infant with his parents to Columbia, where he attended during his youth the public school of the borough. He then became familiar with the business of a butcher, which was for several years successfully conducted, after which he engaged in the purchase and sale of stock. He later retired from active business pursuits and devoted his attention to a farm owned by him in Martic township. He was in January, 1861, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Hinkel, of Columbia. Their children are George, Edith, and Flora. Mr. Wike is in politics a Republican. He has for three successive terms been elected school director of the borough of Columbia, and was a member of its Council during the period of the late war. He is also one of the board of directors of the Old Columbia Public Grounds. He is a member of Columbia Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Cyrene Commandery of Knights Templar of Columbia. Mr. Wike's family worship with the Lutheran denomination, of which he is a liberal supporter.

CHAPTER XXXI.

MOUNT JOY BOROUGH.

THE borough of Mount Joy is a handsome and thrifty town situated upon the Pennsylvania Railroad, twelve miles west of Lancaster. The Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike passes through the town and forms its principal street. The earliest habitations within the present limits of Mount Joy were two taverns, which were built upon this thoroughfare many years before it was made a turnpike, and they may be considered the nuclei around which the town was developed. The first of these was a house which stood on the northern or Mount Joy side of the turnpike, and now forms a portion of the Exchange Hotel. It was a small brick house, built by Alexander Campbell in 1768. These facts were for many years set forth upon a stone which capped the apex of the brick arch of a dormer-window, so that he who ran might read, but when the structure was altered and improved the stone was dislodged from its position, and it is now said to be in the attic of the hotel. The second tavern was on the southern or Donegal township side of the stage-road, where it is crossed by the Manheim road, in the western part of the town. The farm embracing this neighborhood was purchased at an early day by Michael Nichels, and the house was built by him in 1783. It stood upon the now vacant corner lot adjoining the residence of Mr. Hildebrand, and was known as "The Cross-Keys." Nichels had a wife, Eva, who was a virago, noted for her ungovernable temper. The place thus became widely known as "the three crosses,"—the cross-roads, "The Cross-Keys," and "the cross landlady." This tavern was carried on until a comparatively recent date by various landlords, and was finally destroyed by fire. A stone from the old building is now to be seen in the rear wall of the Washington Hotel or Plummer House. It bears in clearly legible characters this inscription: "*Erbaut durch Michael Nichels & Eva*, 1783,"—that is, built by Michael and Eva

Nichels. "The Cross-Keys" was a favorite place of resort for the roistering convivialists of the region round about in Mount Joy, Rapho, and Donegal townships long years before the town, which afterwards included it within its bounds, was laid out, and while its site was covered with woods. During the Whiskey Insurrection, at a militia training there, several persons spoke loudly in favor of the insurgents, declaring they were ready to go to their assistance. They were subsequently arrested and taken to Lancaster, but excused themselves by saying that their apparent disloyalty was only the result of a drinking bout.

Rohrerstown.—The first or eastern portion of the town was laid out in September, 1811, by Jacob Rohrer, who came from Sporting Hill, and was called Rohrerstown. It consisted of one hundred and thirty-four lots, laid out around a centre square, and equally divided by the Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike. A lottery was devised for the distribution of lots, after a common custom of the time, and tickets were sold at eighty-five dollars each. They were not all immediately disposed of, but those remaining in Rohrer's possession were sold within two or three years. Rohrer built the wooden portion of the Exchange Hotel as an addition to the old tavern erected in 1768, which has already been described, and a small building adjoining the site of the present National Bank, in which he kept the first store within the present limits of Mount Joy. Prior to this time the nearest store had been one kept by a Mr. Reeser, one mile west of the site of Mount Joy, on the Manheim road, where now is the farm-house of Abram Hiestand, in Rapho township.

Rohrer removed soon after the war of 1812 to Marietta, and became president of a bank organized there, which finally met with disaster. Prior to that time, however, he returned to the town which he had founded, and served here many years as magistrate. He died in Mount Joy about 1840.

The newly laid out village was settled with considerable rapidity during the war of 1812 and the few years following, but afterwards, for a score of years, the accessions of population were few.

One of the early residents[1] of Mount Joy, or Rohrerstown, has given the writer facts concerning the early history of the village, which enable him to present quite a complete view of the place as it appeared in the war of 1812 period. He estimates that it then contained thirty-three families, and identifies the locations of all the houses. Where Dr. Zeigler now lives, on the north side of the Main Street and the corner of the Centre Square, was a house built by Brice Curran, in 1812, for a residence, but soon given up by him to James Sterrett, who kept in it the second store that was opened in the village. On the adjoining property west was a house built in 1812 by a Mr. Wilkinson, who became afterwards a justice of the peace. There were two houses between this and the place where the railroad crosses, the first occupied by a Mr. Earl and the second by the Galbraith family. Beyond, where the Exchange Hotel now is, was the small tavern, built in 1768, which has been described, and beyond that came what is now the bank building, Rohrer's store. When Rohrer left the new village his stock in this store was taken by Jacob Myers, who sold goods for many years. Myers lived beyond this store in a one-story log house which had been built before the town was laid out, and probably as early as 1780. This house is still standing, and is weather-boarded, so that it does not look much older than some of its neighboring dwellings. It is occupied by the widow of Jacob Myers, Jr. Henry Myers is now the oldest native-born resident of the borough.

On the same side of the street and east of the square, in the order given, were houses built and occupied by Mr. Mencer, John Mateer, and Frederick Hoffman, and at the extreme east end was the gate-house of the turnpike. Another toll-house was soon after built, to take the place of this one, and it was removed into a more central location, and became the first shop of the town. It has been for more than half a century occupied as a shoe-shop by Alexander Dysart. Altogether there were twelve houses on the north side of the street in 1812.

On the south side of the street there were seven. The first one which would appear to a traveler approaching the village from the east was a small house owned by Mrs. Jane Dysart. Back of it was another log habitation. These houses were built by Martin Krider, probably in 1810. They were not within the limits of the town proper. Going west, the next house was a two-story brick, built by Mr. Mancer, and now owned and occupied by James A. Patterson. Near the upper corner of the square was a double log house, which was built by Perry Woods. It is now weather boarded. The building now occupied as a newspaper office by Mr. Hoffer was not in existence in the period of which we write, but was erected by John Brindler about 1817. The next house, now used as a restaurant by James Mooney, was built in 1815, and owned until very recently by Robert Dysart. Then came the Red Lion tavern, built by a Mr. Navy, a cabinet-maker. It forms a part of the present large building. The original structure was occupied at different periods both for store and tavern purposes, its best-known proprietor in the latter being Oakey Henderson, who began as landlord about 1818, and kept it for many years. Just before coming to the Marietta turnpike the traveler would see the two houses now owned by Messrs. McFarland and Longnecker. The first of these, like Myers', on the opposite side of the turnpike, was probably built before the town was laid out. This house was owned

[1] Robert Dysart, of Lancaster, who was born in 1804, became a resident of Rohrerstown when it was laid out, and for many years was one of the leading citizens of Mount Joy.

by David McNeely, from Bucks County, who added a second story, and the adjoining one by his son, who bore the same name and was a captain.

On Donegal Street, the first house on the south side was a small one, built prior to 1812 by a weaver named Snell, who lived in it during the war. Andrew and Nancy Dysart, father and mother of Robert and Alexander Dysart, lived in a double log house on the right-hand side of the street, nearly opposite Snell's. This house was built by Alexander Patterson. Farther westward was the log residence of John Hayes, who owned a number of lots on this street.

On Barbara Street there were in 1812 ten houses, five of which were on the northern side. The first, counting from the east, belonged to a Widow Tod, and the next, a small log, to one Craig, while the third, a double log house, was occupied by James Laird, the fourth was the property of John Alsbaugh, a cooper, and the fifth a house which John Mateer had built for his daughter, a widow. On the south side of the street, James Laird had a butcher-shop at the corner of the street which runs north and south through the square, and a little west of this street was the residence of the Donahue family, of which one of the sons, James, is still a resident of the borough. Still farther west were the houses of Mrs. Sherrer and Mary Eshelman, and the last of the five was a small log house owned by Joseph Lytle and built before the town was laid out. This was on the lot now owned by McFarland and Breneman.

These were all the houses in Rohrerstown during the period of the second war with Great Britain, but many others were built soon after its close, among them the Bell school-house. In the mean time, however, another town had been platted, which was ultimately to be merged with that which we have described.

Richland.—The period of the war of 1812 was one prolific in projects for land speculation, and among them was the laying out of a town at the cross-roads as a rival of Rohrerstown. This flat embraced lands lying both north and south of the turnpike from Lancaster to Harrisburg, in Mount Joy and Donegal townships, and included the old "Cross-Keys" tavern, which was spoken of at the outset of this chapter. The lands lying in proximity to this tavern had been owned by Michael Nichels. The deeds set forth that his executors sold to Peter Linderwood and Peter Bishop, who sold to Christian Leib, who in turn sold to John Bartruff, of Manheim, and that he then laid out one hundred and twenty-two lots in 1812. It also appears that Hoffer and Roth were engaged in the enterprise, and it is certain that their plans in laying out the town were not consummated until 1814, and even then many of the lots were not sold. Richland did not grow so fast as Rohrerstown, but made some progress. The taverns of Richland and Rohrerstown did a more thriving business than any other institution, and their patronage was derived principally from the teamsters of the great Conestoga wagons. One old resident of Mount Joy says that he has often seen at early day over fifty of these teams, each of four horses, quartered for the night at the stables of the two taverns, while the drivers crowded the houses to their utmost capacity.

As time passed on the lands lying along the turnpike between Rohrerstown and Richland were platted in lots by small parcels. The first was the triangular piece of ground lying between Main Street, the Marietta turnpike, and Delta Street. This five and a half acres was covered with timber when it was bought by Christian Choick, in 1828, for eight hundred dollars. He cleared it and laid it out in lots in 1830.

In 1834 or the following year Jacob Walleck (or Wallich), who had a long, narrow strip of land running across the Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike to the Manheim road, laid it off in eighty lots, which he disposed of by a lottery. He removed to the West not long after this transaction, some features in which had made him unpopular.

Henry Eshelman laid out a small addition on the south side of the pike and several others surveyed off a few lots, while George Myers laid out what was called the "Richland extension."

Lots were sold in all of these plats and buildings erected, and the two original villages gradually grew together and became practically one, which slowly and evenly increased in population and prosperity.

Incorporation as a Borough.—Mount Joy was incorporated as a borough by act of the Assembly passed Feb. 10, 1851, and its boundaries were made to include Rohrerstown, Richland, and the several other plots or additions lying between them, and upon April 1st of that year the following persons, having received a majority of the votes, were, by Justice of the Peace J. Shertzer, installed as the first officers, viz.: Burgess, Joseph Hougendobler; Clerk, Jacob Stauffer; Treasurer, A. Strickler; Town Council, (West Ward) Samuel Minichan, Henry Bender, John Reams, (East Ward) Henry Shaffner, Samuel Dyer, James Moore.

Following are the principal officers for each subsequent year:

BURGESSES.—Isaac Shertzer, 1852-54; John Patterson, 1855; B. M. Greider, 1856-57; John H. Breneman, 1858; S. M. Myers, 1859; Jacob Urich, 1860-61; C. M. Martin, 1862; J. L. Zeigler, 1863-64; B. M. Greider, 1865-72; Henry Shaffner, 1873-76; Jesse Kennedy, 1877; B. M. Greider, 1878-83.

CLERKS.—J. Stauffer, 1852-58; C. W. Johnson, 1859-62; J. B. Landis, 1863; B. F. Eberle, 1864; J. E. Cassel, 1865-66; G. R. Hendrickson, 1867-71; A. K. Martin, 1872-83.

TREASURERS.—A. Strickler, 1852; Jacob Urich, 1853; L. Ricksecker, 1854-83.

COUNCILMEN.—(Two members elected annually for three years, one from each ward.)—P. Helman and H. Shaffner, 1852; H. H. Greiner and William Brady, 1854; H. Shaffner and H. Bender, 1855; Samuel Kohr and Samuel Myers, 1856; J. Leader and B. Flory, 1857; Samuel Ehrman and H. Bender, 1858; J. B. Landis and C. Grube, 1859; Benjamin Eby and H. Sherbahn, 1860; S. Patterson and P. Helman, 1861; J. Leader and C. Grube, 1862; F. A. Ricker and A. M Hershey, 1863; S. R. Baer and B. F. Nustray, 1864; C. Stohler and John Hildebrandt, 1865; B. F. Eberle and Jacob Hamaker, 1866; J. L.

Longnecker and P. Helman, 1867; Eli Hamaker and S. H. Kurtz, 1868; William Kuhn and B. F. Eberle, 1869; D. Boyce and P. Helman, 1870; S. H. Kurtz and C. Grube, 1871; Eli Hamaker and William Kuhn, 1872; John M. Brandt and H. F. Stager, 1873; S. H. Kurtz and P. Helman, 1874; John B. Shelly and Henry Garber, 1875; S. N. Eby and H. F. Stager, 1876; C. H. Nissly and S. H. Kurtz, 1877; A. Dillinger, B. Hostetter (three years), and J. H. Rober (two years), 1878; S. N. Eby and H. F. Stager, 1879; A. F. Root and Joseph Detwiler, 1880; S. S. P. Lytle and B. Hostetter, 1881; S. N. Eby and M. M. Brubaker, 1882; Joseph Detwiler and M. Himmelspark, 1883.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.[1]—Jacob R. Long, April 15, 1851; James Moore, April 11, 1854; Isaac Shirtzer, April 10, 1855; C. M. Martin, April 16, 1856; Jacob R. Long, April 16, 1856; Samuel I. Shay, June 19, 1856; James Barlow, March 20, 1857; Jacob Urech, May 6, 1858; C. M Martin, April 9, 1861; John H. Breneman, April 9, 1861; Christian Scholl, April 9, 1861; James A. Patterson, April 14, 1863; Robert McFadden, April 14, 1863; C. M. Martin, April 14, 1866; C. W. Johnson, April 14, 1866; George R. Hendrickson, April 14, 1868; Robert McFadden, April 14, 1868; C. M. Martin, April 14, 1871; J. H. Zeller, April 14, 1872; Robert McFadden, April 14, 1873; F. A. Ricker, April 14, 1874; C. M. Martin, April 14, 1876; F. A. Ricker, April 14, 1876; John H. Zeller, April 14, 1877; Robert McFadden, April 14, 1878; R. H. Long, April 14, 1879; F. A. Ricker, April 14, 1881; Robert McFadden, April 14, 1883.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity.—Originally the Lutherans of this neighborhood formed a part of the Maytown congregation, but in the year 1827 the Mount Joy members resolved to form a church of their own. They at first met in the school-house, but the society increasing in size they built a church in 1829 (the corner-stone being laid August 15th, on which occasion there was preaching in both English and German). The building committee consisted of the following persons: Samuel Dyer, John Beard, Peter Lindenmuth, Henry Waltman. The society was organized and the church built under the pastoral care of Rev. J. Frederick Ruthrauff, who commenced his labors with the congregation Dec. 15, 1827. He remained as pastor until March 15, 1832, when he was succeeded by Rev. John H. Berneheim. After the severance of his connection with the church, in 1833, Rev. P. Sahm became pastor, and remained until 1835. Since that time to the present the pulpit has been filled by the following ministers, viz.: Rev. Miller, 1835–38; L. Gerhart, 1838–45; W. Heilig, 1845–49; J. W. Menges, 1849–50; G. W. Scheide, for period of three months; J. B. Christ, 1852–55; William G. Laitzell, 1856–62; D. P. Rosenmiller, six months, 1865; a Committee of Conference, 1866–67; J. W. Early, 1867–68; F. W. Weiskatlin, 1868–73; G. H. Trabert, 1873–77; H. J. H. Lamicke, 1877–81. Since the last date the congregation has been served by a Committee of Conference.

United Brethren. As nearly as can be ascertained, there was preaching by the United Brethren in Mount Joy as early as 1829. Revs. Neidig, Rupp, and the Lights (Felix, John, and Casper) were for years accustomed to preach in what was known as the Old Bell School-house, which was used as a preaching-place by a number of ministers of different denominations before they had their own churches. In 1860 a class was organized in Mount Joy, with George Geyer as leader. He kept up regular class- and prayer-meetings for a number of years. In 1865–66, Rev. L. Peters, who was then preaching on Lancaster Circuit, took up a Sunday afternoon appointment in the Lutheran Church of this place, and thus prepared the way for the building of a house of worship. Accordingly the Quarterly Conference of Lancaster Circuit assembled at Springville (now Florin) May 25, 1867, appointed George Geyer, S. S. Royer, George Eby, John Miller, and John Shroff as trustees, with instructions to build a church in Mount Joy, in conformity with the discipline of the United Brethren in Christ. The corner-stone was laid July 28, 1867, by Revs. E. Light and W. S. H. Keys, D.D., and the church building dedicated Jan. 19, 1868, by Bishop J. J. Glosbrenner, D.D., assisted by E. Light, Father Stehman, I. Carpenter, and others. The church edifice was erected under the pastorate of Revs. Hackman and Evers, at an aggregate cost of seven thousand dollars, about five thousand dollars of which amount was paid at the time of dedication and the remainder in 1875, during the pastorate of Rev. J. W. Etter, at which time the interior was also refitted at considerable expense. At the Annual Conference of 1868, Rev. D. O. Farrell was appointed to the circuit and served one year, after which Rev. J. C. Mumma served two years. At the Annual Conference held in Mountville, Pa., March 8, 1871, Mount Joy was constituted a station, embracing Strickler's Church and the town of Mount Joy, and Rev. John Fohl appointed the pastor for one year. The church was served from 1872 to 1875 by Rev. J. R. Meredith, and from 1875 to 1877 by Rev. J. W. Etter. In 1876, Strickler's Church was detached from Mount Joy and united with Spring Garden Circuit. In 1878 a parsonage was built adjoining the church at a cost of about two thousand five hundred dollars, under the pastorate of Rev. J. K. Fisher. In 1879, Rev. M. P. Doyle, of the Allegheny Conference, was appointed preacher in charge until 1881, when he was succeeded by Rev. G. W. M. Rigor, who served two years. The church, since 1868, has been steadily growing in numerical strength and moral influence, and now numbers one hundred and twelve members. Rev. J. W. Etter is the present pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Church.[2]—There was a class-meeting organized here about 1834, of twenty members, of which Samuel Meldrum was the leader. Susquehanna Mission was a circuit, of which Mount Joy was one of the appointments, and the years and preachers as they appear in the general minutes are as follows: 1836, T. B. Tibbles; 1837, T. B. Tibbles and J. A. Watson; 1838, T. Sumption; 1839–40, H. Sutton; 1841, J. Edwards; 1842, J. Edwards and J. H. Wythe; 1843, E. Reed and J. W. Arthur; 1844,

[1] For those in this locality prior to 1851, see chapter on Mount Joy township and the chapter containing the civil list of the county.

[2] By Rev. Thomas Montgomery.

L. K. Berridge and S. Pancoast; in 1845 the circuit was called Mount Joy, and the preachers were R. McNamee and A. W. Milby; in 1846 the circuit was called Marietta, and the preacher was R. McNamee; 1847–48, John Ruth; 1849, R. M. Greenbank; 1850, R. M. Greenbank and S. R. Gillingham; 1851, M. D. Kurtz and W. H. Burrell; in 1852, Mount Joy became a separate charge, and G. W. Brindle was preacher, and in 1853 was again appointed; 1854, J. T. Gracey; 1855–56, Thomas Montgomery; 1857, J. Cook; 1858, J. M. Wheeler; 1859–60, A. Howard; 1861, T. Kirkpatrick; 1862–63, O. W. Landreth; 1864–65, J. Stringer; 1866–67, J. T. Miller; 1868, A. Howard; 1869–70, S. A. Heilner; 1871, J. Robinson; 1872–73, T. Harrison; 1874, J. A. Watson; 1875–76, J. Dungan; 1877–78, M. Graves; 1879–80, W. H. Aspril; 1881–82, C. Roads; 1883, Thomas Montgomery.

The old church was built in 1837, and sold in 1867. The basement of the brick church was dedicated Jan. 12, 1868. The whole edifice was completed and paid for in 1882,—value $10,000. The church was chartered Sept. 2, 1867. The parsonage, valued at $1500, on the same lot as the church, was built in 1877, and has a debt of $1000.

The number of members and probationers is seventy-five; the Sabbath-school, sixteen officers and teachers; seventy-five scholars.

The official members of the church are: Trustees, H. H. Mellinger (president), W. H. Metzgar (secretary), E. M. Trexler (treasurer), A. H. Comp, W. C. T. Reed, A. B. Cling, B. M. Root; Exhorters, Alexander Dysart, H. H. Mellinger, W. C. F. Reed, J. T. Wilson; Leader of Class No. 1, A. Dysart; Leader of Classes Nos. 2 and 3, pastor; Sunday-school Superintendent, J. T. Wilson.

First Presbyterian Church.[1]—This church was organized by the Rev. E. Phelps, of the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia, assisted by the Rev. William Ramsey, of the First Presbytery of Philadelphia, on the 1st day of December, 1839, and consisted at that time of eighteen members. William D. Slaymaker and John H. Brown were elected as elders, and David McNeely and Amos H. Slaymaker as deacons. Rev. James W. Phillips, of the Presbytery of Winchester, was unanimously elected pastor Feb. 3, 1840, and installed by the Presbytery of Harrisburg on the 19th of June succeeding. The charter of the church was obtained Aug. 4, 1840, and the present house of worship was erected that year. The trustees under the charter, who presumably superintended the building, were Joseph Pinkerton, David McNeely, Sr., Amos H. Slaymaker, James W. Hendrickson, and James Laird. Rev. James W. Phillips, the first pastor, resigned his charge in the spring of 1841, and from the fall of that year until February, 1845, Rev. H. Loomis served as stated supply. Rev. J. Miller was called as pastor in March, 1845, and resigned in the spring of 1847, being succeeded by Rev. Franklin Harris as stated supply from 1847 to September, 1850. Rev. J. L. Rodgers was elected pastor in May, 1852, installed in November, and remained until 1856. The church in 1852 was transferred, at its own request, from the care of the Presbytery of Harrisburg to the Presbytery of Donegal. In the summer of the same year the church building was removed. Resuming the succession of ministers, we find that the Rev. James Smith was called as pastor in 1857, and resigned after eleven years' service, in 1868. The Rev. John Edgar was elected to fill his place Jan. 13, 1869, installed in April, and resigned in April, 1870. The Rev. James Campbell was given a call in December, 1870, but after supplying the church for three months declined to accept the call. From September, 1871, to April, 1880, the church was served by the Rev. W. B. Browne as stated supply. The Rev. C. B. Whitcomb was called as pastor in November, 1880, installed in April, 1882, and the pastoral relation was dissolved by the Presbytery Sept. 28, 1882. The Presbytery the same month appointed Rev. Robert Gamble as stated supply until the next meeting of the Presbytery, in April, 1883, when, on the unanimous request of the church and congregation, he was again appointed as a supply for six months. The elders elected since the organization of the church have been David McNeely, Sr., Dr. A. Sheller, E. F. Witmer, Jacob Stauffer, Rev. N. Dodge, Thomas G. Wright, S. C. Pinkerton, and John McFarland. Three of the elders died while members of the session, viz., David McNeely, Sr., Rev. N. Dodge, and Dr. A. Sheller. John H. Browne, William D. Slaymaker, Jacob Stauffer, and E. F. Witmer, having removed from the bounds of the church and received their certificates of membership, ceased to act as elders. The present officers of the church are Rev. Robert Gamble, stated supply and moderator of sessions; Thomas G. Wright, S. C. Pinkerton, and John McFarland, elders. The trustees are John Pinkerton, John McFarland, S. C. Pinkerton, Simon J. Eby, and S. S. P. Lytle.

The Evangelical Church.—The first book of records of this church has been lost, but the deed of the lot on which its house of worship stands shows that it was bought Oct. 13, 1843, of D. Maurer. The trustees of the church at that time must have been David Grissinger and Lewis Halmler, of Richland (by which name the western portion of what is now this borough was called), and C. Hannebeger, of Mount Joy township,—at least they were the persons to whom the property was deeded. The same year that this lot was purchased, Rev. John Hensel then being pastor, a church edifice was erected. This was used for thirty-seven years, or until 1880, when the present structure was built. It was dedicated by Rev. W. H. Hershey July 25th, and since July 25, 1881, the society which worships in it has been served by the present pastor, Rev. J. W. Hoover.

[1] By Mr. S. C. Pinkerton.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.—There being no Catholic Church in Mount Joy, the Rev. Anthony F. Kaul, rector of St. Anthony's Church, Lancaster, took measures in the spring of 1879 to organize a congregation with the few families located there and in the immediate vicinity.

He selected the lots corner of David and New Haven Streets, and purchased the same from Henry Garber for four hundred and fifty dollars. He erected a two story brick building thirty-six by forty feet, of which the first floor is used as a chapel, and the second is a hall divided into rooms suitable for school and parochial residence.

For two years it was attended by Rev. A. Kaul, then the Rev. Charles McMonigle attended for one year, and now Rev. Jules Foin, of Elizabethtown, has charge.

Schools.[1]—The excellence of the public schools the borough of Mount Joy now enjoys had its inception in the old log school-house, which is known as the East Ward Bell school-house. It was built in 1817, on the southern terminus of what is now called Barbara Street. In the little village of Richland, now a part of Mount Joy, nine years later, in 1826, was founded by subscription Richland Academy. This school flourished several years, and at the same time the building was used as a church by different denominations of the community. Later Richland Academy building was used for a public school, known as the West Ward Bell. At that time Mount Joy had the East and the West Ward Bell school-houses and three primary schools,—one in the little brick building near the Mount Joy Academy, a second in the brick school-house on Cemetery road, and another in the frame house on West Donegal Street. In 1855 the West Ward Bell School was organized into a high school, the East Ward Bell and the brick school-house on Cemetery road being used for secondary schools. Another primary school about ten years later was established in the Council chamber on Market Street. In these buildings the schools were conducted until March, 1873. For a decade prior to this time the old log and frame buildings were in a dilapidated condition. There was a crying demand for more suitable accommodations. After a long-continued agitation a fine school-building was erected on a central site, which commands a fine view in any direction. It is a two and a half story building of brick, erected at a cost, including heating apparatus, furniture, and ground, at upwards of twenty thousand dollars. The building, which can accommodate four hundred children, is admirably adapted for them in every particular. The design and its execution reflects credit on Architect Albert N. Dabb and H. H. Nissley, builder, and equally creditable is it to the board of directors, Messrs. John Pinkerton, Benjamin Hostetter, P. A. Pyle, Peter Brunner, A. D. Hostetter, and Benjamin Root, during whose administration the school-house was erected.

In March, 1873, the schools were transferred to this building, and for the remainder of the term the schools were conducted by the same teachers who taught in the old buildings. In the fall of 1873 the organization of the schools was completed by increasing the number of primary schools from three to four. The corps of teachers embraced seven, including the principal, Mr. Douglass Patterson, of Princeton College, class of 1852. Under his efficient supervision the schools reached a high standard of excellence. At one time there were attending the high school ten pupils, who, the following winter, commenced to teach in the public schools in various parts of the county. Of the schools one who is competent to judge, County Superintendent B. F. Shaub, in his annual report, said, "All the schools of Mount Joy borough were in very good condition. An examination of the work of these schools, now on exhibition in Pennsylvania Educational Hall, will convince any one of the neatness, thoroughness, general excellence, and extended scope of the same."

Among the names of the educators who are prominently identified with the school history of Mount Joy are Rev. N. Dodge, A.M., E. L. Moore, David Denlinger, Matthew Marble, D. M. Martin, and Douglass Patterson.

Rev. Dodge established Cedar Hill Female Seminary in 1837. Young ladies from eleven different States attended this institution. The name of the school was changed to Cedar Hill Seminary in 1874, when Professor D. Denlinger took charge of the school, instructing pupils of both sexes. It is now a defunct institution.

In 1838, J. H. Brown founded the Mount Joy Institute for boys. This school is not in operation.

Mount Joy Academy was chartered in 1851. E. L. Moore and J. W. Simonton were associate principals. This building is now used for a soldiers' orphans' school.

Mount Joy Soldiers' Orphans' School.—The friendless condition of two soldiers' orphans, clad in rags and timidly asking for bread at the Executive mansion, Harrisburg, on Thanksgiving-day, 1863, inspired the patriotic soul of the old "War Governor" with the idea of founding homes and asylums to adopt and educate at the State's expense the children of her fallen dead. The grand thought of Curtin, directed by his untiring energy and stalwart policy, prepared the press and the public to receive and organize his beneficent scheme of placing the destitute and fatherless under the State's providence. It was hailed as a promise to the soldier redeemed. His wife and little ones would be protected, and the loyal heart of the old "Keystone" would dedicate to her fallen sons a beautiful temple of justice, *not charity*, for her widows and orphans.

[1] By J. B. Hipple.

Professor J. P. Wickersham, then principal of the State Normal School at Millersville, was requested to prepare a bill embodying the leading ideas and features of the system, which was to be laid before the Legislature. The carefully-prepared bill of Wickersham, after many lengthy discussions, was curtailed to a special enactment instructing the Governor to appropriate the fifty thousand dollar donation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the State for the use and protection of the soldier's widow and child. On the 16th of June, 1864, Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, LL.D., was commissioned superintendent of soldiers' orphans and requested to continue the good work. The several features of the defeated bill were incorporated in the scheme of Burrowes and presented to the Executive. It received his approval, and became the basis of future operations. Homes were secured in the various sections of the State. The *Old Guard* opened its doors, through Professor J. R. Carothers, at Strasburg, in November of the same year. His school was formally opened on the 20th of December, 1864. But the accommodations being inadequate, the academy buildings at Mount Joy were purchased of Professor E. L. Moore, A.M., and the sixty-four orphans in attendance transferred thither during the annual vacation of 1865. This vacation began July 28th and ended September 4th.

The change from Strasburg to Mount Joy not only secured better facilities to the school, but was an advantage to it in other respects. Its location was now a most desirable one. In a small rural town, beautifully situated, healthful in climate and environments, possessing excellent railroad conveniences, in proximity to Lancaster and Harrisburg, and reputed for the large number of its excellent citizens were certainly all that taste and comfort could desire. The building, a three-story substantial stone structure, with two-story structures of same material on east and west sides, presented an inviting appearance. This edifice is still occupied, and has a beautiful yard in front, laid out in walks and shaded with trees.

The institution continued under the management of Carothers. Additions were made to buildings, and the number of pupils were steadily increasing. Principal Carothers, however, did not satisfy the State authorities in his supervision. A change was contemplated by the school department. Finally Professor Jesse Kennedy, then principal of the McAlisterville S. O. School, was prevailed upon to purchase the property at Mount Joy and assume control of that school. He took possession on the 1st day of December, 1867.

The reputation of Kennedy inspired public confidence. His efficient administration attracted children to the school until there were in attendance nearly three hundred pupils. Improvements were made in yards and buildings, requiring large expenditures of money. The institution rapidly rose in rank to a position among the best of the State.

The various departments of the school were organized under a code of thorough system in this administration, and the discipline characterized by strict conformity to the method and practice of parental authority in the old New England home. During the ten years Mr. Kennedy was principal of this school he educated and schooled for the active duties of life quite a number of young men and women, whose life and influence have been an honorable testimony of his careful training and instruction.

Congressional aspirations induced Kennedy to negotiate with Senator George W. Wright, of Mercer County, Pa., for the sale of the school property. It was bought, and Senator Wright took possession in September, 1877. The change was again a fortunate one. The new proprietor combined with keen executive ability a long and successful experience in schools of this kind. He fully understood the wants and necessities and wisely anticipated the wishes of his students. The comfort and happiness of the children were made prominent features. A home feeling was created that moulded a sentiment for this institution among officials and the public as "a pleasant and happy children's home." New pupils were admitted, swelling the attendance to three hundred and thirty-five, the maximum, and averaging through the ensuing years to the present about three hundred per annum. A two-story frame building was erected; play-rooms for inclement weather built; pipes conducting water from the town reservoir were laid and distributed to the various departments; other changes were made calculated to strengthen the comfort and convenience of the institution; a milder policy in the general discipline of the school was inaugurated, and a new era dawned upon its already prosperous record. Happy days and a contented spirit prevailed among the wards, time sped unconsciously, and warmest words were spoken by its occupants.

Among the principal instructors employed from its foundation were I. M. Gable, from 1869 to 1872, now a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church; George G. Kunkle, three years principal teacher, and now superintendent public schools, Bethlehem, Pa.; George W. Geiger, two years, now engaged in some Western business; Joseph M. Martin, from 1877 to spring of 1880, now financial clerk of firm of Williamson & Foster, Lancaster, Pa.; M. J. Brecht, from 1880 to fall of 1883, now superintendent of public schools Lancaster County; and J. B. Hipple, a young man of recognized professional merit, its present principal and educator.

Col. Wright has continued as the able manager of the home. While engrossed in various business interests, he ever jealously guarded the trust confided to his charge. Hundreds have gone out from his fostering care to combat with life's difficulties to achieve honor and distinction. A brief *résumé* of the inner life in the institution under the senator's administration will give the reader a more intelligent idea of

the nature and object of these schools. The boys wear a full blue cadet uniform, with State buttons, while the girls are well dressed in neat modern styles of flannel and Gerster goods. Personal cleanliness is taught, and all the children receive regularly an *entire* bath once a week. The industrial training receives marked attention. Every child obtains daily practice in the regular routine labor of domestic and farm work. The girls are taught to sew by hand and machine, to cut and fit ordinary clothing, to do fancy work, to handle the flat-iron as well as the pen or drawing-pencil.

In moral and religious culture, the child has been taught to appreciate the beautiful in life, the excellent in character. Sabbath-school has been held in the home every Sabbath. Church attendance is enjoined as a regular Sabbath duty. Worship, accompanied by scriptural talks, has been held regularly morning and evening in the chapel.

Visitors are always welcome. Each department is thrown open to public inspection every day. The management encourage visits, as shown by the royal way it takes care of them while guests. Military instruction is given the boys daily. They must master the evolutions of army discipline, together with the manual of arms.

The Mount Joy school enjoys the esteem of the intelligent community in which it is located, and stands high in the affections of the orphans and their mothers. It has done and is doing a noble work, of which the State may be justly proud.

Banking.—The first financial establishment in the borough was the Mount Joy Savings Institution, which was incorporated in 1853. By a supplement to its charter this was made, in 1860, the Mount Joy Bank, and in 1865 it was organized, under the national banking law, with the name Union National Mount Joy Bank. At the time of the original organization, in 1853, Henry Eberle was made president and Andrew Gerber secretary and treasurer. In 1860, J. G. Hoerner was elected president, and in 1865 he was re elected, and still holds the office. Jacob R. Long, the present cashier, has held that position since 1856. Originally the capital of the bank was $50,000, and it is now $125,000.

Manufacturing forms, in proportion to the size of the town, quite an extensive industry. The earliest enterprises in this line were of the kind common to all villages, wagon-making and blacksmithing. The earliest manufacture of other character than these was that undertaken by one Brady, who early in the twenties began making axes upon a small scale. The business was subsequently carried on by his sons, who enlarged it and for a time were very successful, but finally abandoned the industry when larger works in other localities came into competition with them. Following are brief notes upon the most important of the present manufactories:

The agricultural implement works conducted by Messrs. Marsh & Comp were established in 1853 by a stock company. In 1857–58, Marsh Brothers came in possession of the works, and carried it on until 1872, when they were succeeded by John A. Grier. He in turn was succeeded by the present firm in 1876. This firm has materially enlarged its facilities for manufacturing, and has several extensive buildings, in which about thirty men are employed. They manufacture improved mowers and reapers, land-rollers, separators, portable engines, and other heavy machinery.

Another large manufactory of farm machinery is carried on by the firm of Geyer & Metzler, which grew out of and is the commercial descendant of John Snyder, who began the manufacture of edge-tools in Mount Joy about 1848, and five years later entered upon the manufacture of threshing-machines, horse-powers, etc. In 1872 the firm of Walgemuth & Geyer was formed, and continued the business up to the death of the senior partner in 1876. The present partnership was formed in 1881, and the manufacture of reapers, mowers, threshing-machines, separators, horse-powers, engines, and boilers continued and enlarged.

The Mount Joy Roller Process Flouring-Mills, conducted by Brandt & Manning, were erected in 1855 by Gabriel Bear. J. M. Brandt rented the mill in 1867, and purchased it in 1873. In 1881 he took Mr. Manning into partnership, and very soon thereafter the Hungarian process rollers were substituted for the old-fashioned burrs. This necessitated an addition to the original mill, which is substantially built of stone, four stories in height, and covering an area forty-five by fifty feet. In 1882 a Chase (Chicago) elevator was erected, which affords storage room for upwards of twenty-five thousand bushels of grain. Fifteen men are employed, and a seventy-five horse-power engine is used to propel the machinery. The output of this mill is about one hundred and fifty barrels per day.

The Landis Coach-Works, one of the most important manufacturing establishments in the borough, employing about twenty-five men, and turning out excellent work upon an extensive scale, are carried on by A. B. Landis. The works were established by Christian Landis, in 1824, in East Hempfield, and removed to Mount Joy in 1858 by the present proprietor, who succeeded his father in 1843. Mr. Landis has a very large Southern, as well as Northern, patronage, and his manufactory is constantly run to its fullest capacity.

D. Root, Son & Co. are engaged in the manufacture of plows, cultivators, corn-planters, corn-shellers, shovel-plows, harrows, etc. The business was commenced at Bird-in-Hand, in 1851, by D. Root, and removed to Mount Joy in 1868. Mr. B. M. Root was admitted to a partnership at that time. In 1877 the firm was reorganized, it then being composed of B. M., A. F., and A. B. Root. In the fall of 1881, A. F.

Root's interest was transferred to A. D. Root, and the present partnership was thus formed. This firm has a building of stone, three stories high, and sixty by twenty-five feet in extent, and several others aggregating several times that area. The buildings are supplied with the best machinery, and it is driven by a seventy-five horse-power engine.

The Mount Joy Gray Iron Casting Company was founded in 1881 for the manufacture of H. S. Stauffer's patent post support and Sholl's reversible blind and shutter drop-hinge. Other specialties were afterwards added until a full line of small hardware articles and toys were produced. The business was originally established by Mr. Stauffer, and Mr. S. N. Eby afterwards became a partner. The works employ about twenty-five men, are supplied with a twenty horse-power engine, and have a melting cupola of three tons capacity.

The Mount Joy Malt-House, owned by Philip Frank, employs twelve men in the manufacture of superior malt from Canadian barley. The proprietor began buying and selling grain on a small scale in 1856, and entered his present line of business in 1858. His malt obtained such a reputation that he was soon obliged to erect the building which he now occupies, containing five floors, and covering a space forty by one hundred and seventy-four feet.

Furniture was manufactured in Mount Joy many years ago by Martin Spickler. He was bought out in 1874 by D. H. Engle, who, having enlarged the facilities for manufacturing, is now doing an extensive business.

The Press.—The *Mount Joy Herald*, which is the leading journal of the town, is one of the oldest newspapers in Lancaster County outside of the city. It was originated in 1854 by Frank H. Stauffer, who is now a popular writer of fiction. In 1863, J. R. Hoffer, the present owner and publisher, bought it from Mr. Stauffer, assuming active control in March of that year. It was started as a four-column folio, but soon enlarged to a six-column folio. With the exception of widening the columns to thirteen and a half ems primer, Mr. Hoffer published the *Herald* in the same size and form until 1880, when he supplied the office with a cylinder press and steam-power, and enlarged the paper to an eight-column folio. The *Herald* is and ever has been Republican in politics, and is a valuable local journal ably conducted.

The Star and News, as its name implies, is the product of a consolidation of two newspapers. These were the *Milton Grove News* and the *Mount Joy Star*. The latter paper was originally published in Mastersonville, on the 8th of November, 1872, by David Courtney and Joseph Stigler, and was a five-column folio. Mr. Courtney retired, and Mr. Stigler removed the paper to this place in April, 1873, where it was rechristened the *Mount Joy Star*, and soon transferred to L. M. and Harry Gallagher, whose names first appeared at its column head on May 14th. One year later Harry Gallagher retired, L. M. Gallagher remaining as editor and L. D. Gallagher becoming proprietor. The paper at this time was enlarged to seven columns, and during the year L. M. Gallagher became proprietor. In January, 1878, L. D. Gallagher became the publisher, and Milton M. Leib the editor. The other branch of the paper was started March 20, 1875, by J. R. Missemer and S. L. Brandt, under the title of the *Milton Grove News*, with J. J. Sprenger, of Lancaster, as publisher. After one year's life it was suspended, but was revived Nov. 23, 1876, by J. R. Missemer, editor and proprietor. The papers were merged in 1879 under the title as given at the outset of this paragraph. It has since been conducted by J. R. Missemer, and of late changed from the old form to a six-column quarto.

Water-Works add to the attractiveness of the town as a place of residence. They were built in 1873–74 by the borough, the action having been authorized by a vote taken in 1872. The borough secured water-supply and water-power by purchasing the old Hiestand mill, on Little Chikis Creek. The water is forced from here to a large reservoir on the ridge by the Mount Joy Cemetery, whence it flows through mains to nearly all parts of the town, affording an effective means for fighting fire, as well as for sprinkling the streets and grass-plats. The cost of the works, with the mill, was forty thousand dollars. The building committee consisted of Samuel Kurtz, William Kuhn, and John M. Brandt. From the first William Kuhn has been superintendent, and he is at present in that office.

Gas-Works were constructed in 1879 by a chartered corporation organized by T. S. C. Lowe. Most of the business houses and some residences are lighted by the medium which these works furnish, but the consumption is not large.

Friendship Fire Company, No. 1, was organized Jan. 27, 1868. The officers then elected were: President, Henry Shaffner; Vice-Presidents, H. B. Dunlap, John A. Grier; Secretary, F. A. Ricker; Assistant Secretary, J. E. Hoffer; Treasurer, A. B. Landis; Chief Engineer, R. P. Kelly; Assistant Engineers, M. Himelspark, Aaron Smaling, Henry H. Kriner, W. F. Brown, Henry S. Coover, James F. Youtz, George Buckius, Jr.; Chief Hose Director, Robert Whitehead; Assistant Hose Directors, F. G. Pennell, William McNeal, Jr., J. G. Metzger, Henry Peffer, Albert Culp, Jonas E. Risser, W. H. H. Gillums; Investigating Committee, J. W. Gilbert, A. B. Culp, H. H. Kriner; Trustees, William Brady, Charles C. Marsh, John Hildebrand; Collector, Jacob Shelley; Messenger, Col. F. E. Nagle. The members who organized the company on the 27th day of January, 1868, were Henry Shaffner, H. B. Dunlap, John A. Grier, F. A. Ricker, J. E. Hoffer, A. B. Landis, R. P. Kelly, W. F. Brown, Henry S. Coover, James F. Youtz, Michael Himelspark, Aaron Smaling, Henry H. Kriner, George Buckius, Robert Whitehead, F. G. Pen-

nell, William McNeal, Jr., J. G. Metzger, Henry Peffer, Albert Culp, Jonas E. Risser, A. B. Culp, W. H. H. Gillums, John W. Gilbert, Jacob Shelley, John Hildebrand, Harry H. Nissley, Jerry Hagy, William Brady, John L. Gates, J. V. Long, W. R. Hartman, A. S. Brady, J. T. Miles, Owen P. Bricker, William C. Grier, Stephen J. Owens, Peter Waltz, Charles C. Marsh, Harrison Helman, John Fenstermacher, Cuvier Spangler, Lewis Grogg, L. D. Gallagher, J. D. Good, H. Sholl, Col. F. E. Nagle, M. P. Seltzer, John A. Huber, Samuel Riddle, Michael Drabenstadt, James Bell, A. B. Welsh, J. S. Welsh, Henry Helman, Jacob S. Carter, B. M. Greider, John H. Dulabon, S. Donavan, A. K. Martin, Jacob Fenstermacher, Samuel Kurtz, Philip A. Pyle, Levi Ricksecker, H. Austin Brady.

The membership at present is the same in numbers as it was at the date of organization. The company is supported by an annual appropriation from the borough Council; has a good first-class Button & Blake hand-engine, which, however, has been in disuse since 1875, as a pressure sufficient to throw water over any house in town is placed on the pipes direct from the water-works in time of fire.

The present officers are: President, Levi Ricksecker; Vice-Presidents, M. Himelspark and Peter Waltz; Secretary, F. G. Pennell; Treasurer, Philip A. Pyle; Chief Engineer, S. M. Warner; Chief Hose Director, M. Himelspark.

Casiphia Lodge, No. 551, F. and A. M.—This lodge was constituted Sept. 21, 1877, with eighteen charter members. The first officers were J. V. Long, W. M.; Rev. William B. Brown, S. W.; R. N. Long, J. W. Meetings are held Friday, on or before the full moon of each month, in a room over Philip Pyle's drug-store expressly fitted up for Masonic purposes. The present number of members is forty-nine, and the lodge is in excellent financial condition. The present officers are Henry N. Nissley, W. M.; Dr. James P. Zeigler, S. W.; Henry L. Stager, J. W.; and William M. Speva, Treas.

Mount Joy Lodge, No. 277, I. O. of O. F.—This lodge was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Nov. 7, 1847. Its first officers were: N. G., John Kolp; V. G., Robert Dysart; Sec., Jacob L. Nagle; Asst. Sec., John L. Long; Treas., John Patterson. The present officers are: N. G., J. B. Hipple; V. G., Harrison Helman; Sec., F. G. Pennell; Asst. Sec., C. M. Hershey; Treas., Levi Ricksecker; Trustees, J. V. Long, William Kuhn, and C. M. Hershey. The present number of members is sixty-three. The lodge meets on Tuesday evening of each week in a well-furnished hall; pays to its sick or disabled members five dollars per week benefits, one hundred dollars on the death of a member, and fifty dollars on the death of a member's wife. The lodge has at the present time a well-invested fund of over five thousand dollars.

Cave Lodge, No. 301, K. of P.—This lodge was instituted June 22, 1871. The officers then elected were: V. P., W. S. Bruckart; W. C., Joseph A. Schlegelmilch; V. C., M. M. Brubaker; R. S., J. Vernor Long; F. S., J. W. Roland; Banker, B. F. Eberle; Guide, Harry Sholl; I. S., Henry B. Culp; O. S., Henry F. Brandt. The lodge has a membership at present of one hundred and twelve. On July 1, 1873, the titles of the various officers were changed by the Sovereign Grand Lodge. The present officers are: C. C., William Mooney; V. C., Dr. John J. Newpher; Prelate, S. M. Rupp; M. at A., J. B. S. Zeller; M. of E., M. Himelspark; M. of F., M. M. Brubaker; K. of R. and S., F. G. Pennell; I. G., John W. Brandt; O. G., George Haines.

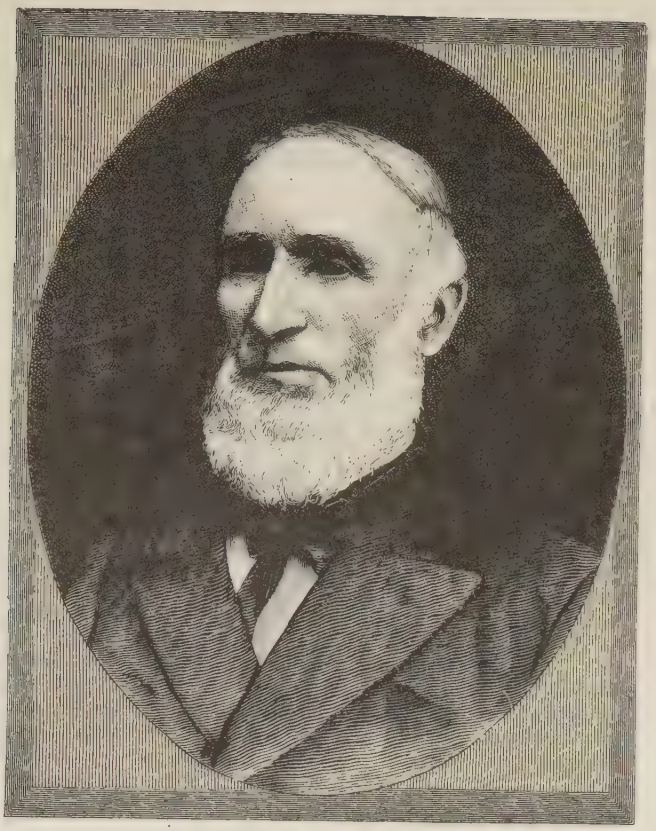
Otsego Tribe, No. 59, I. O. R. M., was instituted in September, 1865, with the following members, viz.: John M. Culp, R. P. Kelly, William R. Hartman, A. D. Reese, A. B. Culp, and B. F. Eberle. A. B. Culp was made Sachem, R. P. Kelly, Senior Sagamore, and Mr. Eberle, Treas. The lodge has now fifty-eight members, and is in a flourishing condition, having about sixteen hundred dollars invested in various ways for its own use.

Cemeteries.—The oldest incorporated cemetery association is that which established and now controls Mount Joy Cemetery, which consists of six acres of land on a gently rising ridge, just north of the borough. This land, together with two acres since sold to the borough, to afford a site for the water-works reservoir, was purchased from Peter Heilman, soon after the association was formed in 1863. It has since been very tastefully laid out, and richly beautified by the planting of ornamental trees and shrubbery. Nearly eight hundred and fifty burials have been made in the cemetery during the twenty years since it was laid out. The records show that the date of incorporation was Aug. 19, 1863, and the incorporators B. M. Greider, John Myers, George Wengar, C. M. Martin, Henry Stager, F. A. Ricker, David Brady, Henry Bechtold, S. P. Beckley, David U. Stoner, Alexander Patterson, Lewis P. Brudy, J. M. Culp, F. H. Stauffer, Dr. J. L. Zeigler, A. G. Good, H. H. Landis, Samuel Eshelman, J. R. Hoffer, Henry S. Myers, Alexander D. Reese, Peter Bruner. The officers were: President, George Wenger; Secretary, J. R. Hoffer; Treasurer, B. M. Greider; Superintendent, Jacob Lawrence.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JAMES AGNEW PATTERSON.

The subject of this biographical sketch is the grandson of James and Margaret Agnew Patterson and the son of James and Mary Watson Patterson. The ancestry of the family having been more fully given in the sketch of Judge D. W. Patterson, renders repetition here unnecessary. James Agnew



Jas. A. Patterson

Jacob L. Stehman

was born Sept. 26, 1810, in Rapho township, on the east bank of the Little Chikis. His youth was spent on the farm of his parents, the log schoolhouse of the neighborhood, supplemented by a brief season at Mount Joy, affording him all the opportunities for education then at command. He early adopted agriculture as a calling, and soon became proficient in the management of a farm. He was married Nov. 14, 1844, to Miss Sarah M., daughter of Thomas Sterrett, of Rapho township. Their children are Mary W., Martha S., J. Howard, William S., Margaret J., and one who died in infancy. Of these Mary W. and William S. survive. The death of Mrs. Patterson occurred in the fall of 1858. By the removal of his father to Mount Joy, Mr. Patterson, just previous to his marriage, became the occupant of the homestead, on which he resided for several years. He later, desiring a respite from active labor, removed to Mount Joy, which has since been his place of residence. He has been identified with the interests of the borough and active in projects having for their object its advancement. All efforts towards the promotion of the cause of education have received his cordial co-operation; the Mount Joy Academy, now the Soldiers' Orphans' School, numbering him among its earnest supporters. He has also served for several terms as school director.

In politics Mr. Patterson was formerly an Old-Line Whig and an Anti-Mason, and later became a Republican. He is not, however, a strong party man, giving his ballot for men of integrity and capacity irrespective of party ties. He is a gentleman of retired habits of life and of no political aspirations. His name will, therefore, not be found on the roll of office-seekers or those who bear the palm of victory in the struggles for place and preferment. Mr. Patterson is in his religious convictions a Presbyterian, and an elder in the Donegal Church of that denomination.

CHAPTER XXXII.

MANHEIM BOROUGH.

THE borough of Manheim is situated ten miles north of Lancaster, and on the Reading and Columbia Railroad. It lies wholly within the township of Rapho, and its eastern boundary is partially co-extensive with it, being the mill-race and the Big Chikis Creek.

The town was originally laid out by Henry William Stiegel, late in the year of 1762. The land was taken up by patent in 1733 by James Logan, and reverted to Isaac Norris, who married a daughter of Logan's. In February of 1762, Isaac Norris and his wife, Sarah, deeded to Alexander and Charles Stedman a tract of seven hundred and twenty-nine acres, and they, in September of the same year, deeded an one-third interest to Henry William Stiegel, who immediately thereafter laid out the town of Manheim. The name of the town was derived from the village of Manheim, in Baden, from whence Stiegel came.

Early History.—At the time of the formation of the town there were two houses standing within its limits. These were both log structures, and one of them is yet standing on South Prussian Street. In 1762 there were five houses standing, at least two of them built by Stiegel. He first built a house on West High Street, near Market Square, afterwards on the northeast corner of East High Street and Market Square. This last house is now standing, though it has been nearly rebuilt, and is now the property of Henry Arndt. The office built by Stiegel, on the corner of North Charlotte Street and Market Square, is still standing. Among the earliest settlers in the borough were the Heintzelman, Minnich, Keiser, Long, Nauman, Wherly, and Stauffer families. John Heintzelman built the first hotel, the Black Horse. This house is now standing upon South Prussian Street, though no longer used as a hotel.

Andrew Bartruff was the first store-keeper. The store was located on North Prussian Street, and was also used for many years as a hotel. It was burned down April 19, 1861. The Spread Eagle Hotel was established about 1804, and owned by John Bartruff.

Legendary History.—Of Henry William Stiegel, or Baron Stiegel, as he is generally called, there are a great many stories told, and though they are probably exaggerated, there may be some foundation in fact. He was certainly a very eccentric character, and of a decidedly energetic and speculative disposition. Upon the top of the house corner High and Prussian Streets, built by him, was a cupola in which was stationed a watchman. Stiegel made frequent trips from Manheim to Elizabeth Furnace in a large coach drawn by four (some say eight) beautiful horses. Upon his approaching the town it was the duty of the watchman to fire a cannon, used for that purpose, to let the people know of his arrival. Immediately upon hearing the sound of the cannon the people flocked to the house, and a band of music, made up from among the employés of the factory, proceeded to the cupola, and the baron made his entrance into the town amidst the firing of the cannon, the sound of music, and the cheers of the inhabitants. Among many tales of his eccentricity is a story of recorded fact that the lots upon which the Evangelical Lutheran Church was built were deeded to them for the consideration of a red rose, to be paid yearly upon demand. It is a matter of record that this was paid at two different times; whether these are the only demands made for the rent it is not possible to state.

Baron Stiegel's Houses.—The second house built by Baron Stiegel was upon the corner of East High Street and Market Square. It was a large square building, made of red brick imported for that purpose. The building was about two and one-half stories

in height, and its two principal rooms were a dining-room upon the ground-floor, and a chapel or meeting-room on the second floor. The dining-room contained a fireplace at one end, surrounded by Dutch tiles, and was hung with tapestry representing principally figures of the chase, with life-size paintings of horses, dogs, men, etc. The tapestry was in a good state of preservation when taken down about twelve years ago, and many of the tiles may yet be found in the hands of the older citizens and of connoisseurs in the village. The tapestry is now at the rooms of the Historical Society in Philadelphia. The chapel upon the second floor contained a pulpit, from which the baron was wont to preach to his servants and the employés of the glass-factory. When Stiegel's property was sold by the sheriff in 1779 this house was bought by Michael Dieffenderfer, who sold it to William Bauseman. It was afterwards owned by Robert Morris, then James Jenkins. The building is now the property of Henry Arndt, and though its interior arrangement is entirely changed, the south wall is the same as in the original building up to the second story.

About this time Stiegel built a business office on the corner of High and Charlotte Streets. This was also of red brick, and remains to-day in very nearly the same condition, as regards its outward appearance, as when erected.

The following is a list of the taxable inhabitants of Manheim in 1780:

	Houses and Lots.
Albright, David	1
Bretz, Frederick	1
Bomgartners, Hoobert	2
Betz, Andrew	1
Betz, Martin	2
Bretz, Philip	1
Bausman, William	..
Caisey, Noah	1
Carchayd, Henry	1
Carecher, Frederick	1
Custers, Henry smith	1
Davis, Gabriel, clockmaker	1
Druckemiller, Ludwig, shoemaker	1
Dyer, John, carpenter	1
Druckenmiller, Frederick, potter	1
Erhard, Jacob	1
Fisher, Peter, cooper	1
Fishoff, George	1
Godlip, Spoon	1
Hasson, Abram	..
Hotz, George, weaver	1
Henselmann, Jeremiah, tavern	1
Higers, Henry	1
Hotz, John, weaver	1
Hoover, George	..
Hounstein, George, weaver	1
Huber, John, mason	1
Hounstein, Henry	2
Hershelrode, Christian	..
Judy, Michael	1
Judy, Jacob	1
Long, Matthias, smith	1
Levy, Nicholas, saddler	1
McKenny, Mordecai	1
Murry, Enoch, hatter	..
Mine, Jacob	1
Miller, Albright	1
Matzebacher, Adam, tailor	1
Miller, Jeremiah, shoemaker	1
Miller, Jacob	1
Mires, Jacob	1
Newman, Benjamin	1
Nowman, John, weaver	1
Noecker, John, smith	1
Nowman, Frederick, mason	1
Patort, Andrew	3
Reese, Adam	1
Smith, Charles, mason	1
Sole, Jacob	1
Spoon, Ulrich	1
Smith, William, doctor	1
Shertzer, Jacob	1
Tetrah, Christian, tailor	1
Warner, George, shoemaker	1
Wert, Conrad	1
Wilson, Lorver, forty acres	1
Waltz, Stephen	1
Werly, Henry, joiner	1
Whitmers, Sebastian	1
Yetters, Martin, carpenter	1

Freemen.

John Ewing.	John Shelhorn.
Edward Waterson.	Martin Nissley.
John Vance.	Daniel Shitz.
Christian Erisman.	Michael Horner.
Robert Ellis.	Samuel McClun.
Peter Walter.	William Mears.
Jacob Aaron.	John Brand.
Abram Metz.	George Gimlin.
John Kisser.	Baltzer Stake.
Jacob Segrist.	Jacob Stouffer.
John Mincher.	John Brown.
Christian Winger.	William Alison.
John Boggs.	James Defrance.
John Beard.	George Berglebrough.
Abraham Holderman.	John Hoffman.

Land Titles.—The tract of land upon which Manheim was laid out was taken up by James Logan in 1733, and contained about twelve hundred acres. At Logan's death he willed to Sarah, his daughter, and her husband, Isaac Norris, what remained unsold of this tract, in all about seven hundred and twenty-nine acres. On Feb. 17, 1762, Isaac Norris and Sarah, his wife, deeded to Charles and Alexander Stedman this tract of seven hundred and twenty-nine acres, and September 20th of the same year they deeded to Henry William Stiegel an one-third interest in the same. In 1769 (August 4th) the Stedmans sold their interest in the property to Isaac Cox, who sold to Henry William Stiegel, Feb. 1, 1770. At this time, therefore, Stiegel was the sole proprietor of all the land, excepting such lots as had been sold to individuals, including those lots subject to ground-rent. The lots had been sold in three ways,—in fee-simple, by paying in part for the land and a yearly ground-rent, and making no payment whatever but only paying ground-rent. The rent, when no payment was made, was two dollars and twenty cents per year for each lot, without regard to its situation. On March 30, 1775, the property was sold by the sheriff to Michael Diffenderfer, who deeded to William Bauseman. At Bauseman's death the property was willed to William B. and John B. Bauseman and Elizabeth Hiester. The heirs of William Bauseman deeded their several interests in the ground-rents to John D. Hiester, who became sole owner. The collecting of the rent was allowed to go by default for some years, and when an attempt was made to collect it met with a great deal of opposition. After many years of strife and opposition to the collection of the rent, suit was brought, in 1856–57, to enforce its payment, and a considerable amount was collected. In 1880 a com-

mittee was appointed to make a settlement, and an arrangement was made to pay six thousand five hundred dollars for claims amounting to about thirteen thousand dollars. On March 29, 1881, all the interest of the Hiester heirs to ground-rent in the borough was deeded to a committee, composed of Abraham Kline, Dr. John M. Dunlap, Aaron H. Danner, James W. Numbers, Henry M. Ensminger, who in turn deeded to the individual lot-owners.

Erection of the Borough.—In 1830 the question of making the town a borough and incorporating it was a subject of considerable agitation, and the feeling in regard to the matter ran very high. A large number were in favor of it on account of the additional privileges and benefits to be derived from a separate organization, while its opponents were principally afraid of increased taxation. The matter rested till 1837, when a petition was sent to the Legislature for an act of incorporation, which was granted May 16, 1838. The first officers of the borough were David May, burgess; John Rice, John Musser, John Arndt, Jr., Jacob Stauffer, George Eby, and Samuel Deyer, councilmen; Benjamin Hunsinger, constable; David Fisher, supervisor; Thomas W. Veazey, clerk; Daniel Danner, treasurer. The first meeting of the Borough Council was held at the Central School-House, and the first committee appointed was a committee to examine into the condition of the roads and thoroughfares. The first tax levied was for the sum of two hundred dollars. The number of the taxable population being three hundred and sixty-five, the tax per capita was a little less than sixty cents each. Though this seems a very small amount, it caused considerable grumbling.

CIVIL LIST.

1838.—Burgess, David May; Secretary, Thomas W. Veazey; Treasurer, Daniel Danner.
1839.—Burgess, David May; Secretary, Thomas W. Veazey; Treasurer, George Arndt.
1840.—Burgess, David May; Secretary, William Gleim; Treasurer, George Arndt.
1841.—Burgess, Nathaniel Ranck; Secretary, William Gleim; Treasurer, George Arndt.
1842.—Burgess, Adam Smith; Secretary, William Gleim; Treasurer, George Arndt.
1843.—Burgess, Lewis Gibble; Secretary, William Gleim; Treasurer, George Arndt.
1844.—Burgess, Lewis Gibble; Secretary, William Gleim; Treasurer, George Arndt.
1845.—Burgess, Lewis Gibble; Secretary, William Gleim; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
1846.—Burgess, Michael B. Moyer; Secretary, David May; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
1847.—Burgess, Dr. Daniel L. Carpenter, Sr.; Secretary, David May; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
1848.—Burgess, Dr. Daniel L. Carpenter, Sr.; Secretary, David May; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
1849.—Burgess, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Secretary, David May; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
1850.—Burgess, Lewis W. Gibble; Secretary, David May; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
1851.—Burgess, Joseph McCorkle; Secretary, David May; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
1852.—Burgess, Jacob Huber; Secretary, Frederick Ensminger; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
1853.—Burgess, Jacob Huber; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
1854.—Burgess, Nathan Worley; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
1855.—Burgess, Dr. C. J. Snavely; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Michael White.
1856.—Burgess, Dr. C. J. Snavely; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
1857.—Burgess, Jacob E. Cross; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
1858.—Burgess, Henry Arndt; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
1859.—Burgess, Gabriel Shaffner; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
1860.—Burgess, Gabriel Shaffner; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
1861.—Burgess, Gabriel Shaffner; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
1862.—Burgess, David May; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
1863.—Burgess, David May; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
1864.—Burgess, J. M. Hahn; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
1865.—Burgess, H. C. Gingrich; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, David May.
1866.—Burgess, W. Litzenberger; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, David May.
1867.—Burgess, W. Litzenberger; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, David May
1868.—Burgess, M. E. Bomberger; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, H. C. Boyd.
1869.—Burgess, H. G. Hogendobler; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, H. C. Boyd.
1870.—Burgess, H. G. Hogendobler; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, H. C. Boyd.
1871.—Burgess, Nathan Worley; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, H. C. Boyd.
1872.—Burgess, Nathan Worley; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, Henry Arndt.
1873.—Burgess, A. Kline; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, Henry Arndt.
1874.—Burgess, B. D. Danner; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, F. G. Brosey.
1875.—Burgess, H. E. Shimp; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, F. G. Brosey.
1876.—Burgess, J. Z. Eby; Secretary, H. M. Ensminger; Treasurer, F. G. Brosey.
1877.—Burgess, J. Z. Eby; Secretary, H. M. Ensminger; Treasurer, F. G. Brosey.
1878.—Burgess, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Secretary, H. M. Ensminger; Treasurer, F. G. Brosey.
1879.—Burgess, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Secretary, H. M. Ensminger; Treasurer, F. G. Brosey.
1880.—Burgess, H. C. Boyd; Secretary, H. M. Ensminger; Treasurer, F. G. Brosey.
1881.—Burgess, M. E. Bomberger; Secretary, H. M. Ensminger; Treasurer, F. G. Brosey.
1882.—Burgess, M. E. Bomberger; Secretary, H. M. Ensminger; Treasurer, H. S. Danner.
1883.—Burgess, M. E. Bomberger; Secretary, H. M. Ensminger; Treasurer, S. A. Ensminger.

Justices of the Peace.—Prior to 1840 the justices were elected by judicial districts. A full list will be found in the General History.

1840. David May.
1845. John Thorne.
Henry Keyser.
1850. Henry Keyser.
David May.
1852. Frederick Ensminger.
1855. Gabriel Shaffner.
1860. Gabriel Shaffner.
1862. Jeremiah M. Hahn.
1865. David May.
1867. Benjamin H. Danner.
1868. Horace Dasher.
Martin V. Coke.
1869. Horace Dasher.
1872. B. D. Danner.
1874. Horace Dasher.
1877. B. D. Danner.
H. S. Danner.
1878. H. C. Gibble.
1883. H. S. Danner.

Early Industries.—Some time between 1763 and 1768, Baron Stiegel erected a large glass-factory upon the corner of South Charlotte and Stiegel Streets. The building was of red brick, and was a very large one. It is stated that from the ground to the cupola, which surmounted the building, was over one hundred feet. The manufacturing of glassware and glass bottles was carried on quite extensively, skilled workmen being brought from Europe to carry on the work. That a very superior article was produced at these works is evidenced by samples in existence now, and by the following extract from a letter written by David Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, to Rev. Mr. Barton, of Lancaster. "I am obliged to you for the glass tube; it will make a pretty barometer, though the tube is somewhat too small. I have compared it with an English tube, and do not think the preference can with any reason be given to the latter." In the same letter he asks Mr. Barton to procure him "some tubes of a size fit for spirit-levels." This property was sold by the sheriff in 1779, and after being unoccupied for forty years the building was taken down in 1809, and the brick used in building a hotel in Neffsville.[1]

In 1817 the business interests were general stores by John Thorn and Christian Stauffer; tannery, by Jacob Arndt; brickmaking, Dederick Baehler; saddlery, by Peter and George Britz; hardware, Mrs. Heintzelman; shoemakers, Kline & Faertig; cabinet-makers and carpenters, Emanuel Dyer, John Rice, John Wagner; blacksmiths, Joseph Stanem, Joseph Frantz, Jacob Long; cooper, John Schneider, —— Schauer; tailors, George D. Miller and David May, Philip Waltz; wagon-makers, Peter Gruber, George Long, John White; stocking-weaver, Martin Bauder; weavers, Henry Brahm, Adam Danner, —— Boehler, William Wagner, John Brosey, Henry Brosey, Jacob Koch; watchmaker, George Rudisell; dyer, Waltz; locksmith, John Long; painter, Adam Sill; Jonas White and his father made bone combs; the two physicians were Michael Kaufman and John Heintzelman. There were three hotels, Washington House, kept by Jacob Meyer; Black Horse, by Mrs. Heintzelman; and Spread Eagle, by John Bartruff.

Old Mill.—Much farther back than the oldest inhabitant can remember, nearly south of the present mill of E. B. Bomberger, was standing an old lime-stone mill. This was built by Peter Longenecker some time between 1763 and 1780. It remained standing till 1838, and in an early day a wooden fulling mill was attached to it. The present mill was built by Abraham Hostetter, in 1829, and passed through the hands of J. H. Bassler, John Hostetter, and Benjamin M. Stauffer before it came to be the property of its present owner, E. B. Bomberger, in 1866. The mill is a fine property, and is furnished with both steam- and water-power. It contains six run of stone, and has a head of fourteen feet of water.

The Manheim National Bank was organized Feb. 11, 1865. Its first officers were Abraham Kaufman, president; J. Hoffman Hershey, cashier; And. Brubaker, teller. The business was at first conducted in Mrs. Uhler's building, on Market Square and North Prussian Street, and moved to its present location in 1866. Its capital is $150,000, and its stock owned mostly by parties in and around Manheim. The present officers are Jacob L. Stehman, president, and H. C. Gingrich, cashier.

JACOB L. STEHMAN.—The family are of German descent. Christian (whose orthography of the name was Steman), the grandfather of Jacob L., was born March 31, 1771, and resided in Manheim township, where he was a farmer. He was married to Miss Anna Huber on the 18th of November, 1790, whose birth occurred July 7, 1768. Their children were Maria, John, Christian, Anna, Jacob, Elizabeth, Henry, Samuel, Magdalena, Benjamin, and Veronica. Mr. Stehman died July 26, 1844, in Manheim township, in his seventy-fourth year. His son Christian was born June 26, 1795, in Manheim, on the homestead farm, and married Catherine, daughter of Jacob Leib, of Warwick township. Their children were Anna (Mrs. Hershey), Jacob L., Elizabeth (Mrs. Kraatz), Magdalena (Mrs. Becker), and Catherine (Mrs. Buch).

Mr. Stehman after his marriage removed to Warwick township, where the remainder of his life was spent in business or farming occupations. His death took place on the 8th of November, 1877, in his eighty-third year.

His son Jacob L., the subject of this biographical sketch, was born upon the paternal estate on the 28th of September, 1820. Here his growing years were spent, either in labor or at school in the immediate neighborhood or under the instruction of Professor John Beck, of Lititz. Having decided upon an agricultural life, he eventually inherited the farm of his father. He was married in December, 1846, to Eliza, daughter of John Hostetter, of Penn township. His wife having died, he was again married in November, 1881, to Mrs. Eliza McDowell, daughter of Solomon Sell, of Stark County, Ohio. Mr. Stehman, in 1868, retired from his farm and removed to New Haven, in the same township, and in May, 1882, made Lititz his home. He is in politics a Republican, and has filled the office of school director for twelve successive years, though preferring the quiet of his own fireside to the excitements of a public career. He is president of the Manheim National Bank, and a director of the Northern Mutual Insurance Company of Ephrata, Lancaster Co. He enjoys the confidence of the community to so great an extent as to have been frequently appointed to the office of guardian and selected as the custodian of important trusts.

[1] Rupp's History states that after its sale it was conducted as a glass-factory by James Jenkins. No positive proof can be found of this now.